Reg. No. I—M.

1893/21/21/2/21

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 11.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1921. [Price, 6 as. 8 p.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Public Department	251
Ecclesiastical	254
Political	254
Home Department—	
Judicial	254
Miscellaneous	268
Legislative Department	268
Revenue Department	269
Development Department	272
Revenue (Special) Department	278
Public Works Department	280
Papers placed at the disposal of the press	291

Supplements:
Amendment to Form N of the Income-tax Act, 1918.—Telugu and Malayalam.
Notice inviting objections to the extension of the Madras Hackney Carriage Act to Madanapalle Union and neighbouring villages, Chittoor district—Tamil.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL STAFF.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1921.

No. 64.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on his personal staff:—

Captain Edward Montray Allfrey, M.C., King's Royal Rifles attached to the Indian Army, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras with effect from the forenoon of 2nd February 1921.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1921.

No. 65.—Under articles 212, 278 301 (b) and 318-A of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. F. A. Coleridge, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for eight months in continuation of the recess of the District Court, Guntur, as follows:—

(i) Combined privilege leave and furlough on full average salary for five months and twenty-nine days; and

(ii) furlough on half average salary for two months and one day in continuation.

No. 66.—Under articles 232, 260, 301 (5) and 313-A of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. A. C. Duff, I.C.S., combined leave as follows from or after 1st April 1921 :—

(i) Privilege leave and furlough on average salary for eight months; and
(ii) furlough on half average salary for one month.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1921.

No. 67.—Under articles 232, 260, 301 (5) and 313-A of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. C. A. Henderson, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough on full average salary for eight months from the 8th April 1921.

No. 68.—Under articles 232, 260, 301 (5) and 313-A of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. M. F. Cockburn, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough on full average salary for six months from or after the 20th April 1921.

No. 69.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to grant Major Kenneth Oswald Goldie, o.b.e., 10th Lancers, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, six months' combined leave ex India, the first sixty days to be treated as special war leave, followed by ninety days' privilege leave and the remainder furlough on private affairs from the afternoon of the 15th May 1921.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1921.

No. 70.—Under articles 301 (5) and 313-A of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. S. W. G. L. MacIver, I.C.S., extension of furlough on average salary for one month.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1921.

No. 71.—Mr. T. G. Rutherford, I.C.S., has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for two months and ten days.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1921.

No. 72.—Mr. E. C. Smith, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, to act as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, *vice* Mr. A. C. Duff, I.C.S., proceeding on leave or until further orders.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

No. 73.—Mr. R. T. Reilly, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Nellore.

(This cancels Public Department Notification No. 48, dated 22nd February 1921, published at page 169 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 22nd February 1921.)

Fort St. George, March 11, 1921.

No. 74.—Mr. H. G. Stokes, c.i.e., I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Secretary to Government, Finance Department.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1921.

No. 75.—The following appointments with effect from the 14th March 1921 are notified :—

(1) Mr. L. A. Commade, Under Secretary to Government (on leave), to be Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, etc.
(2) M.R.Ry. K. S. Chidambara Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Collector and Special Assistant Settlement Officer, to act as Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, etc., as a temporary measure.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

No. 76.—M.R.Ry. A. S. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, District and Sessions Judge, on the expiry of his leave, to Trichinopoly.

TRANSFER.

No. 77.—Mr. J. F. Hall, o.b.e., I.C.S., acting Collector and District Magistrate, from Nellore to North Arcot.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1921.

In Public Department Notification No. 40, dated the 18th February 1921, published at page 168 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 22nd February 1921, regarding grant of furlough to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. F. Napier, Bar.-at-Law, *for* '7th May 1921' *read* '14th May 1921.'

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1921.

No. 75.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 26th February 1921.

No. 27.—The following Order in Council was published in the *London Gazette* on the 11th February 1921, and is hereby republished for information :—

THE INDIA TREATY OF PEACE (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1921.

PRESENT :

The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919, His Majesty in Council was pleased to make the India Treaty of Peace Order, 1920, and it is expedient that the said Order should be amended in manner hereinafter appearing :

Now therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. The provisions of the India Treaty of Peace Order, 1920, set out in the first column of the schedule to this Order shall be amended in the manner shown in the second column of that schedule.

2 This Order may be cited as the India Treaty of Peace (Amendment) Order, 1921.

SCHEDULE.

Article.	Nature of amendment.
Article 1 (xvii) ..	After clause (c) the following paragraph shall be inserted :— "(cc) A Chief Presidency Magistrate or a District Magistrate may, on application of the Controller, require any person known or suspected to have in his possession or under his control any property, right or interest subject to the charge, requiring any person known or suspected to owe a debt to a German national or any person whom he may consider capable of giving information in respect to the same, to attend as a witness and to give evidence or produce documents before him or before such Magistrate subordinate to him as he may appoint in this behalf. The Chief Presidency Magistrate or the District Magistrate or other Magistrate so appointed shall for the purpose of the clause have all the powers of a Criminal Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898). In clause (c) after the words " principal office " the following words shall be inserted :— " notwithstanding any regulation of the company or other body and notwithstanding that such Custodian is not in possession of the certificate, scrip or other document of title relating to the shares, stocks or securities to which the application relates." After clause (c) the following paragraph shall be inserted :— "(c) Where the property charged consists of property transferable on delivery any person having the possession, control or management of the property shall, on being so required by the Custodian, deliver the property to him, and the Custodian shall, subject to the consent of the Governor-General in Council, have power to sell or otherwise deal with the property so delivered to him. In clause (d) for the word and figure " section 7 " there shall be substituted the words and figures " sub-sections (1) to (4) of section 7."
Article 1 (xviii) ..	For the words " six months " where those secondly occur, there shall be substituted the words " twelve months ".

Fort St. George, March 9, 1921.

No. 79.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Indian Press Act, 1910, the Governor in Council declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies wherever found of issue No. 4, for December 1920, of Volume I of the monthly magazine entitled *the Independent Hindustan* published by the Hindustan Ghadr Party, San Francisco, California, United States of America, and of the handbill in Urdu entitled " Pardesi Hindustanion ki Bharat mowaiion ke nam par khuli chitthi " or " An Open Letter from Indians in foreign countries to the inhabitants of India " published by the Editor, Hindustan Ghadr, 5 Wood Street, San Francisco, California, United States of America, inasmuch as the said periodical and the pamphlet contain matter of the nature described in section 4 (1) (*c*) of the Act.

A. R. KNAPP,
Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1921.

No. 30.—Notification No. 20, Public (Ecclesiastical), dated the 1st March 1921, published on page 232 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 8th March 1921, is hereby cancelled.

A. R. KNAPP,
Chief Secretary.

(Political.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1921.

No. 4.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 1*st March* 1921.

No. 352-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Charles Hedding as Vice-Consul for Norway at Cocanada.

A. R. KNAPP,
Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1921.

No. 180.—Mr. F. L. Mullaly, Principal, Provincial Training School, Vellore, furlough for ten months and eighteen days from the 26th May 1921 (six months and eighteen days on average salary and four months on half average salary) in continuation of the recess of the Provincial Training School, Vellore (14th April to 25th May 1921) under articles 278, 301 (*b*) and 310 (*a*), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 181.—Mr. E. B. Lovelock, Superintendent of Police, combined leave for sixteen months (privilege leave for two months and twenty one days and furlough on half average salary for the remaining period) from or after the 1st April 1921 under articles 229, 233 and 301 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 182.—Mr. O. E. Windle, Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly, combined privilege leave and furlough for one year (privilege leave for five months and twenty-four days, furlough on average salary for four months and furlough on half average salary for the remaining period) from or after the 15th March 1921, under articles 260, 233 (*a*), 301 (*b*) and 319-A of the Civil Service Regulations.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1921.

No. 183.—M.R.Ry. J. Narayanan Avargal, *sub. spe tem.* Deputy Superintendent of Police, privilege leave for three months from date of relief under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1918.

A. R. KNAPP,
Chief Secretary.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1921.

No. 184.—M.R.Ry. B. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, Trichinopoly district, furlough for two months and twenty days in continuation of the privilege leave granted for two months and nine days under articles 252, 301 (*b*) and 324 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS AND POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1921.

No. 185.—M.R.Ry. Rishyar Srinivasa Sankara Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge and is posted to the Subordinate Court, Chingleput.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

No. 186.—Mr. F. Armitage, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, to charge of Western Range, *vice* Mr. Mainwaring granted leave.

No. 187.—Mr. H. R. G. Hasted, acting Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, on relief to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range. (This cancels Home Department Notification No. 1007, Judicial, dated the 3rd November 1920, published at page 1419 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 9th November 1920.)

Fort St. George, March 9, 1921.

No. 188.—Mr. Robert Peterson, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, to charge of Dindigul subdivision, Madura district.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1921.

No. 189.—Mr. W. D. F. Listau, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on return from leave, to act as Superintendent of Police, Salem.

No. 190.—M.R.Ry. F. B. Selvanayakam Avargal, Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Tinnevelly, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tirukkoyilur. (This cancels Home Department Notification No. 32, Judicial, dated the 22nd January 1921, published at page 92 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 25th January 1921.)

No. 191.—M.R.Ry. T. Sivashidambaram Pillai Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tirukkoyilur, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, South Arcot.

No. 192.—Mr. Lawrence Cliff, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on return from leave, to act as Superintendent of Police, Guntur.

No. 193.—Mr. E. H. Jones, Superintendent of Police, Guntur, on relief, to be Superintendent of Police, Tanjore.

No. 194.—Mr. G. V. Stanbury, Assistant Superintendent of Police and acting Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, to be acting Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly. (This cancels Home Department Notification No. 147, Judicial, dated the 3rd March 1921, published at page 233 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 8th March 1921.)

No. 195.—M.R.Ry. H. E. Pandian Avargal, Principal, Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nandyal subdivision.

No. 196.—M.R.Ry. P. Balakrishna Menon Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, to be Principal, Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore.

A. R. KNAPP,
Chief Secretary.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1921.

No. 197.—M.R.Ry. Rangaswami Narasimha Ayyangar Avargal, Subordinate Judge, to the Additional Subordinate Court, Vizagapatam.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

(With effect from date of joining)

No. 198.—M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Acharya Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, on return from leave, to be Registrar of Assurances, Erode district.

No. 199.—M.R.Ry. P. Karunakara Menon Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, Erode district, to be Registrar of Assurances, Ramnad district.

No. 200.—M.R.Ry. A. V. Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, Ramnad district, to be Registrar of Assurances, Palamcottah district.

No. 201.—M.R.Ry. A. Amirtanayakam Avargal, acting Registrar of Assurances, Palamcottah district, to act as Registrar of Assurances, Chittoor district.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

SERVICES PLACED.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1921.

No. 202.—The services of Mr. William Foster, Superintendent of Police, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore for employment as Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, with effect from date of assumption of charge.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

No. 203.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Nellore in the district of Nellore conferred on the undermentioned gentleman who has resigned his appointment:—

Muhammad Makdum Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur Ilyaskhani.

No. 204.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Nellore in the district of Nellore conferred on the undermentioned gentleman who has resigned his appointment:—

M.R.Ry. Rezukarthi Tirumal Rao Avargal.

No. 205.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Sriperumbudur in the district of Chingleput conferred on the undermentioned gentleman who has resigned his appointment:—

M.R.Ry. Irungattukottai Sri Rama Sri Ramula Nayudu Avargal.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1921.

No. 206.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws with effect from the dates specified opposite to their names the powers of a Special Magistrate for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Coconada in the district of Godavari conferred on the undermentioned gentlemen who have resigned their appointment:—

M.R.Ry. Mathe Manikyam Garu, 2nd March 1921.

M.R.Ry. Adapalli Harischandrudu Garu, 3rd March 1921.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1921.

No. 207.—Under the provisions of section 9 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Subordinate Judge, the Additional Sub-Court, Guntur, to be an Assistant Sessions Judge for the Guntur Sessions division.

No. 208.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Gullakota Gangathara Somayajulu Sastri Garu, Assistant Sessions Judge in the district of Guntur.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1921.

M.R.Ry. L. Lakshminarayana Nayudu, Sub-Magistrate, Ramagiri	Kondh Agency in the district of the Agency division.
M.R.Ry. V. Govinda Rao Pantulu, Sub-Magistrate, G. Udayagiri	
M.R.Ry. M. Venkataratnam Pantulu, Sub-Magistrate, Bobbiguda	
M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Gunupur	Savara Agency in the district of the Agency division.
M.R.Ry. G. Bhaskara Rao, Taluk Magistrate, Rayagada	
M.R.Ry. D. Appalanarasimham, Taluk Magistrate, Bissamcuttack	
M.R.Ry. B. Undeswara Rao Nayudu, Taluk Magistrate, Gunupur	

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

M.R.Ry. Natesa Sastri Sambasiva Sastri Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Godavari.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1921.

Muhammad Sultan Muhi-ud-din Makhari Sahib Bahadur, First-class Magistrate in the district of South Kanara.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

No. 209.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and, under section 37, they are invested

with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562:—

M.R.Ry. Senathipathi Pakkam Mantramarti Pillai, Deputy Tahsildar-Magistrate in the district of South Arcot

Fort St. George, March 14, 1921.

Mr. Charles Wynn Tremenheere, Deputy Collector in the Agency division.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1921.

No. 210.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the areas specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 737, dated the 13th August 1918, published at pages 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 26th idem as amended by Notification No. 809, dated the 23rd October 1919, published at page 1267 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 25th October 1919:—

M.R.Ry. Kandaparti Venkata Ranganadhasawmi Pantulu Garu
Abdul Rahiman Sahib Bahadur
} for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Berhampur in the district of Ganjam.

M.R.Ry. Ganamantha Zachaeus Thomas Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Tuticorin in the district of Tinnevelly.

Mattu Ravuttar Muhammad Ravuttar Bahadur—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Coimbatore in the district of Coimbatore.

M.R.Ry. Manikka Odayar Antony Odayar Susai Odayar Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Valiam in the district of Tanjore.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1921.

Percy Edward Perry, Esq.
M.R.Ry. Nanoaram Namasivayam Mudaliyar Srinivasa Mudaliyar Avargal
M.R.Ry. Sodalamuthu Pillai Balakrishna Pillai Avargal
} for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Coimbatore in the district of Coimbatore.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

M.R.Ry. Bandipaleyam Muthayya Mudaliyar Avergal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Cuddalore in the district of South Arcot.

M.R.Ry. Sawyerpuram Prakasam Samuel Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Ambur in the district of North Arcot.

M.R.Ry. Arul David Raya Pillai Arul Lordas Marianatha Pillai Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Villupuram in the district of South Arcot.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1921.

M.R.Ry. Palipaku Duraiswami Pillai Avargal—for the area comprised within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Sriperumbudur in the district of Chingleput.

No. 211.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Captain Henry Leslie Baker is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class and under sections 4 and 6 of the Cantonment Act, 1910, he is appointed Cantonment Magistrate of St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram and Peramballur in the place of Lieutenant Thomas James Nankervis who has left the station.

No. 212.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officer in the district specified opposite to his name is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class, and, under section 27, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class:—

M.R.Ry. Jaudasao Ponnayya, Probationary Deputy Tahsildar in the district of Tanjore.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1921.

No. 213.—The following notification by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg is republished:—

The 4th March 1921.

No. 21.—Mr. Arthur William Miller, a Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Madras Presidency, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Coorg, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. G. Nethelfield or until further orders, with effect from the date of assumption of charge.

A. R. KNAPP,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

No. 214.—The following name of an auditor, who has been granted by the Madras Government fresh auditor's certificate in accordance with the rules made under section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, in cancellation of the temporary certificate held by him, is published for general information :—

Name—M.R Ry. M. S. Kamhna Rao.
Address—2, Coelho Street, Mangalore.
Restricted or unrestricted—Restricted.
Languages the accounts in which the holder is entitled to audit—English, Kanarese and Tamil only.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1921.

No. 21.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licence granted under the said section to the Reverend Joel Sawyer of the Wesleyan Mission in the district of Chingleput, on the 3rd May 1919, is hereby revoked.

No 22.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a licence to the Reverend Joel Sawyer of the Wesleyan Mission, residing at Madras, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

No. 23.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a license to the Reverend Lincoln Watts of the Strict Baptist Mission, residing at Kilpauk, Madras, to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

No. 60.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 24th February 1921.

No 30.—Whereas the election of Mr. Sambanda Mudaliyar by the Salem and Coimbatore cum North Arcot (Non-Muhammadan Rural) Constituency as a Member of the Legislative Assembly has been called in question by an election petition duly presented under the provisions of Part VII of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules by Mr. Puvan Goundar and Mr. Perumalswami Goundan, the Governor General is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of rules 34 (2) and 36 of the said rules, to appoint—

(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coutts-Trotter,
(2) Diwan Bahadur W. L. Venkataramayya,
(3) Mr. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar,

as Commissioners for the trial of the said petition and the said Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coutts-Trotter to be President of the Commission so constituted, and Madras as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1921.

No. 88.—Under articles 260 and 306 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. C. H. Fairbairn Michael, Deputy Collector on probation, Madura district, privilege leave for twenty-four days and extraordinary leave without allowances for three months and six days in continuation thereof, with effect from the date of relief.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1921.

No. 96.—Under article 290 of the Civil Service Regulations and G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1918, M. R Ry. P. Sitaramayya Garu, Deputy Collector, is granted privilege leave for three weeks from the date of relief.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 16, 1921.

No. 81.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Delhi, the 24th February 1921.

No. 362-117.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit with effect from the 24th February 1922, the bringing or taking by sea, except from a port in India, into the Bombay Presidency of any part other than the port of Bombay, of horses, asses and mules.

No. 363-117.—In pursuance of clause (c) of section 2 of the Live stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to specify Dourine, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Horse Pox, Surra and Ulcerative Lymphangitis as infectious or contagious disorders for the purposes of the said Act.

J. M. TURING,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1921.

No. 92.—Under section 17 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894, the Governor in Council directs that the enfranchisement of village service inams in the proprietary village mentioned below and the payment of money salaries to the establishments in respect of the said village shall take effect from 1st April 1921 :—

Nellore district, Rapur taluk; shrotriyam village of Yerraballi

Fort St. George, March 18, 1921.

No. 93.—Under section 2 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that notifications Nos. 515, dated 6th September 1902, published at pages 935-936, No. 121, dated 26th March 1903, published at pages 349 and 370 and No. 339, dated 10th August 1903, published at page 825 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th September 1902, 24th March 1903 and 17th August 1903 respectively, extending the operation of Madras Act II of 1894 to certain villages or estates in the Ramnad district, shall be withdrawn in so far as they relate to the villages specified below and the provisions of the said Act shall cease to apply to them :—

Mudukulattur taluk.	*Mudukulattur taluk—cont.*	*Paramakudi taluk.*
Sendanai	Sadakkaiyendal.	Malaipatnameri.
Karisilkulam.	Kadiramudi.	
Alavankulam.		*Ramnad taluk.*
Brahmanakulam.	*Tirumangalam taluk.*	
Sippikulam.		Parthanagulam.
Tattanendal.	Kumuli.	Lalakandi.
Kathadiyandal.	Mashur.	Andakyanadi.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring over 0·76 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a rest-house on the trace near Hollagaddai and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ootacamund Agency, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Malkangiri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

Agency Division district, Malkangiri taluk, Bellagadda village.

	Area.
Zamindar land unsurveyed, belonging to owner Maharaja of Jeypore, and R., bounded on the north by forest; east by road; south and west by forest	0·70

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned and measuring 2·50 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the surplus weir to Kotwal Krishnamma tank of Khojiria; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Berhampur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Berhampur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ganjam district, Berhampur taluk, Khojiria village.

	Acs.
Unfarmished land, dry, S. No 133-2, belonging to Govinda Das Babaji, Raghunandan Babaji and Jagannath Das Babaji, Managers for the time being of Sri Jagannath Swami mutt of Khojiria, bounded on the north by unacquired portion of S. No. 133 (133-1); east by poramboke tank S. No 133; south by unacquired portion of S. No. 133 (133-1); west by Local Fund Trunk Road	2·50

J. B. BROWN,
Under Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 2·86 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing house-sites for Panchamas; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Shiyali taluk, Shiyali village.

	Acs.
Nattam, No. 191-2, belonging to owners Tandavamoorthi, Tiruvanumalai Mutti, occupier Appukanni, bounded on the south by No. 196-2; east and south by No. 191-2; west by No. 195-1	0·95
Wet, No 189, belonging to owner K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, bounded on the north by No. 191-2; east by No. 186; south by No 188; west by Nos. 191-2 and 191-3	0·50
Nattam, No. 191-3, belonging to owner K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, occupier Kanna Kathan, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 191-2; west by No. 192 A	0·03
Nattam, No. 191-4, belonging to owner K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, occupier Kumaran Kathiram, bounded on the north, east and south by No. 191-2; west by No 192 B-1	0·19
Nattam, No. 191-5, belonging to owner K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, occupiers Marimuthu, Sonnan, Pakkiri, Sambayan, Thalai Chinnambi, Anjalai, Sambayan and Kamaraisamy, bounded on the north by No. 195-2; east by Nos. 192 and 191-1; south by Nos. 196 and 191-2, west by No. 191-3	1·06
Wet, No. 195-3, belonging to owner K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, bounded on the north by No. 195-1; east by No. 192; south by Nos. 191-5 and 191-2, west by No. 195-1	0·19
Dry, No. 197 E, belonging to owner K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, occupiers Marimuthu and Periathangachi, bounded on the north by No. 199, east by No. 197 A-2, south by No. 203-1; west by No. 203	0·16
Nattam, No. 197 A-1, belonging to owner K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, occupant Kaliayayan, Sriniyasan and Poonam, bounded on the north by No 196, east by No. 195 B-1; south and west by No. 197 A-2	0·01
Nattam, No. 197 A-3, belonging to owner K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, occupiers Kaliaiyayan, Srinivasan and Poonam, bounded on the north by No. 197 A-2; east by Nos. 195 B-1 and 199 B-2; south by No. 198 B-2; west by No. 197 A-2	0·19
Nattam No 199 B-2, belonging to K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, bounded on the north by No. 197 A-3; east by No. 198 B-1; south by No. 199; west by No 200	0·15
Wet, but dry on ground, No. 202-1, belonging to owner K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, occupier Kadirvelu, bounded on the north and east by No. 197 B, south by No. 202-2, west by No. 209	0·04
Total ..	3·86

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·37 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing house-sites for Panchamas of Tirumaniyar and an approach road leading to the above, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 123, Tirumaniyar village.

	Acs.
Dry, No. 494 B, belonging to purchaser Tirumaniyar Pallivasal Trustees—A. Ismalu Sowdar and K. Muhammad Sulaiman Rawthar bounded on the north by No 502, east by No. 491 A, south by No. 493; west by No. 495	0·19
Dry, No. 159, belonging to Patta No. 127, A. K. Sankiran Ayyangar, K. Narayanamal Nayaka, M. Venkatachala Pathan, S. Shanmuga Pathan and S. Nabar Ameal, bounded on the north by No. 159, east by No. 506 of Kushiyarkudi; south by No. 509 of Kushiyarkudi; west by Nos. 851 and 459	0·51

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No 123. Nachiyarkoil village.

	acs.
Mirasi, inam, dry, No. 306-1, belonging to T. D. No. 130, Sri Srinivasa Perumal of Nachiyarkoil, bounded on the north by Nos. 448 and 448 of Tirumaniyur; east by No. 308-3; south by No. 308-2, west by No. 446 of Tirumaniyur..	0·60

No. 122. Tirumaniyur village.

Government, wet, Nos. 448 and 446-2, belonging to Saits No. 127, Srinivasa Ayyangar, K. Narayanaswami Nayudu, N. Venkatachala Pathar, S. Shanmuga Pathar and Nachiyar Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 449; east by No. 306 of Nachiyarkoil, south by No. 447 1	4 05

No. 123 Nachiyarkoil village.

Government, dry, Nos. 447 and 447-2, belonging to Patta No. 127, Srinivasa Ayyangar, K. Narayanaswami Nayudu, N. Venkatachala Pathar, S. Shanmuga Pathar and S. Nachiyar Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 306 of Nachiyarkoil, east by No. 306 of Nachiyarkoil, south by No. 308-2 of Nachiyarkoil; west by No. 447-3	0·68
Total ..	1·37

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 93 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house-sites for Panchamas; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No 220 Tirunilakudi (second bit) village.

	cents.
Dry, No. 281 A 2, belonging to Krishnaswami Ayyangar, Seshu Ayyangar, Ambujathammal and Janakiammal, bounded on the north and east by No 281 A-1; south by No 281 B-2, west by No. 281 A-1 ..	4
Dry, No. 281 A-3, belonging to Seshu Ayyangar, K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Sreenivasa Ayyangar and manager for the time being of sri Narasimhaswami, bounded on the north by No. 281 B-2; east by No 281 A-1; south by Nos 281 C-1 and 281 C-2; west by No. 281 E-2	6
Wet, No. 281 d-2, belonging to S. Thambuswami Sayakar, Doraiswami Padayachi, Ratnaswami Padayachi, minor Rangayya's guardian Pannaiyadi, Krishnaswami Ayyar, Vaithianatha Ayyar, Panchanada Ayyar, Chidambara Chettiyar, Narayanaswami Pillai, Venkatachalam Pillai, srinivasa Ayyangar, Ramaswami Padayachi, Narayana Padayachi, Irathaya Pandaram, Sepperumal Padayachi, Swaminatha Padayachi, Appaswami Padayachi, Gnanaprgasam Pillai, Chakkarapani Chettiyar, Velu Padayachi, Rayappan and Gopalayyar, bounded on the north by No. 281 A-2, east by No 281 A-1; south by Nos. 281 A-4 and 281 C-1; west by Nos. 281 B-1 and 279	5
Dry, No 281 C-2, belonging to K. Narayana Padayachi, bounded on the north by Nos. 281 A-3, 281 A-1 and 281 C-3, east by No 281 C-3, south by No. 282; west by No. 281 C-1	3
Dry, No. 281 C-4, belonging to V. Sepperumal Padayachi, Janakiammal, Ambujathammal and Seshu Ayyangar, bounded on the north by No. 281 C-4, east by No. 284; south by No. 282, west by No. 281 C-3	3
Dry, No. 282-2, belonging to owners, K. Narayana Padayachi, occupiers, K. Arokiam and Nicholas, bounded on the north by No 281; east, south and west by No. 282-1	4
Dry, No. 282-3, belonging to owners, V. Sepperumal Padayachi, Janakiammal, Ambujathammal, Seshu Ayyangar and Venkatachalam Pillai, occupiers, Sesharimuttu and S. Ponnuswami, bounded on the north by Nos 281 and 284; east by No. 284; south and west by No 282-1	6
Dry, No. 282-4, belonging to owners, V. Narayanaswami Pillai, A. Irathaya Pandaram, occupiers, K. Rayappan, S. Antoni, S. Francu and D. Arokiam, bounded on the north and east by No 282-1; south by No. 283; west by No. 282-1	5
Dry, No. 282-5, belonging to owners, K. Ratnaswami Padayachi, Narayana Padayachi and M. Chidambara Chettiyar, occupiers, A. Sebastian, P. Rayappan, A. Arokiam and S. Veerayan, bounded on the north by No. 282-3, east by No. 284; south by No. 283; west by No. 282-3	6
Dry, No. 283-3, belonging to Narayanaswami Pillai and A. Irathaya Pandaram, bounded on the north by No. 282, east by No. 283-2; south by No 284, west by No. 283-1	3
Dry, No. 283-4, belonging to K. Ratnaswami Pandyachi, K. Narayana Padayachi and M. Chidambara Chettiyar, bounded on the north by No 282; east and south by No. 284; west by No. 283-3	14
Wet, No. 284 F-2, belonging to Venkatachalam Pillai, bounded on the north by No 284 F-1; east by No. 284 Q, R, S and T; south by No. 285; west by No. 281	3
Wet, No. 284 Q, belonging to V. Narayanaswami Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 284 Q-1; east by No. 284 P; south by No. 284-R; west by No. 284 F-2	1
Wet, No. 284 R, belonging to K. Narayana Pandyachi, bounded on the north by No 284 Q-2; east by No. 284 P, south by No. 284 S; west by No 284 F 2	1
Wet, No. 284 S, belonging to V. Narayanaswami Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 284 R; east by No. 284 P; south by No. 284 T, west by No. 284 F-2	1
Wet, No 284 T, belonging to A. Chakravati Chettiyar, bounded on the north by No. 284-S, east by No. 284 P; south by Nos 284 U-1 and 284 W 2, west by Nos. 284 F-2 and 282	3
Wet, No. 284 Q-Q, belonging to M. Velu Padayachi, bounded on the north by No. 283; east by No. 284 Q-P, south by No. 29 Q; west by No. 284 Q-R	5
Wet, No. 284 Q-R belonging to V. Narayanaswami Pillai, bounded on the north by No 283; east by No. 284 Q-Q, south by No 29 Q, west by No. 284 Q-S	5
Wet, No. 284 Q-S, belonging to A Doraiswami Padayachi, bounded on the north by No 283; east by No. 284 Q-R; south by Nos. 29 Q; west by No. 279	5
Total ..	69

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 71 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the provision of house sites to labourers and Panchamas; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, No. 25. Anatandavapuram village.

	Cents.
Nattam, No. 41-1 B, belonging to 10. P. Krishnaswami Ayyar, 14. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar, 28 M. Narayanasami Ayyar and 34. N. Muthuswami Pillai, bounded on the north by No. 29; east, south and west by No. 41-1 A	24
Nattam, No. 41-1 C, belonging to 14. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 29; east, south and west by No. 41-1 A	5
Nattam, No. 41-1 D, belonging to 48. V. Pattabiramu Ayyar and 14. N. Krishnaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 41-1 A, east and south by No. 42-1; west by No. 41-1 A	6
Dry, No. 42-1, belonging to 10. P. Krishnaswami Ayyar, 138. S. Sambasiva Ayyar, 146. P. Venkatramu Ayyar, 58. M. Ewamiatha Ayyar, 28 M. Narayanasami Ayyar, 37 Gulabi Ammal, N. Muthuswami Pillai, V. Pattabiramu Ayyar and S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 41-1 A, east and south by No. 42-2 and 41-1 D	41
Nattam, No. 81-1 A, belonging to 136. S. Sambasiva Ayyar, bounded on the north, east and south by Nos. 81-1 B, west by No. 82	7
	Total .. 73

Fort St. George, March 8, 1921.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·27 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for provision of house-sites for Panchamas, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Tanjore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Tanjore taluk, Gangaseemudram (attached to Kovilpathu) village.

	Acs.
Dry, S. No. 246-6 A, belonging to Sinyampragasa Virudular, Velayutha Virudal, Periyanayagee alias Sambasivamal, Sivaswami Mudaliyar; occupiers —Thomas, Michael, Kovilpillai Arokiyam, A. Savarimuthu, S. Arokiyam, A. Savarimuthu and Francis, bounded on the north by Nos. 246-1 F, 4 E & 6 B, east by No. 246-6 B; south by No. 246-7 A, west by No. 246-1 B	0·16
Nattam, S. No. 246-7 A, belonging to Sinyamagasa Virudular, Velayutha Virudal, Periyanayagee alias Sambasivamal and Sivaswami Mudaliyar, occupiers —Thomas, Michael, Kovilpillai Arokiyam, A. Savarimuthu, G. Arokiyam, A. Savarimuthu and Francis, bounded on the north by No. 246-6 A, east by No. 246-7 B; south by No. 246-10; west by No. 246-1 B	0·16
Dry, S. No. 246-1 F, belonging to Natesa Odayan, bounded on the north by No. 246-1 A; east by Nos. 246-4 E, 5 A & 7 A; south by No. 246-12, west by No. 246-1 A	0·27
Dry, S. No. 246-4 E, belonging to Valayuda Odayan, bounded on the north by No. 246-4 A; east by No. 246-6 B; south by No. 246-8 A, west by No. 246-1 B	0·23
Dry, S. No. 246-6 B, belonging to Muruga Odayan, bounded on the north and east by No. 246-5 A; south by No. 246-6 A, west by No. 246-4 B	0·05
Total ..	0·87

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1921.

No. 30.—Under article 250 of the Civil Service Regulations, M R.Ry. Dhanvada Ananda Rao Garu, Acting Professor of Agriculture and Superintendent of the Central Farm, Coimbatore, privilege leave for one and a half months from the 1st May to 15th June 1921.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1921.

No. 31.—Under articles 232, 249, 301 (*b*) and note 2 under 314 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations recorded in G.O. No. 847, Financial, dated 22nd September 1920, and G.O. No. 477, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, Mr. F. J. Marshall, Forest Engineer, combined leave for six months (privilege leave for five months and two days and furlough for the remaining period) from or after 14th April 1921.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1921.

No. 32.—M R.Ry. Sangeealur Subramanya Ayyar, Assistant Director of Agriculture, will be on probation for another year with effect from 15th January 1921.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1921.

In notification No. 250 published under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act, on page 5 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th June 1891, constituting the Melkondai reserved forest in the South Arcot district, *for* the words "thence along the north sides of survey Nos. 765 and 764 to the north-west corner of the latter" occurring in the southern boundary description of the reserve, *substitute* "thence west along the north side of survey No. 765 to its north-west corner; thence in the same direction for 30·0 feet along the boundary of survey No. 762 to the point at which this boundary turns to the north".

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1921.

No. 83.—The Governor in Council notifies under the provisions of section 18 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule below shall be constituted a 'reserved forest' under the Act with effect from 1st April 1921 :—

Name of reserve.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area.	Boundaries.
				acs.	
Narsal extension No. VIII, No. 211	South Kanara ..	Karkal ..	Ida ..	8·38	The area constitutes the Nirpalka enclosure and is bounded on all sides by the Narsal reserved forest.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1921.

No. 27.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, clauses (a) of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919, the Government (Ministry of Development) hereby declare that the 'stem weevil' (*Pempheres affinis*) and the 'pink boll worm' (*Gelechia Gossypiella*) are insect pests in respect of *Gossypium hirsutum* under which species is included cambodia cotton and Dharwar American otherwise known as Pucha Nadan cotton. In order to eradicate these insect pests the Government (Ministry of Development) direct under section 3, clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of the Act that all plants of *Gossypium hirsutum* in the tracts specified below be pulled completely out of the ground and allowed to wither before 1st August in each year :—

District.	Taluk.	District.	Taluk.
Coimbatore ..	All except Kollegal.	Trichinopoly ..	Karur.
Salem	Omalur.		Kulitalai.
	Tiruchengodu.		Musiri.
	Salem		Trichinopoly
	Namakkal.		Lalgudi.
	Rasipuram.	Madura ..	Whole district.

No. 28.—In connexion with the eradication of the 'stem weevil' (*Pempheres affinis*) and the 'pink boll worm' (*Gelechia Gossypiella*) from plants of *Gossypium hirsutum* (including cambodia cotton and Pucha Nadan cotton) in the tracts specified below :—

District.	Taluk.	District.	Taluk.
(1) Coimbatore ..	All except Kollegal.	(3) Trichinopoly ..	Karur.
(2) Salem	Omalur.		Kulitalai.
	Tiruchengodu.		Musiri.
	Salem		Trichinopoly.
	Namakkal.		Lalgudi.
	Rasipuram.	(4) Madura	Whole district.

(1) The following are appointed inspecting officers under section 12 of the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919 :—

Revenue Inspectors, village headmen and village accountants in the tracts concerned.

(2) Under section 21 (*f*) of the aforesaid Act the Government (Ministry of Development) are pleased to direct that in the tracts concerned appeals under section 9 of the Act shall lie to the tahsildars and deputy tahsildars in independent charge having jurisdiction over the land or premises concerned.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1921.

No. 34.—The Governor in Council hereby declares, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, that the areas described in the schedule below which were declared to be reserved forests under section 16 of the Act in the Notification No. 216, dated 27th April 1891, published on page 385 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th May 1891, shall cease to be "reserved forests" with effect from 15th April 1921 :—

Schedule

Name of reserved forest.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Description and area.
				acs.
Vikramangalam ..	North Arcot ..	Wandiwash ..	Vikramangalam ..	R.S. No. 151 .. 1·49
				" 152 .. 1·18
				" 153 .. 1·77
				" 160 .. 3·07

Brief description of the lands disforested—

R.S. No. 160 .. .. Inam land.
" 151 .. .. Patta land.
" 152 .. .. } Grazing ground parambokes.
" 153 .. .. }

Reasons for disforestation.—The lands lie outside the reserve both according to demarcation and to revenue survey. They are useless as forest. It is proposed to adopt the reserve boundary as the legal boundary of the reserve.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, March 18, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 8.16 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a forest timber depot and forest pound at Olavakot; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Malabar district, Palghat taluk, Pudu Periyaram village

	Acs.
Occupied, dry, S. No. 285, belonging to Owner, Kuruvayur Mana Ashtamurti Nambudiripad; occupier, Kottuparakkal Rakkandi's son Ramkutti of Pudu Periyaram, bounded on the north by S No. 288-1 ; east by S. No. 284 , south by S No 290-2 , west by S. No 285-1	0·60
Garden, S No 290-1, belonging to Owner, Kuruvayur Mana Ashtamurti Nambudiripad ; Occupier, Kottuparakkal Mayan's-son Velukutti of Pudu Periyaram and Barber Murugan of Pudu Periyaram, bounded on the north by S. No 290-2 ; east by S. No. 285 ; south by S No. 291-6 , west by S. No. 290-3	0·13
Occupied, dry, S. No. 290-2, belonging to Owner, Kuruvayur Mana Ashtamurti Nambudiripad ; Occupier, Kottuparakkal Kuttan's son Velappan, Chami's sister Pami, Pangan's wife Thaya, Mayan's wife Kalapalli, Chathu's sons Gnanathan and Ponnan, Kappa an's son Kunchappan, Chami's wife Kunju Valli, Pachammakkan son Velayudhan, Chami Chinnamma and Thaya, Rakkandi's son Manna Kutti and Mayan's son Velukutti, bounded on the north by S No. 289; east by S. No. 284 , south by S. No. 290-3 , west by S No. 288	0·66
Unassessed poramboke converted to single crop, viz. S. No. 290-3 belonging to owners and occupier, Kuruvayur Kottakkal Ashtamurti Nambudiripad, bounded on the north by S. No. 289-2 ; east by S. No. 290-1 , south by -. No. 291-6 , west by S. No. 291- & 8	0 22
Wet, Inam, S. No 346-2 belonging to Owner, Pazhaya Kalpathi Subrahmanya Pattar's adopted son Parameswara Ayyar , occupier Velukutti, bounded on the north by S. No. 346-3 ; east and south by S No. 346 4 ; west by S. No. 345	0·13
Wet, Inam S. No. 346-3, belonging to owner, Krishna Joisa, son of Venkatarama Pattar of Kottaiharapalli amsam, occupier, Velukutti, bounded on the north by S. No. 347-1 A & 1 B , east by S. No. 346-4 & 5 , south by S No. 346-2 & 4 ; west by S. No. 345	0·26
Wet, Inam, S. No. 346-4, belonging to owner, Kilikkavallil Narayana Menon, Kavalpad amsam ; occupier, Velukutti, bounded on the north by S. No 346-3 & 5 ; east by S. No. 346-5 & 6 ; south by S No. 346-1 A & , west by S. No 345 & 346-2	0·01
Wet, Inam, S. No. 346-5 belonging to owner, Kilikkavallil Narayana Menon ; occupier K. Velukutti, bounded on the north by S. No. 347-1 A ; east by S. No. 347-2 , south by S. No. 346-6 ; west by S. No 346-3 & 4	0·04
Wet, Inam, S. No. 346-1, belonging to owner, Malikhamaidean Chathu Achan, Karondar, Malikhamaidar Meerakshi Nekkiramma; occupier, Kootaparakkal Kanna Kutti, bounded on the north by S. No 345-2 ; east by S. No. 346-1B & Railway A class land , south by S Nos. 346-6 & 347-1 A & 2 ; west by S. No. 346-2	0·16
Wet Inam, S. No 346-2, belonging to owner, Krishna Joisar, son of Venkatesvara Pattar of Kottaiharapalli amsam, Palghat ; occupier, Velukutti, bounded on the north by S. No. 342-3 & 4 ; east by S. No. 346-1B ; south by S Nos. 347-1 A & 1 B and 346-1 ; west by S. No. 345	0·16
Wet, Inam, S No. 346-3, belonging to owner, Pazhaya Kalpathi Vaidyanatha Ayyar's son Viswanatha Ayyar , occupier, Kali, bounded on the north by S. No. 346-5 ; east by S No. 346-14, south by S. No. 345-3 , west by S. No. 346-2 & 4	0 41
Wet, puram, S. No. 346-4, belonging to owner, Kuruvayur Manakkal Ashtamurti Nambudiripad; Kanomar, Nana Pattar alias Appa Pattar, mortgagee (1) Karangath Kunju Nayar, carriage cleaner, South Indian Railway, Olavakot, (2) Subrahmanya Jatavallabhar, son of Sesha Pattar ; occupier, Velukutti, bounded on the north by S. No. 346-5 ; east by S No 346-14 , south by S. No 346-3 & 2 ; west by S No 346	0 55
Unoccupied, dry, S. No 346-5, belonging to owner, Guruvayur Manakkal Ashtamurti Nambudiripad ; Kanomar, Nana Pattar, alias Appa Pattar ; mortgagees : (1) Karangath Kunju Nayar, carriage cleaner, Olavakot, (2) Subrahmanya Jatavallabhar, son of Sesha Pattar ; occupier, Velukutti, bounded on the north by S. No. 346 ; east by S No. 346-14 ; south by S. No. 346-6 ; west by S. No. 346	0·17
Total ..	3 26

J. M. TURING,
Temp. Addl Secretary to Government.

REVENUE (SPECIAL) DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1921.

No. 43.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

GENERAL.

Delhi, the 24th February 1921.

No. 871-124.—Sir George Hart, K.B.E., C.I.E., Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, is granted, under article 234 (2), Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month and fifteen days combined with furlough on average salary, with effect from the 23rd February 1921 until the 13th October 1921.

No. 872-124.—Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck, C.I.E., C.S.I., Chief Conservator of Forests, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India during the absence on leave of Sir George Hart or until further orders.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, December 22, 1920.

No. 44.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the list of reserved trees specified under rule 4 of the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882), published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894 :—

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Telugu name.	Kanarese name.
28 Strychnos Nux vomica ..	Nux vomica ..	Yetti	Mushidi ..	Hamnagehi.

DISTRICT OF VIZAGAPATAM.

No. 45.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894 :—

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.	R.	A.	P.
TIMBER TREES.						
CLASS I.						
Acacia arabica	..	Nalla tumma	}			
Adina cordifolia	..	Bandaru or rumba ..				
Anogeissus latifolia	..	Chirumanu or thellahara,				
Lagerstræmia parviflora	Vartuk ..	Uhenga	Per cart load ..	2	6	0
Melia Indica	Margosa ..	Vepa	Per head load ..	0	6	0
Soymida febrifuga	..	Sonki				
Stephegyne parviflora	..	Bailtegumiya				
Terminalia arjuna	..	Tellamaddi				
Do. tomentosa	..	Nallamaddi				
CLASS II.						
Acacia caesia	..	Tella tumma	}			
Do. sundra	..	Sundra				
Albizzia lebbek	Sorie ..	Dirisana				
Do. odoratissima	..	Chardinga	Per cart load ..	2	12	0
Anogeissus acuminata	..	Pail	Per head load ..	0	3	0
Chloroxylon swietenia	..	Wodicha				
Eugenia jambolana	..	Neredu				
Hardwickia binata	..	Pagada				
Schleichera trijuga	..	.. ..				
CLASS III.						
Grewia Tiliaefolia	..	Tada	Per cart load ..	1	14	0
			Per head load ..	0	7	0
Bauhinia (bifoliformis	Palmyra ..	Thatti	Per tree ..	1	0	0
Bamboos (round)	..	Vedulu	Per cart load ..	3	12	0
Calamus rotang	Eattans ..	Betadu	Per head load ..	0	3	0
Fuel—						
Firewood	..	.. ..	Per cart load ..	0	13	4
			Per head load ..	0	3	0
Charcoal	..	.. ..	Per cart load ..	2	10	0
			Per head load ..	0	3	0
Minor produce,—						
Palmyra leaves	..	.. ..	Per 1,000	1	0	0
Leaves for platters for sale ..	..	.. ..	Per head load	0	0	3
Minerals—						
Rough stone	..	.. ..	Per cart load	1	0	0
Chiselled stone	..	.. ..	Do.	0	2	0
Metal gravel	..	.. ..	Do.	0	0	0
Earth and turf	..	.. ..	Do.	0	0	0

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes undressed burnt stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are the maxima which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cartload' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The headload is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb.

Twenty headloads equal one cartload.
Four headloads equal one bullock or horseload.
Two do. one ass or kavadi load.

One yokeload in the case of bullocks equals half cartload.

One yokeload in the case of buffaloes equals three-fourths of a cartload.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 25 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

UPPER GODAVARI.

No. 46.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894:—

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage
TIMBER TREES.			
Class I.			
Schleichera trijuga	..	Busi	Per cart load .. 1 0 0 Per head load .. 0 4 0
Diospyros melanoxylon ..	Ebony	Tumki	
Anogeissus acuminata	..	Pusi	
Xylia dolabriformis	Ironwood ..	Konda tangedu	
Adina cordifolia	..	Bandaru	
Anogeissus latifolia	..	Chirimanu	
Lagerstroemia parviflora ..	..	Chennangi	
Soymida febrifuga	..	Somki	
Stephegyne parvifolia ..	..	Bellagoranga	
Terminalia arjuna	..	Tellamaddi	
Terminalia tomentosa	..	Nallamaddi	
Vitex altissima	..	Nemalinga	
Azadirachta indica	Neem or margosa.	Vepa	
Class II.			
Albizzia lebbek	Sirsa	Dirisana	Per cart load .. 0 8 0 Per head load .. 0 2 0
Acacia arabica	Babul	Tumma	
Albizzia odoratissima ..	..	Chinduga	
Eugenia jambolana	..	Neredu	
Cleistanthus collinus	..	Kodam	
Class III.			
Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra ..	Thati	Per tree .. .. .. 0 3 0 Do. 1 0 0
Phœnix sylvestris	Date	Ita	
Fuel—			
Firewood	..	..	Per cart load .. 5 8 0 Per head load .. 0 3 8 Per headload per ton of 100 c. ft 1 8 0
Charcoal	..	..	Per cart load .. 2 8 0 Per head load .. 0 3 0
Minor produce—			
Bamboos	..	..	Per cart load .. 0 8 0 Per head load .. 0 2 0
Palmyra leaves	..	..	Per 1,000 .. .. 1 0 0
Minerals—			
Rough stone	..	..	Per cart load 0 2 0
Chiselled stone	..	..	Do. 0 3 4
Metal and gravel	..	..	Do. 0 3 4
Earth and turf	..	..	Do 0 3 4

Note 1.—Rough stone includes undressed burnt stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

Note 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are maxima which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree of produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest Department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cartload' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The headload is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb.

Twenty headloads equal one cartload.
Four headloads equal one bullock or horseload.
Two headloads equal one ass or basket load.
One yoke load in the case of bullock equals half cartload
Do. buffaloes equals three-fourths of a cartload.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 25 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

LOWER GODAVARI.

No. 47.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894:—

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES.			
Class I.			
Adina cordifolia	....	Bendaru or Chumba	} Per cart load .. .. 7 8 0 Per head load 0 5 0
Lagerstroemia parviflora	Varnish	Chennangi or Chennaga	
Soymida febrifuga	....	Seesht or Seesi	
Hopea parviflora	....	Bettangiya	
Terminalia tomentosa	....	Nalli maddi	
Vitex altissima	....	Nemlindaga	
Terminalia arjuna	....	Yellama'di	
Anogeissus latifolia	....	Chirmanju	
Andrographis lucida	Margosa	Vepa	
Acacia sinuata	....	Sandra	
Anogeissus acuminata	....	Pasi	
Buruera serrata	....	Gurjatalling	
Sphaerolobium trijuga	....	Bate	
Class II.			
Chloroxylon swietenia	....	Kodisa	} Per cart load .. .. 0 10 0 Per head load 0 0 3
Grewia tiliaefolia	....	Thadu	
Strychnos potatorum	....	Inchurasi	
Mimusops hexandra	....	Pala	
Schrebera swietenioides	....	Mokkasa	
Hydnocarpus	....	Kuruvanda	
Plectronia wightii	....	Kanti chinta	
Memecylon edule or angustifolium	....	Ubi	
Careya arborea	....	Dudiga	
Acacia sp.-nov.	....	Tumma	
Albizzia lebbek	Siris	Pirisana	
" odoratissima	....	Chendaga	
Eugenia jambolana	....	Neredu	
Class III.			
Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra	Tâti	Each .. .. .. 0 10 0 .. .. 0 14 0 Per cart load .. .. 1 10 0 Per head load .. .. 0 1 0 Per boat load per cu. ft. 100 mft. 0 0 0
Phoenix sylvestris	Date	Eita	
Pandanus odoratissimus	....	Gaidi mudi	
Fuel—			
Firewood	....	....	Per cart load .. .. 1 14 0 Per head load 0 1 6
Charcoal	....	....	Per cart load .. .. 0 12 0 Per head load 0 3 0
Minor produce—			
Bamboos	....	....	Per cart load .. .. 7 8 0 Per 1,000 .. .. 2 0 0
Palmyra leaves	....	....	
Minerals—			
Rough stone	....	....	Per cart load 0 1 0
Chiselled stone	....	....	" 0 2 0
Metal and gravel	....	....	" 0 0 6
Earth and turf	....	....	" 0 0 1

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes undressed burial stone and every part of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one-half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are the maximum which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest Department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb.—

Twenty head loads equal one cart load
Four do one bullock or horse load.
Two do. one ass or kavadi load.
One yoke load in the case of hu looks equals half cart load.
One yoke load in the case of buffaloes equals three-fourths of a cart load.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of tree removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

DISTRICT OF KURNOOL

No. 43.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894:—

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.	Rs.	A.	P.
TIMBER TREES.						
Class I.						
Albizzia amara		Rellagonapa				
Lagerstroemia parviflora		Chiratgi				
Melia dubia	Margosa	Vepa				
Hemidesmus indicus		Sugi				
Pterocarpus santalinus		Mukkah	Per cart load	8	0	0
Terminalia arjuna		Errachandanam	Per head load	0	4	0
Terminalia bellerica		Tellamaddi				
Vitex altissima		Irrimaddi				
Acacia arabica		Nemalindaga				
		Nallatumma				
Class II.						
Acacia leucophlœa		Tellatumma				
Albizzia lebbek		Tirkuma				
" odoratissima		Chindaga				
" procera		Chumbadi				
Anogeissus latifolia		Chirimanu				
Cassia fistula		Rela				
Diospyros embryopteris						
Eugenia alternifolia		Nedinga	Per cart load	3	0	0
" jambolana		Vepadu	Per head load	0	3	0
Grewia hexagona		Pedisi				
" appendiculata		Tadi				
" tiliæfolia		Java				
Mimusops elengi		Pegada				
Strychnos potatorum		Uchlu				
Vitex pubescens		Nemalindaga				
Class III.						
Bridelia retusa		Kaisal	Per cart load	1	4	0
Terminalia tomentosa		Inudara	Per head load	0	1	0
Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra	Thati	Per tree	2	0	0
Phœnix sylvestris	Date	Ita	"	1	0	0
Fuel—						
Firewood			Per cart load	0	0	0
"			Per head load	0	0	0
Charcoal			Per cart load	0	2	0
			Per head load	0	0	0
Minor produce—						
Palmyra leaves			Per 1,000	1	0	0
Minerals—						
Rough stone			Per cart load	0	1	0
Chiselled stone			"	0	3	0
Metal and gravel			"	1	0	0
Earth and turf			"	0	0	6

Note 1.—Rough stone includes undressed burnt stones and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

Note 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one half the above rates rates will be charged.

The above rates are the maxima which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest Department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb.

Twenty head loads equal one cart load.
Four do. one bullock or horse load.
Two do. one man or kavadi load.

One yoke load in the case of bullocks equals half cart load.
One yoke load in the case of buffaloes equals three-fourths of a cart load.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

DISTRICT OF CUDDAPAH.

No. 49.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 31st August 1894:—

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.
			Rs. A. P.
TIMBER TREES.			
Class I.			
Boswellia glabra	....	Movi	For cart load .. 7 8 0
Melia indica	Nim or margosa.	Vepa	For head load .. 0 8 0
Terminalia arjuna	....	Yellamaddi	
" tomentosa	....	Nallamaddi	
Class II.			
Adina cordifolia	....	Bandaru	
Albizzia lebbek	Siris	Dirisena	
" odoratissima	Fragrant acacia.	Chinduga	
Atalantia buxifolia		Tella or chirumanu	For cart load .. 1 12 0
Dalbergia arbuta	....	Nirvadi	Per head load .. 0 2 0
Eugenia jambolana	....	Neredu	
Mimusops elengi	....	Pagada	
" indica	....	Pala	
Oxalis latifolia	Indian laburnum or pudding pipe.	Bela	
Class III.			
Acacia arabica	Babul or black thorn mimosa.	Nallatumma	For cart load .. 1 24 0
Acacia leucophlœa	....	Tellatumma	For head load .. 0 1 0
Albizzia amara	....	Chirigani	
Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra	Thati	For tree .. 1 14 0
Phœnix sylvestris	Date	Itha	Do. .. 1 0 0
Fuel—			
Firewood	....	....	For cart load .. 1 4 0
			For head load .. 0 1 0
Charcoal	....	....	For cart load .. 5 0 0
			For head load .. 0 4 0
Minor produce—			
Palmyra leaves	....	....	For 1,000 .. 1 0 0
Date	....	....	Do. .. 1 0 0
Minerals—			
Rough stone	....	....	For cart load .. 0 1 0
Chiselled stone	....	....	Do. .. 0 8 0
Metal and gravel	....	....	Do. .. 0 0 0
Earth and turf	....	....	Do. .. 0 0 0

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes undressed forest stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one half the above rates in addition will be charged.

The above rates are the maxima which may be enhanced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

* Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest Department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb.

Twenty head loads equal one cart load
Four do. one bullock or horse load.
Two do. one ass or kavadi load.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of *free* removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 18-2), from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

DISTRICT OF GUNTUR.

No. 50.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of the timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894:—

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.	Rs. A. P.
TIMBER TREES.				
Class I.				
Melia indica	Margosa	Vepa	Per cart load	7 8 0
Acacia sundra		Nallatumma	Per head load	0 5 0
" leucophlœa		Tellatumma		
Eugenia jambolana		Neredu		
Pterocarpus alepicarpus	Woodapple	Velaga		
Soymida febrifuga		Sesi		
Diospyros paniculata		Sattigunapa		
Albizzia lebbek		Dirisena		
Class II.				
Albizzia amara		Nallavaga or Nallangi	Per cart load	5 12 0
Anisomeles ellipticalis		Mada	Per head load	0 2 6
Cassia fistula		Gila		
Grewia arboulata		Jana		
" asiatica		Tada		
" tiliæfolia		Chilla		
Strychnos potatorum				
Class III.				
Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra	Thoti	Per tree	0 12 0
Phœnix sylvestris	Date	Itha	"	1 8 0
Fuel—			Per cart load	0 12 0
Firewood			Per head load	0 0 6
Charcoal			Per cart load	0 12 0
Minor produce—			Per head load	0 0 6
Palmyra leaves			Per 1,000	1 0 0
Minerals—			Per cart load	0 1 0
Kunkar stone			"	0 2 0
Chunelled stone			"	0 3 0
Metal and gravel			"	0 4 0
Earth and turf			"	0 0 6

NOTE 1.—Rough stone from uncultivated land or not any kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber, one half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are the maxima which may be charged but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest Department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb.

Twenty headloads equal one cart load.
Four headloads equal one bullock or horse load.
Two do. one ass or kavadi load.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

DISTRICT OF NELLORE.

No. 51.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894 :—

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.
			Rs. a. p.
TIMBER TREES.			
Class I.			
Melia indica	Nim or margosa .	Vepa	Per cart load .. 2 4 0 Per head load .. 0 1 0
Class II.			
Acacia sundra or catechu	Catechu or cutch.	Sundra	Per cart load .. 3 11 0 Per head load .. 0 2 3
Albizzia lebbek	Soris	Dirishana	
" odoratissima	Fragrant soris .	Chinduga	
Anogeissus latifolia	..	Yella or chirimanu	
Eugenia jambolana	..	Neredu	
Hardwickia binata	..	Pala	
Melia azedarach	Nim or margosa	Pala	
Acacia arabica	Babul or black thorn mimosa.	Nallatumma	
Class III.			
Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra ..	Thali	Per tree 2 8 0
Phœnix sylvestris	Date	Eita	" 1 4 0
FUEL.			
Firewood	..	..	Per cart load .. 0 8 0 Per head load .. 0 2 0
Charcoal	..	..	Per cart load .. 1 0 0 Per head load .. 0 2 0
MINOR PRODUCE			
Palmyra leaves	..	..	Per 1000 .. .. 1 0 0
Date leaves	..	..	
MINERALS.			
Rough stone	..	..	Per cart load 0 1 4
Chiselled stone	..	..	" 0 2 4
Metal and gravel	..	..	" 0 0 0
Earth and turf	..	..	" 0 0 0

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes undressed burnt stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are the maxima which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest Department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart-load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb.

Twenty head-loads equal one cart-load.
Four do. one bullock or horse load.
Two do. one ass or kavadi load.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

DISTRICT OF CHINGLEPUT.

No. 52.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894.—

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Rate of seigniorage.	Rs.	A.	P.
TIMBER TREES.						
Class I.						
Acacia arabica	Babul or black thorn mimosa.	Karuvelam	Per cart-load	7	8	4
Anogeissus latifolia		Vellai ungal	Per head-load	0	8	0
Eugenia jambolana		Nagai				
Melia indica	Nim or margosa.	Vepam				
Class II.						
Albizzia amara		Tarinji	Per cart-load	3	12	0
" lebbek		Kattavagai	Per head-load	0	3	0
Cassia fistula	Indian laburnum or pudding pipe	Kunni				
Eugenia alternifolia		Ovalavel				
Hardwickia binata	Nirmargosa.	Pala				
Terminalia belerica	Beleily myrabolam.	Tani				
" tomentosa		Karumarudai				8
Class III.						
Acacia leucophlœa		Valvelam	Per cart-load	1	14	0
Grewia tiliæfolia		Sedachi	Per head-load	0	1	8
Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra	Panai	Per tree	1	8	0
Cocos nucifera	Cocoanut	Tennai	"	2	8	0
Phœnix sylvestris	Date	Ichan	"	1	8	0
FUEL.						
Firewood			Per cart-load	0	7	0
			Per head-load	0	0	6
Charcoal			Per cart-load	3	12	0
			Per head-load	0	3	0
MINOR PRODUCE.						
Palmyra leaves			Per 1,000	1	0	0
MINERALS.						
Rough stone			Per cart-load	0	1	0
Chiselled stone			"	0	2	0
Metal and gravel			"	0	0	6
Earth and turf			"	0	0	3

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes undressed burnt stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timbers. In the case of squared timbers one half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are the maxima which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest Department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart-load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head-load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb.

Twenty headloads equal one cart-load,
Four do. bullock or horse-load.
Two do. ass or kavadi-load.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator, if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

DISTRICT OF CHITTOOR.

No 53.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894 :—

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.
				Rs. a. p.
TIMBER TREES.				
Class I.				
Dalbergia latifolia	Blackwood or rosewood.	Iruvadi ..	Jitigi	
Pterocarpus marsupium	Kino	Vengai	Yegi	Per cart-load. 7 0 0
Shorea talura	..	Tabugai	Tamba	,, head-load. 0 0 0
Terminalia tomentosa	..	Karumaruthi ..	Nallamaddi ..	
Eugenia alternifolia	..	..	Meri	
Class II.				
Pongamia glabra	..	Pungam	Kanuga	
Acacia arabica or catechu ..	Catechu or cutch	Karungali ..	Nallachandra mara.	
Albizzia lebbek	Siris	Kattvagai ..	Dirasana ..	
Acacialeucophloea	..	Vellanagai ..	Yella or chiri-mani.	
Cæsalpinia sappan	Indian laburnum or pudding pipe.	Kunnai	Kola	
Eugenia jambolana	..	Nagai	Neredu ..	Per cart-load 3 13 0
Azadirachta indica	Neem or margosa.	Vepam	Vepa ..	,, head-load. 0 3 0
Mimusops hexandra or kauga ..	..	Magatta	Pagada ..	
Terminalia arjuna	..	Pella	Pala	
Adina cordifolia	..	Vellamaradai ..	Tellamaddi ..	
Albizzia odoratissima	Fragrant acacia.	..	Sandara	
Dalbergia sissoo	..	..	Chirdugu ..	
Class III.				
Acacia arabica	Babul or black thorn acacia.	Karuvelam ..	Nallatumma ..	
Acacia leucophloea	..	Velvelam ..	Tellatumma ..	Per cart-load 2 14 0
Albizzia amara	..	..	Chirrai ..	,, head-load. 0 1 0
Terminalia paniculata	..	..	Pellari ..	
Phœnix sylvestris	Date	Pekkudai ..	Jitta	Per cart-load .. 1 24 0
Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra ..	Iluppai	Thati	Per head per tree 1 0 0
		Panai		Do .. 3 12 0
FUEL.				
Firewood	..	..	..	Per cart-load .. 0 7 0
Charcoal	..	..	..	,, head-load .. 0 0 5
				,, cart-load .. 3 10 0
				,, head-load .. 0 3 0
MINOR PRODUCE.				
Palmyra leaves	..	..	..	Per 1,000 .. 1 8 0
MINERALS.				
Rough stone	..	..	..	Per cart-load .. 0 1 6
Chiselled stone	..	..	..	Do. 0 2 6
Metal and gravel	..	..	..	Do. 0 0 9
Earth and sand	..	..	..	Do. 0 0 6

NOTE 1.—Rough stone including undressed burnt stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber from specified above apply only to rough as prepared timber. In the case of squared timber one half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are the maximum which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart-load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head-load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb.

Twenty head-loads equal one cart-load.
Four do. bullock or horse-load.
Two do. ass or kavadi-load

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 2 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

DISTRICT OF BELLARY.

No. 54.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorge, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894:—

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES.			
Class I.			
Acacia arabica		Nallatumma	Rs. A. P.
Acacia leucophlœa		Pallatumma	
Adina cordifolia		Kadrugunga	
Melia indica	Margosa	Vepa	For cart-load 7 8 0
Soymida febrifuga	The Indian red-wood		,, head-load .. 0 6 0
Stephegyne parvifolia		Nemi	
Terminalia arjuna		Pattagunga	
Do. tomentosa		Tellamadi	
Pongamia glabra		Nallamadi	
		Kanuga	
Class II.			
Albizzia amara		Chirinji	
Do. lebbek		Dirisana	
Anogeissus latifolia		Yellama	For cart-load 3 12 0
Eugenia jambolana		Naredu	,, head-load .. 0 3 0
Vatica altissima		Nandiadugu	
Class III.			
Cassia fistula		Mela	For cart-load 1 14 0
Bauhinia tubeliformis	Palmyra	Thati	,, head-load 0 1 0
Phœnix sylvestris	Date	Ithi	For tree 0 0 6
			Do 1 8 0
FUEL			
Firewood			For cart-load 0 9 0
			,, head-load 0 0 6
Charcoal			,, cart-load 0 3 0
			,, head-load 0 1 0
MINOR PRODUCE.			
Palmyra leaves			For 1,000 .. .. 1 0 0
MINERALS.			
Rough stone			For cart-load 0 1 0
Chiselled stone			Do. 0 2 0
Metal and gravel			Do. 0 0 6
Earth and turf			Do. 0 0 3

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes undressed burnt stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are the maxima which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart-load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head-load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb.

Twenty head-loads equal one cart-load.
Four do. one bullock or horse-load.
Two do. one ass or kavadi load.

One yoke-load in the case of bullocks equals half cart-load.

One yoke-load in the case of buffaloes equals three-fourths of a cart-load.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 18-2) from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

DISTRICT OF ANANTAPUR.

No. 55.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894.—

Botanical name.	English name.	Telugu name	Rate of seigniorage	Rs. a. p.
TIMBER TREES.				
Class I.				
Acacia arabica		Nallitumma		
Adina cordifolia		Bedrakanapa		
Melia indica	Margosa	Vepa		
Soymida febrifuga		Gonel		
Stephegyna parvifolia		Boitaganapa or chittu bulu	For cart-load	7 8 0
			,, head-load	0 4 0
Pongamia glabra		Kanuga		
Terminalia arjuna		Tellamaddi		
Do. tomentosa		Nallamaddi		
Class II.				
Acacia leucophlœa		Tellatumma		
Do. sundra		Sandra		
Albizzia lebbak		Dirisena		
Do. odoratissima		Chindaga		
Anogeissus latifolia		Yellanda	For cart-load	2 12 0
Cassia fistula		Rela	,, head-load	0 2 0
Dalbergia crispa falcata		Nurudi		
Pygeum gardneana		Neredu		
Vitex altissima		Nemalindugu		
Class III				
Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra	Thati	Per tree	2 8 0
Phœnix sylvestris	Date	Ita	Do.	1 0 0
FUEL.				
Firewood			Per cart-load	0 8 0
			,, head-load	0 0 6
Charcoal			,, cart-load	2 12 0
			,, head-load	0 0 6
MINOR PRODUCE.				
Palmyra leaves			Per 1,000	1 8 0
MINERALS.				
Rough stone			Per cart-load	0 1 0
Chiselled stone			Do.	0 2 0
Metal and gravel			Do.	0 0 6
Earth and turf			Do	0 8 0
Sangla earth			Assessment per acre	0 4 0

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes undressed burnt stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are the maxima which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet as he f o lon, but when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks The head-load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb.

Twenty head-loads equal one cart-load.
Four head-loads equal one bullock or horse-load
Two do one ass or kavadi-load
One yoke-load in the case of bullocks equals half cart-load.
One yoke-load in the case of buffaloes equals three-fourths of a cart-load.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

NORTH COIMBATORE.

No. 55.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894:—

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Rate of seigniorage.	Rs.	A.	P.
TIMBER TREES						
Class I.						
Chickrassia tabularis		Agil				
Melia azadirachta		Vapam				
Cedrela toona		Tun				
Acrocarpus fraxinifolius		Malai Vennai				
Terminalia tomentosa		Karumaruda				
Albizzia lebbek and odoratissima		Vagai	For cart-load	5	0	0
Lagerstroemia lanceolata		Kumbuk	" head-load	0	4	0
Adina cordifolia		Kumbuk				
Canarium strictum		Manji kadambai				
Acacia arabica		Kungiliam				
Chloroxylon swietenia		Karuveilam				
		Poovam				
Class II.						
Acacia leucophlœa		Vellaram				
Do. planifrons		Selu				
Terminalia arjuna		Vellamaruda				
Do. paniculata		Pillamaruda				
Melia composita or dubia		Malai vembu	For cart-load	2	0	0
Grewia tiliæfolia		Tadasi	" head-load	0	2	0
Lagerstroemia microcarpa		Vantaku				
Acrocarpus lanceolata		Vellanagai or mumma				
Acacia sundra		Karungali				
Class III.						
Borassus sobel flavelli	Palmyra	Pana	For tree	0	2	0
FUEL						
Firewood			For cart-load	1	4	0
			" head	0	1	0
Charcoal			" cart	2	8	0
			" head	0	2	0
MINOR PRODUCE						
Agave, Sansevieria and other shrubs.			For cart-load	2	4	0
Palmyra leaves			" head or	0	1	0
			Per 1,000	1	0	0
MINERALS.						
Rough stone			For cart-load	0	1	0
Chiselled stone			Do.	0	2	0
Metal and gravel			Do.	0	6	0
Earth and turf			Do.	0	0	4

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes undressed kerbstones and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber and half the above rates only will be charged.

The above rates are the maxima which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart-load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head-load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 55 lb.

Twenty headloads equal one cart-load
Four do. one bullock or horse-load.'
Two do. one man or basketload.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

CENTRAL COIMBATORE.

No. 57.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894 :—

Botanical name.	English name	Tamil name.	Rate of seigniorage	Rs.	A.	P.
TIMBER TREES.						
Class I.						
Melia indica	Margosa	Vappam	Per cart-load	7	8	0
Terminalia tomentosa		Karumaruthi	" head-load	0	8	0
Lagerstræmia microcarpa	Vantaku	Vantaku				
Memecylon	Iron wood	Garli				
Calicula tomentosa	Toon	Tam				
Cynometra manillana		Irappa				
Class II.						
Terminalia paniculata		Pillamaruthi				
Grewia tiliæfolia		Thâdasol				
Euodia spinosa		Uruimaragai or poolvangai				
Canthium	Indian ebenum.	Karasu				
Albizzia odoratissima		Vellaiyaga				
Do. odoratissima		Karuvagai				
Acacia arabica	Babul	Karvelam				
Do. leucophlœa		Vellaiyam	Per cart-load	0	12	0
Albizzia amara		Usilai	" head-load	0	3	0
Kingelia pinnata		Naval				
Acacia concinna		Vellanagai				
Anogeissus latifolia		Vellamaruthu				
Terminalia arjuna		Sadu				
Acacia leucocephala		Sengalunadumbai or boombu				
Adina cordifolia		Mahal vembu				
Melia composita						
Class III.						
Bombax Malabaricum	Palmyra	Purasumaram	Per tree	0	12	0
Terminalia bellirica		Tani	Per cart-load	1	14	0
Diploknema punctata		Vazhaiyuma	" head-load	0	1	6
FUEL.						
Firewood			Per cart-load	0	7	0
			" head-load	0	0	6
Charcoal			Per cart-load	2	12	0
			" head-load	0	3	0
MINOR PRODUCE.						
Palmyra leaves			Per 1,000	1	8	0
MINERALS.						
Rough stone			Per cart-load	0	1	0
Chiselled stone			Do.	0	4	0
Metal and gravel			Do.	0	0	0
Earth and turf			Do.	0	0	0

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes undressed burnt stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber or one half the above rates only will be charged.

The above rates are the maximum which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart-load' is used as equivalent to 40 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head-load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb

Twenty head-loads equal one cart-load.
Four do. one bullock or horse-load.
Two do. one man or kavadi-load.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.'

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

SOUTH COIMBATORE.

No. 58.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894 :—

Botanical names.	English names.	Tamil names.	Rate of seigniorage.	Rs.	A.	P.
TIMBER TREES.						
Class I.						
Dysoxylum ...	White cedar ...	Vellegil				
Melia indica or azadirachata	Margosa ...	Veppam				
Chickrassia tabularis ...	Chittagong wood	Agil				
Cedrela toona	Toon	Pine				
Acrocarpus fraxinifolius ...	...	Malaikrocai	Per cart-load ...	5	0	0
Terminalia tomentosa ...	...	Karumaruda	,, head-load ...	0	4	0
,, paniculata ...	...	Pillamaruda				
Lagerstroemia microcarpa ...	Venteak	Venteva				
Acacia arabica	Babul	Karuvelam				
Class II.						
Terminalia arjuna	...	Vellamaruda				
Anogeissus latifolia	...	Vellaungil				
Acacia leucophlœa	...	Velvelam				
Albizzia lebbek	...	Vagai				
Cassia fistula	Sirin	Konrai				
Acacia sundra	Indian laburnum.	Manjakkadambai	Per cart-load ...	0	8	0
Melia composita or dubia ...	...	Malavembu	,, head-load ...	0	4	0
Grewia tiliæfolia	...	Vadia or Thadasi				
Stephegyne parvifolia	...	Nerrimaruthu				
Odina wodier	...	Odal thoringi				
Eugenia jambolana	...	Naval				
Litsœa zeylanica	...	Lavangam				
Class III.						
Bridelia retusa	...	... ...	Per cart-load ...	1	4	0
Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra	Panamaram	,, head-load ...	0	1	0
			Per tree ...	2	8	0
FUEL.						
Firewood	...	... ...	Per cart-load ...	0	6	0
			,, head-load ...	0	0	6
Charcoal	...	... ...	,, cart-load ...	0	3	0
			,, head-load ...	0	2	0
MINOR PRODUCE.						
Palmyra leaves	...	... ...	Per 2,000	1	0	0
MINERALS.						
Rough stone	...	... ...	Per cart-load ...	0	1	0
Chiselled stone	...	... ...	,, ...	0	8	0
Metal and gravel	...	... ...	,, ...	0	0	6
Earth and turf	...	... ...	,, ...	0	0	3

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes undressed burnt stone and sandy kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. If the use of squared timber one-half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are the maxima which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals; it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head load is equivalent to 1 cubic foot or 56 lb.

Twenty head loads equal one cart load.
Four do one bullock or horse load.
Two do. one ass or kavadi load.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 25 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

SOUTH KANARA.

No. 59.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894 :—

Botanical names.	English names.	Local names.	Rate of seigniorage. Per c.ft. in rough or squared.	Per c.ft. if sawn.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
TIMBER TREES.				
Class I.				
Terminalia tomentosa	..	Banga or Matti	0 2 6	0 12 0
Calophyllum Wightianum ..	..	Kalhalasa ..		
Vitex altissima or pubescens ..	..	Myrale		
Lagerstræmia microcarpa	Beetsok	Holandar or Billmandi.		
Terminalia paniculata	..	Marwa, Kumgitti	0 2 6	0 8 0
Cedrela toona	Red cedar ..	Vumpugandhaghori.		
Hopea parviflora	..	Hiligga		
Class II.				
Lagerstræmia flos regiuæ ..	..	Challa		
Albizzia lebbek	..	Pulibagi ..	0 1 6	0 6 0
Do Odoratissima	..	Kalbagi ..		
Do. procera	..	Adhangi		
Class III.				
Artocarpus hirsuta	..	Watchnih ..		
Adina cordifolia	..	Amara	0 1 0	0 1 6
Xylia indica	..	Dhupa		
Cocos nucifera	Coconut	Thengimmara ..	Rs. 3 per tree with 6 feet stem.	..
Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra ..	Talimara ..	Rs. 3 per tree	..
Caryota urens	..	Hyal ..	Re 2 per tree	..
Areca catechu	Areca palm ..	Kaiga, adike ..	Annas 4 per tree with 6 feet stem.	..
FUEL.				
			Per head load	0 0 6
			Per cart load (one bullock).	0 4 0
Firewood or posts	..	..	Per cart load (two bullocks)	0 10 0
			Per boat load (per mast).	1 4 0
			Per head load	0 2 0
			Per cart load	2 0 0
Charcoal	..	..	Per bullock load ..	0 8 0
MINERALS.				
Rag stone	..		Per cart load	0 1 0
Chunnel stone	..	..	Do.	0 3 0
Metal and gravel	..	..	Do.	0 0 3
Earth and turf	..	..	Do	0 0 1

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes untrimmed burnt stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one-half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are the maximum which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to firewood or poles, the expressions 'cart load (unqualified)' or 'cart load (two bullocks)' are used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, and the expression 'cart load (one bullock)' means half that quantity. When applied to minerals 'cart load' means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb.

Twenty head loads equal one cart load.
Four do. one bullock load.
Three cart loads equal one corjee

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 25 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

SALEM.

No. 60.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894:—

Botanical names.	English names.	Tamil names.	Rate of seigniorage.
TIMBER TREES.			
CLASS I.			Rs. A. P.
Acacia arabica	Babul	Karuvelam	
„ leucophlœa		Velvelam	
„ sundra	Catechu or cutch.	Karungali	
Albizzia lebbek	Siris	Kattuvagai	
„ odoratissima	Fragrant acacia	Karuvagai	
Cedrela toona	Toon or red cedar.	Mari or suli	
Chickrassia tabularis	Mustard cedar or Chittagong wood	Agil	
Chloroxylon swietenia	Satinwood ..	Porasu	For cart load 7 8 0
Terminalia belerica	Belleric myrobolam.	Thani	„ head load .. 9 0 0
Terminalia arjuna	.. ..	Karumaruda	
„ arjuna	.. ..	Vellamaruda	
„ paniculata	.. ..	Pillamaruda	
Melia indica	Nim or margosa.	Vembu or veppam ..	
Rogenia jambolana	..	Nagai	
CLASS II.			
Adina cordifolia	..	Manjakadambai	
Anogeissus latifolia	..	Nanmaru	
Cassia fistula	Indian laburnum or Pudding pipe	Konnai	For cart load .. .. 0 12 0 „ head load .. 0 3 0
Stephegyne parvifolia	..	Nirkadambai	
Acacia ferruginea	..	Paramboi	
Pongamia glabra	..	Pondadi	
CLASS III.			
Albizzia amara	..	Thirisil	For cart load 2 8 0
Chloroxylon swietenia	Sago palm ..	Kandalpanai	„ head load .. 0 2 0
Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra ..	Panai	For tree 0 8 0
MINOR PRODUCE			
Bambusa arundinacea	Big bamboo ..	Periyatiru	For cart load split .. 2 0 0
Dendrocalamus strictus	Small bamboo ..	Siruvarai	„ cart load unsplit. 1 0 0
Palmyra leaves	..	.. ..	For 1,000 .. .. 1 0 0
FUEL.			
Firewood	..	..	For cart load .. .. 2 0 0 „ head load 0 1 0
Charcoal	..	..	„ cart load .. 0 0 0 „ head load .. 0 4 0
MINERALS.			
Rough stone	..	..	For cart load 0 1 0
Chiselled stone	..	..	Do. 0 0 0
Metal and gravel	..	..	Do. 0 0 0
Earth and turf	..	..	Do. 0 0 0

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes undressed burnt stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one-half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are the maxima which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks The head load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb.

Twenty head loads equal one cart load.

Four head loads equal one bullock or horse load

Two head loads equal one ass or kavadi load.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 25 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

DISTRICT OF NORTH ARCOT.

No. 61.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894 :—

Botanical names.	English names.	Tamil names.	Telugu names.	Rate of seigniorage.
				Rs. A. P.
TIMBER TREES.				
Class I.				
Cedrela toona	Toon or red cedar	Tun	.....	
Chickrassia tabularis	Chittagong wood.	Agil	Kondavepa ..	
Chloroxylon swietenia	Satinwood ..	Poraa	Billa	
Lagerstræmia microcarpa ..	Venteak ..	Venteka	Chinnangi	
Melietus philippinensis	.....	Kupila	Sindari	For cart load. 10 0 0
Pongamia glabra	.....	Pungam	Kanuga	For head load. 0 8 0
Melia indica	Margosa	Veppam	Vepa	
Shorea talura	.....	Tambagai	Tamba	
Terminalia tomentosa	.....	Karumarudai ..	Nallamaddi ..	
Do. paniculata	.....	Peladuthoi ..	Peluru	
Eugenia jambolana	.....	Nagai	Nereda	
Albizzia lebbek	Siris	Sallavagai ..	Dirisana ..	
Class II.				
Acacia arabica	Babul or black thorn mimosa.	Karuvelam ..	Nallathumma ..	
Acacia rugata	Catechu or cutch.	Karungali ..	Nallachandra-mara.	
Do. leucophlœa	.....	Velvelam ..	Tellatumma ..	
Albizzia odoratissima	Fragrant mimosa.	Karungai ..	Chirudoga ..	
Anogeissus latifolia	.....	Vellaingai ..	Yella or Chiri-mani.	For cart load 5 0 0
Cassia fistula	Indian laburnum or pudding pipe	Kassai	Rela	For head load. 0 4 0
Feronia elephantum	Wood apple	Velanga	Velaga	
Mimusops elengi	.....	Magada	Rayada	
Do. hexandra	.....	Palla	Pala	
Strychnos potatorum	.....	Thettankottai ..	Chilla	
Terminalia arjuna	.....	Vellamarudai ..	Yerramaddi ..	
Thespesia populnea	.....	Poovarasu ..	Gangaraki ..	
Class III.				
Albizzia amara	.....	Turinji	Sikkai ..	
Dichrostachys cinerea	.....	Vadaiyaram ..	Kata Velatura ..	
Terminalia belerica	Baleric myro-balan.	Thani	Thandra ..	For cart load 1 8 0
Zizyphus jujuba	.....	Elandai	Regu	For head load 0 2 0
Holoptelea integrifolia	.....	Anali, tapsi ..	Nurili, tenali ..	
Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra ..	Panai	Tati	For tree .. 2 8 0
Cocos nucifera	Cocoanut ..	Thennai	Tenkaya	.. 2 8 0
Phœnix sylvestris	Date	Iskan	Itta	.. 2 0 0
FUEL.				
Firewood	.....	.....	.....	For cart load. 1 24 0
				.. head load. 0 1 6
Charcoal	.....	.....	.....	.. cart load 5 0 0
				.. head load. 0 4 0
MINOR PRODUCE.				
Bamboos	.....	.....	.....	.. cart load. 2 8 0
				.. head load. 0 2 0
Palmyra leaves	.....	.....	.....	.. 1,000. 2 0 0
MINERALS.				
Rough stone	.....	.....	.....	.. cart load. 0 1 0
Chiselled stone	.....	.....	.....	.. .. 0 2 0
Metal and gravel	.....	.....	.....	.. .. 0 0 8
Earth and turf	.....	.....	.....	.. .. 0 0 8

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes undressed laterite stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one-half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are the maximum which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart-drawn by two bullocks. The hand load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb.

Twenty hand loads equal one cart load.
Four hand loads equal one bullock or horse load
Two do one ass or kavadi load.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882) from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

SOUTH ARCOT.

No. 62.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894.—

Botanical names.	English names.	Tamil names.	Rate of seigniorage.	Rs.	A.	P.
TIMBER TREES.						
Class I.						
Acacia leucophlœa		Vaivelam				
Adina cordifolia		Manjakadambai				
Albizzia lebbek	Siris	Vagai				
Chickrassia tabularis	Chittagong wood.	Agil				
Melia indica	Nim or margosa.	Vembu	For cart load	7	8	0
Schleichera trijuga		Poovam	,, hand load	0	6	0
Stephegyne parvifolia		Kadambai				
Terminalia paniculata		Poykkadambai				
,, tomentosa		Karumaruthi				
Vitex altissima	Pronouh's foot tree.	Maylidi				
Class II.						
Acacia arabica	Babul	Karuvelam				
,, sundra	Catechu or cutch.	Kattungali				
Albizzia odoratissima	Fragrant acacia.	Karuvagai				
Anogeissus latifolia		Nanmai				
Bridelia retusa		Malla vengai				
Cassia fistula		Konnai				
Cleistanthus collinus	Butter wood tree.	Waddan	For cart load	3	12	0
Ehretia buxifolia		Siri	,, hand load	0	9	0
Eugenia jambolana		Nagai				
Feronia elephantum	Wood apple	Vila				
Grewia tiliæfolia		Sakkai				
Phyllanthus emblica	Gooseberry	Nelli				
Soymida febrifuga		Sooni or Coromandham				
Terminalia arjuna		Vellimaruthi				
Class III.						
Alianthus excelsa		Perumaram				
Albizzia amara		Thaiyali				
Anacardium occidentale	Cashew nut	Mundri				
Averrhoa officinalis	Mangrove	Kandan	For cart load	1	14	0
Bauhinia racemosa		Atti	,, hand load	0	3	0
Dalbergia latifolia		Kodalathi				
Memecylon clangi		Pala				
Terminalia Belerica	Bahitleeroyeebolum	Tani	For tree	9	12	0
Bottlera Subtilleramis	Palmyra	Panai	,,	7	8	0
Cocos nucifera	Cocoanut	Thennai	,,	6	12	0
Phœnix sylvestris	Date palm	Johanna				
FUEL.						
Firewood			For cart load	1	0	0
			,, hand load	0	3	0
Charcoal			,, cart load	3	12	0
			,, hand load	0	3	0
MINOR PRODUCE						
Palmyra leaves			For 1,000	1	0	0
MINERALS.						
Rough stone			For cart load	0	3	0
Chiselled stone			,,	0	8	0
Metal and gravel			,,	0	1	0
Earth and turf			,,	0	1	0

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes undressed kuppi stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timbers. In the case of squared timber one half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are the maxima which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest Department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 50 lb.

Twenty head loads equal one cart load.
Four head loads equal one bullock or horse load.
Two head loads equal one ass or kavadi load.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 25 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

DISTRICT OF TANJORE.

No. 63.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882), published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894:—

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Rate for seigniorage.	Rs.	A.	P.
TIMBER TREES.						
Class I.						
Acacia sundra	Catechu or cutch.	Karungali	Per cart load	0	0	0
Albizzia lebbek	Siris	Kallivagai	" head load	0	4	0
Do. odoratissima	Mragzani odoratissimus.	Karuvagai				
Chloroxylon swietenia	Satinwood	Poruva				
Melia Indica	Nim or margosa	Vembu				
Mimusops hexandra		Palla				
Class II.						
Acacia arabica	Babul or black thorn acacia.	Karuvelam	Per cart load	0	2	0
Do. leucophlœa		Velvelam	"	0	3	0
Adina cordifolia		Manjakadambai				
Albizzia amara		Irungil				
Cassia fistula		Konnai				
Eugenia jambolana		Nagai				
Class XII.						
Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra	Panai	Per tree	2	0	0
Cocos nucifera	Cocoanut	Thennai	"	3	0	0
FUEL.						
Firewood			Per cart load	0	0	0
			" head load	0	0	4
Charcoal			" cart load	1	0	0
			" head load	0	0	4
MINOR PRODUCE.						
Palmyra leaves			Per 1,000	1	0	0
MINERALS.						
Rough stone			Per cart load	0	1	0
Chiselled stone			"	0	2	0
Metal and gravel			"	0	6	0
Earth and turf			"	0	1	0

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes unburnt bricks and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are the maximum which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest Department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb

Twenty head loads equal one cart load.
Four head loads equal one bullock or horse load,
Two head loads equal one ass or kavadi load.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

DISTRICT OF TRICHINOPOLY.

No. 64.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St George Gazette* of 21st August 1894:—

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Rate of seigniorage.	Rs.	A.	P.
TIMBER TREES.						
Class I.						
Albizzia odoratissima	Fragrant acacia .	Karungal				
Canarium strictum	Black dammer ..	Karuppu kungiliam ..				
Chloroxylon swietenia	Satinwood ..	Porasu				
Dalbergia sissoo	Sissoo	Sissoo				
Melia indica	Nim or margosa .	Vembu				
Terminalia tomentosa	..	Karumaruthi				
Cedrela toona	Toona or red cedar.	Sall or vaeli	For cart load ..	12	0	0
	Bastard cedar or Chittagong wood.		,, head load ..	0	12	0
Chukrasia tabularis	..	Agil or devakeruvi ..				
Ortwia tillæfolia	..	Sadachi				
Class II.						
Acacia arabica	Babul or black thorn mimosa.	Karuvelam				
Do. senegal	Catechu or cutch.	Karungali				
Albizzia lebbek	Sirie	Kathuvagai				
Acacia tortilis	..	Manjakadambai				
Anogeissus latifolia	..	Naumai	For cart load ..	5	0	0
Eugenia jambolana	..	Nagai	,, head load ..	0	4	0
Kimamuya humantra	..	Palla				
Terminalia arjuna	..	Vellimaruthi				
Dalbergia latifolia	..	Kalli acha				
Terminalia paniculata	..	Pahndahei or pilvai ..				
Vitex altissima	..	Maildi				
Class III.						
Cassia fistula	Indian laburnum or pudding pipe	Konnai	Per cart load ..	2	8	0
	..	Punguu	,, head load ..	0	2	0
Pongamia glabra	Palmyra	Panai	Per tree	2	0	0
Borassus flabelliformis	Cocoanut	Tennai	,, ...	1	0	0
Cocos nucifera						
FUEL.						
Firewood	..	..	For cart load ..	2	4	0
			,, head load ..	0	1	0
MINOR PRODUCE.						
Palmyra leaves	..	..	Per 1,000	2	0	0
MINERALS.						
Rough stone	..	..	Per cart load ..	0	2	0
Chiselled stone	..	..	,, ...	0	4	0
Metal and gravel	..	..	,, ...	0	1	0
Earth and turf	..	..	,, ...	0	1	0

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes undressed burnt stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are the maxima which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest Department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart load' is used as equivalent to twenty cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb.

Twenty head loads equal one cart load.

Four head loads equal one bullock or horse load.

Two head loads equal one ass or kavadi load.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 28 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

DISTRICT OF MADURA.

No. 65.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timber of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894 :—

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	Rate of seigniorage.	Rs.	A.	P.
TIMBER TREES.						
Class I.						
Cedrela toona	Red cedar	Madagirivembu	Per cart load	10	0	0
Terminalia tomentosa		Karumaruthu	" head load	0	8	0
Lagerstroemia microcarpa	Benteak	Venteak				
Albizzia lebbek		Vagai				
Do. odoratissima		Sila vagai				
Adina cordifolia		Manjakadambai				
Eugenia jambolana		Naval				
Mesua ferrea	Iron wood	Nangal				
Melia indica or azadirachta	Nim or margosa.	Vembu or veppam				
Mimusops indica		Karungalai				
Class II.						
Acacia arabica		Karuvelam	Per cart load	5	0	0
Do. sundra		Karungali	" head load	0	4	0
Anogeissus latifolia		Vekkali				
Acrocarpus fraxinifolius		Nagara				
Naucles parviflora		Nalladambai				
Chickrassia tabularis	Chittagong wood.	Elandurai				
Terminalia belerica	Beleric myro-bolan.	Tani				
Canarium strictum	Black dammer	Karungugiliam				
Class III.						
Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra	Panai	Per tree	5	0	0
FUEL.						
Firewood			Per cart load	2	8	0
			" head load	0	8	0
Charcoal			" cart load	10	0	0
			" head load	0	4	0
MINOR PRODUCE.						
Palmyra leaves			Per 1,000	2	0	0
MINERALS.						
Rough stone			Per cart load	0	1	4
Chiselled stone			"	0	2	8
Metal and gravel			"	1	0	0
Earth and turf			"	0	8	0

NOTE 1.—Rough stone includes undressed burnt stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.

NOTE 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one half the above rates extra will be charged.

The above rates are the maximum which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest Department.

3 The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart load' is used as equivalent to twenty cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals, it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 56 lb

Twenty head loads equal one cart load.
Four head loads equal one bullock or horse load.
Two head loads equal one ass or kavadi load

5 Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6 The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

DISTRICT OF RAMNAD.

No. 66.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894 :—

Botanical name	English name	Tamil name.	Rate of seigniorage.	Rs.	A.	P.
TIMBER TREES.						
CLASS I.						
Melia indica or azadirachta ..	Nim or margosa.	Vembu	Per cart load ..	6	0	0
Anogeissus latifolia ..		Vekkali	„ head load ..	0	4	0
CLASS II.						
Bridelia retusa		Adamaruda	..			
Adina cordifolia		Manjadimatta	..			
Pongamia glabra		Pangam	..			
Artocarpus hirsutissima		Malakonai	..			
Stephegyne parvifolia		Kukkadimba	Per cart load	2	8	0
Eugenia jambolana		Naval	„	0	8	0
Memecylon indica		Olekpalai	..			
Grewia tiliæfolia		Unna	..			
Albizzia lebbek	Siris	Vagai	..			
Terminalia arjuna		Vellamaruda	..			
Acacia arabica	Babul	Karuvelam	..			
Acacia sundra		Karungali	..			
CLASS III.						
Albizzia amara		Usil	Per cart load	1	14	6
Acacia pharetrina		Odai	„ head load	0	2	0
Cassia fistula	Indian laburnum	Konnai	Per tree	2	0	0
Lannea fistelliformis	Palmyra ..	Panai	„	2	0	0
Cocos nucifera	Cocoanut ..	Thennai				
MINOR PRODUCE.						
Palmyra leaves			Per 1,000	1	0	0
MINERALS.						
Rough stone			Per cart load	0	1	0
Chiselled stone			„	0	2	0
Metal and gravel			„	0	0	0
Earth and turf			„	0	0	0

Note 1.—Rough stone includes undressed burnt stone and every load of stone that has not been chiselled.

Note 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one half the above rates extra will be charged

The above rates are the maxima which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest Department.

3. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The hand load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 50 lb.

Twenty hand loads equal one cart load.
Four ,, ,, one bullock or horse load.
Two ,, ,, one ass or kavadi load.

5. Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

DISTRICT OF TINNEVELLY.

No. 67.—In supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following shall be the rates at which permits for the removal of timbers of unreserved trees and other forest produce on seigniorage, will, until further orders, be issued under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act (V of 1882) published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 21st August 1894:—

Botanical name	English name.	Tamil name.	Rate of seigniorage.	Rs.	A.	P.
TIMBER TREES						
Class I.						
Melia indica or azadirachta,	Nim or margosa.	Vembu	Per cart load	0	4	0
Anogeissus latifolia		Venkali	,, hand load	0	0	6
Acrocarpus fraxinifolius		Mulai vengai				
Albizzia lebbek	Siris	Vagai				
Class II.						
Bridelia retusa		Adamaradu	Per cart load	0	8	0
Adina cordifolia		Manjakadambai	,, hand load	0	2	0
Pongamia glabra		Pungam				
Stephegyne parvifolia		Nirkadamba				
Eugenia jambolana		Naval				
Mimusops indica		Alankpalai				
Grewia tiliaefolia		Unna				
Terminalia arjuna		Vellamarudu				
Acacia arabica	Babul	Karuvelam				
Acacia sundra		Karungali				
Class III.						
Albizzia amara		Usil	Per cart load	2	12	0
Acacia planifrons		Odai	,, hand load	0	3	0
Cassia fistula	Indian laburnum	Konnai	Per tree	2	8	0
Borassus flabelliformis	Palmyra	Panai	,,	0	8	0
Cocos nucifera	Cocoanut	Thennai				
MINOR PRODUCE						
Palmyra leaves			Per 1,000	0	6	0
MINERALS						
Rough stone			Per cart load	0	1	0
Chiselled stone			,,	0	2	0
Metal and gravel			,,	0	0	6
Earth and turf			,,	0	0	0

Note 1.—Rough stone includes undressed kurat stone and every kind of stone that has not been chiselled.
Note 2.—The rates for timber trees specified above apply only to rough or unsquared timber. In the case of squared timber one half the above rates extra will be charged.
The above rates are the maxima which may be reduced but not increased by the Collector without the sanction of Government.

2. The seigniorage prescribed by these rules do not refer to reserved trees and the Collector may by district order prohibit the grant of any tree or produce on seigniorage either for a time or in certain localities or altogether.

Reserved trees and tree or produce for which the issue of seigniorage permits is prohibited by district order will be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Forest Department.

8. The form of permit and method of issue, registration, check and recovery will be prescribed by the Collector in accordance with the general rules framed under the Forest Act.

4. When applied to timber and fuel the term 'cart load' is used as equivalent to 20 cubic feet or half a ton, but when applied to minerals it means the load of an ordinary local cart drawn by two bullocks. The head load is equivalent to one cubic foot or 50 lb

Twenty head loads equal one cart load.
Four do. one bullock or horse load,
Two do. one ass or bavadi load.

5 Trees and other forest produce not shown in the foregoing list when removed from reserved land or, except in the case of free removals under rule 7 of the general rules under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), from unreserved land are chargeable at such rates as may be decided upon from time to time by the Collector.

6. The Collector will exercise the powers under these rules subject to the condition that he must have the concurrence of the Chief Conservator; if the Collector and the Chief Conservator disagree, the Collector should submit the case for orders to Government through the Chief Conservator.

Schedule of rates for the valuation of trees on unreserved lands in the Gudalur taluk, the Nilgiri district.—Measurement at 4 feet above ground.

Botanical name.	English name.	Tamil name.	1½ feet to 2½ feet.	2½ feet to 4 feet.	4 feet to 6 feet.	6 feet to 9 feet.	Above 9 feet, cost per cubic foot.
Tectona grandis ..	Teak	Thekku	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Rs. A. P. 7 0 0	Rs. A. P. 15 0 0	Rs. A. P. 25 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0
Dalbergia latifolia ..	Blackwood or rosewood.	Itti	0 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	0 14 0
Artocarpus hirsuta ..	Wild jack ..	Ayini	..	2 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	0 8 0
Pterocarpus marsupium.	Kino	Vengai					
Cedrela toona ..	Red cedar ..	Agil	..	3 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	0 8 0
Dysoxylum malabaricum	White cedar ..	Vellagil					
Chickrassia tabularis.	Bastard cedar ..	Agaty or agil ..					
Santalum album ..	Sandal	Sandalam ..	Up to 1½ feet girth no charge. Above 1½ feet Re. 12 per cubic foot.				
Lagerstræmia lanceolata or microcarpa.	Venteak	Venteke					
Terminalia tomentosa.	Winged myrobalam.	Karimaruda ..					
Artocarpus integrifolia.	Jack	Pilavu	..	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	0 4 0
Adina cordifolia ..	Kadamba or yellow teak	Manjakadambai..					
Terminalia paniculata.		Pallamaruda ..					
Stereospermum chelonoides.	Tallua, bastard teak tree.	Kaakkillam or paju.					
Albizzia lebbek ..	Common name.	Vagai					
" odoratissima..	Fragrant siriss..	Karuvagai ..					
Bridelia retusa ..	Spotted leaf ..	Malavagai, mullimaruda.	..	..	2 0 0	4 0 0	0 4 0
Morus indica	Mulberry ..	Elimaragayam .					
Dalbergia ellyptica ..	Indian cutchpacha.	Pachaichi-pala or pulvadiadan.					
Anogeissus latifolia .	Button tree ..	Vellaimaruda .					

NOTE.—No charge is to be made for dead or hollow trees or for bamboos or for any other trees not mentioned in the schedule or for firewood.

Schedule of rates for the valuation of trees on unreserved lands in Wynad taluk, Malabar district.—Measurement at 4 feet above ground.

Botanical name.	English name.	Malayalam name.	1½ feet to 2½ feet.	2½ feet to 4 feet.	4 feet to 6 feet.	6 feet to 9 feet.	Above 9 feet, cost per cubic foot.
Tectona grandis ..	Teak	Tek	Rs. A. P. 0 8 0	Rs. A. P. 7 0 0	Rs. A. P. 15 0 0	Rs. A. P. 25 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 8 0
Dalbergia latifolia ..	Blackwood or rosewood	Vitti	0 4 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	0 12 0
Artocarpus hirsuta ..	Wild jack ..	Iyuse, Ayin ..	.	2 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	0 8 0
Pterocarpus marsupium	Kino	Vengai ..					
Cedrela toona ..	Red cedar ..	Chennagila ..	..	3 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	0 8 0
Dysoxylum malabaricum.	White cedar ..	Vellagil					
Chickrassia tabularis..	Bastard cedar ..	Malavepp ..					
Santalum album .	Sandal	Chandanam ..	Up to 1½ feet girth no charge. Above 1½ feet Re. 12 per cubic foot.				

Schedule of rates for the valuation of trees on unreserved lands in Wynad taluk, Malabar district.—Measurement at 4 feet above ground.

Botanical name.	English name.	Malayalam name.	1½ feet to 2½ feet.	2½ feet to 4 feet.	4 feet to 6 feet.	6 feet to 8 feet.	Above 8 feet, cost per cubic foot.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Anogeissus latifolia	Ventek	Venteku	0 12 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 6
Terminalia tomentosa	Winged myrobalan.	Karimaruda					
Artocarpus integrifolia.	Jack	Nal pluvoo					
Adina cordifolia	Kadamba or yellow teak.	Manjakadambai					
Terminalia paniculata		Punnuntu or vellamaruta.					
Shorea talura or laeifera.	Talura, lac tree or bastard saul tree.	Jal					
Albizzia lebbek or odoratissima.	Common siriss. Fragrant siriss.	Nalvagai Karuvagai or setaire.					
Bridelia retusa	Spinous kino	Kunnanji	0 12 0	1 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 6
Memecylon terres	Iron wood	Valnaval, vyla or pera.					
Dillenia elliptica	Indian gallberries.	Pali					
Anogeissus latifolia	Button tree	Vellanaga, vellanava or mela kanjiram.					

NOTE.—No charge is to be made for dead or hollow trees or for bamboos or for any other trees not mentioned in the schedule or for firewood.

J. M. TUBING,
Tempy. Addl. Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1921.

Under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Satis Chandra Majumdar, Executive Engineer, Cauvery Ganging division, is granted, with effect from the 10th March 1921 or date of relief, privilege leave for three months and two days.

2. He is also permitted to prefix to his leave the Easter holidays from the 24th to the 28th March 1921, if the conditions of article 220, Civil Service Regulations, are fulfilled.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1921.

Mr. Marwan Rathonjee Khareghat, A.M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer, on leave, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months from 7th May 1921.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1921.

Mr. Francis Edward Morgan, Assistant to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D. (Irrigation), to hold charge of the Cauvery Ganging division in addition to his own duties, during the privilege leave of Mr. Satis Chandra Majumdar.

Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Michael Power, Assistant Engineer, to officiate as Executive Engineer, West Coast division, pending relief by Mr. William John Davis, Executive Engineer.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Mr. Antoine Rene deChazal, Executive Engineer, on leave, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from 3rd April 1921.

POSTINGS.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1921.

Mr. Charles Gordon Barber, Executive Engineer, on return from leave, to the charge of the Madura Drainage division, VI Circle.

Mr. Francis Edward Morgan, A.C.G.I., Executive Engineer on special duty, to be Assistant to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1921.

Mr Crofton Peddie, Executive Engineer, will, on return from leave, be considered to have been attached to the Office of the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, for the 24th and the 25th February 1921.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

M.R.Ry. Swaminathe Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, provisionally substantive, is, on return from leave, posted to the III Circle.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1921

M.R Ry. Krishna Ayyar Lakshmana Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, is, on return from leave, posted to the VI Circle. He is permitted to return to duty cancelling the unexpired portion of his leave.

PROMOTION.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1921.

The following promotion is made with effect from the 24th January 1921 in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. W. J. J. Howley, O.B.E., M.INST.C.E., Chief Engineer :—

Mr. Montague Brown, from Executive Engineer, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, temporary, to be Superintending Engineer, permanent.

TRANSFER.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1921

Mr. Alfred Vipan, Executive Engineer, from the Madura Drainage division, to the Madura division, in succession to Mr. Henry Stewart Northey, Executive Engineer, who has been granted leave.

W. HUTTON,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (General, Buildings and Roads)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1921.

Mr. Jacob Mathai, Assistant Executive Engineer, is declared to have passed on the 28th February 1921 the professional examination prescribed for the Engineer Officers of the Public Works Department.

R. F. STONEY,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, March 2, 1921.

Under the provisions of section 16 of the Canal and Public Ferries Act II of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations be made in the rules to regulate navigation on the Pedunaikn Channel in the Cauvery subdivision, Kistna Eastern delta, published on pages 1198-1199 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st October 1912 :—

(1) In rule (i) *for* "10th June and 31st December" *read* "10th June and 28th February".

(2) *Substitute* the following for rule (4) :—

"Passenger and light cargo traffic will be permitted. No cargo of any kind should be landed and left to lie within the limits of channel land for a period exceeding two days. If any such be found by a Canal Officer, it is liable to be charged harm rent in the same way as on navigable canals."

A. H. MORIN, Major,
Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation).

CLOSURE OF DOMMAGUDEM CANAL, GODAVARI NORTHERN DIVISION.

In partial modification of the notification, dated 22nd October 1920, published on page 1413 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 2nd November 1920, the Dammegudem canal, Godavari Northern division, will be closed on the 1st March 1921 instead of on the 15th March 1921.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1921.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·04 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a field bodhi; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the Taluk office, Cocanada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Godavari district, Cocanada taluk, Kalanka village.

	ACRE.
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 376, belonging to Jampana Jaggamma and Veerraju, bounded on the north by No. 376-B; east by No. 487; south and west by No. 376-A	0·04

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D. (Irrigation).

PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 8TH AND 15TH MARCH 1921.

CORRESPONDENCE—NON-OFFICIALS—FORM AND ADDRESS.—Orders passed.
G. O. No. 260, Revenue, 25th January 1921. [1 s.]

ESTATES LAND ACT.—Report for fasli 1329 (1919-20)—Recorded.
G.O. No. 208, Revenue, 25th January 1921. [2 s.]

FLOODS—TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.—Collector's report—Recorded.
G.O. No. 195, Revenue, 24th January 1921. [1 s.]

FOOD-GRAINS—CULTIVATION—Assessed, unassessed and dinfarmed land—exemption from assessment—Sanctioned.
G.O. No. 191, Revenue, 24th January 1921. [2 s.]

FLOODS—TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.—Collector's further report—Recorded.
G.O. No. 131, Revenue, 20th January 1921. [2 s.]

[*N.B.—Copies of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets against each on application to the Superintendent, Government Branch Press, Mount Road, Madras.*]

A. R. KNAPP,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോജ് ഗസറ്റ്

1-ാം ഭാഗത്തോടുചേർത്ത സപ്ലിമെൻറ്

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I OF THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE,

MARCH 15, 1921.

നമ്പർ 11.] തിരുവതി: വെസ്ലി മിഷൻപ്രസ്, 1921 മാർച്ച് 15-ാംതീ. [വില, 6 അണ.

ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് പരസ്യങ്ങളുടെ മലയാള രൂപങ്ങൾ.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്.

പരസ്യം.

ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോജ്, 1921 മാർച്ചിൽ 6-ാംതീ.

നമ്പർ 50.—1918 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 4-ാം തീയതിയത്തെ ഫോട്ട് സെൻറ് ജോജ് ഗസറ്റ് 1-ാം ഖണ്ഡം 570-581 പുറങ്ങളിൽ കാണുന്ന 1918 മേയി 28-ാം തീയതിയത്തെ ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ (സെപ്പറേറ്റ് റവന്യൂ) ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലെ 28-ാം നമ്പർ പരസ്യത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയ ചട്ടങ്ങളോടു ചേർത്തിട്ടുള്ള എൻ. എസ് മതിരിയിൽ ഗോപാലമേനോനെ മേലിൽ വരത്തേണ്ടതെന്നു തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ, 1918 ലെ ആദായനികുതി ആക്ട് 43-ാം വകുപ്പ് (1)-ാം ഉപവകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം തനിക്ക് ഏല്പിച്ചു കിട്ടിയ അധികാരം മൂലം കല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള 2-ാം പട്ടികയുടെ താഴെ കാണുന്നതു ചേർക്കേണ്ടതാണ്:—

"ആവക രാജി സംബ്ധിച്ചുള്ള നിയമപ്രകാരം കണക്കാക്കി യാതൊരു കിഴിവും കൂടാതെ മേല്പടി കാലത്തിൽ നാരോ കൊല്ലത്തിലും ഗാസം തീയതി, കലക്ടർ അതേപ്രകാരത്തിന്റെ ആഫീസിൽ രാജിയാകുന്ന കക്ഷി അടയ്ക്കേണമെന്നും".

ആർ. എ. ഗ്രൈഫാം,
ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് സെക്രട്ടരി.

(A true translation)

P. V. KURUVILA.
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. A—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 11.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1921. [Price, 2 annas.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 15, 1921.

No. 272.—It is hereby notified that M.R.Ry. A. T. Panniselvam Avargal has been appointed as a municipal councillor of the Tanjore municipality under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and section 366 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

No. 273.—It is hereby notified that Mr. Alfred Egerton Ferns has been appointed as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Tanjore under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, and section 366 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920.

No. 274.—Under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government appoint the following persons to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Masulipatam:—

Mr. John William Maiden.
M.R.Ry. K. Sudarsana Rao Garu.
" Yerra Subbarayudu Garu.
" Pinapala Venkatadasu Garu.
" Bhatraju Dharmaraju Garu.
" Asanta Bntchayya Garu, and
Shaik Imam Sahib Bahadur.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 275.—Under section 366 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government direct that the term of office of the councillors of the Masulipatam Municipality holding office under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, shall expire on the 18th March 1921 and that the councillors newly appointed and elected for the said municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, shall come into office on the aforesaid date.

No. 276.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Government are pleased to authorize the members of the Atmakur Taluk Board in the Nellore district to appoint their President by election from among their own number.

No. 277.—Under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, it is hereby notified that the Tadpatri Municipal Council shall consist of sixteen councillors, of whom twelve shall be elected.

No. 278.—In notification No. 139, published on page 78 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th February 1921, relating to acquisition of lands for a sanitary lane in the Kumbakonam municipality, *delete* the words 'Paramboke No. 497' and 'Sri Nageswaraswami' occurring in the description of the first two plots measuring 374 square feet and 542 square feet, respectively.

No. 278.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Delhi, the 24th February 1921.

No. 825 F.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the South Indian Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in second column thereof :—

SCHEDULE.

Local authority. (1)	Tax. (2)
Cuddalore municipality	Tax on lands.

No. 280.—Under sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and in modification of notification No. 1471 published on page 889 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th October 1918, the Government hereby declare that the boundaries of the Guntur municipality shall be as shown in the following schedule. This notification shall come into force on the date of publication of the notification in the *Guntur District Gazette* :—

SCHEDULE.

BOUNDARIES.

North.—A line drawn from the north-western point of D. No. 274 of Koritepadu village along the northern boundaries of D. Nos. 253, 254, 256, 245, 248, 247 and then crossing the donka and along the northern boundaries of D. Nos. 1, 3, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 31, 32, 205, 206 and a portion of D. No. 207 and thence along the western boundaries of D. Nos 202, 201, 200 and southern, western and northern boundaries of D. Nos. 197 and 217-2 to the south-western corner of D. No. 188 ; then along the southern boundary of D. No 189 and the western, northern and eastern boundaries of D. No. 194-1 ; thence along the eastern boundaries of D Nos. 182-1, 180-3, 178-1, 177-1 and 225-1 up to the north-eastern point of D. No. 225 of Koritepadu village ; thence along the western, northern and eastern boundaries of D. No. 230 and the western boundary of D. No 232 of Koritepadu village and across D No. 232 to the north-western point of D. No. 371 of Guntur village ; thence along the northern boundary of D. No. 171, the northern and eastern boundaries of D. No. 170, the northern boundaries of D. Nos. 174 and 175 and the western and northern boundaries of D. No. 176 of Guntur village ; thence along the western and northern boundaries of D. No. 178, the northern boundary of D. No. 179, the western and northern boundaries of D. No. 180, the northern and eastern boundaries of D. No. 198-A, the northern boundaries of D. Nos 198-B, 198-C and 198-D and the northern and eastern boundaries of D No. 206 up to the point where the western boundary of D No. 212 is reached ; thence the line crosses D No. 212 and runs eastwards along the northern boundary of D. No. 214 until it reaches the western boundary of D. No 227 ; thence again it crosses D No. 227 and deflects southwards along the eastern boundaries of D. Nos. 227 and 226, turns eastwards along the northern boundaries of D Nos. 427 and 426 and runs along the western and northern boundaries of D. No 425 until it reaches the western boundary of D No. 448, the Great Northern road ; thence it crosses D. No 448 in a line formed by continuing the northern boundary of D. No. 425 and terminates at the point where this line cuts the eastern boundary of D. No 446

East.—A line drawn from the above point along the eastern boundaries of D. Nos. 446, 434 and 464, the northern and eastern boundaries of D No. 462, the northern boundary of D. No. 461, the northern and eastern boundaries of D Nos 478 and 479, the eastern boundary of D. No 476, the northern and eastern boundaries of D. No. 1017, the eastern and southern boundaries of D. No. 1018, the eastern boundaries of D. Nos 1037 and 1038, the eastern and southern boundaries of D. No. 1040 and the eastern boundary of D. No. 1042 up to the point where it reaches the south-eastern corner of that field ; then it runs along the southern boundary of D. No. 1042 until it reaches a point opposite to the north-eastern corner of D. No. 1013, cuts D No. 1014 in a straight line and runs along the eastern and southern boundaries of D No. 1013, the eastern boundary of D. No 1060, the northern and eastern boundaries of D. No. 997, the eastern boundary of D. No 995 and the northern boundary of D. No. 1198 until the easternmost point of D. No. 984 is reached ; from that point the line crosses D. No. 1169 to the north-eastern point of D. No 1175 and then runs along the eastern boundary of D. No. 1173 until it reaches the south-eastern point of that field.

South.—A line drawn from the above point along the southern boundary of D. No. 1173 up to the point where it meets the eastern boundary of D. No. 1093 ; from this point the line crosses D. No. 1093 in a line continuous with the southern boundary of D No. 1173 until it meets the eastern boundary of D. No. 1097, runs southwards along that boundary and then turns westwards along the southern boundaries of D. Nos. 1097, 1098, 1102, 1103 and 1104 ; then it follows the eastern and southern boundaries of D No 1105, the eastern boundary of D. No. 1124, the eastern and southern boundaries of D Nos. 1123 and 1122, the western boundaries of D Nos. 1121 and 1120 and the eastern, southern and western boundaries of D. No. 1119 until it reaches the westernmost point of D. No. 1118 ; there the line crosses D. No. 1118 to the southern corner of D. No. 1117 ; then it runs in a north westerly direction through the Ramachandrapuram agraharam fields to the westernmost point at the Black Tank (Nalla cheruvu).

West.—A line drawn straight from the above point in a north-westerly direction through the Ramachandrapuram agraharam fields to the south-western point of D. No. 95 of Guntur village ; then along the southern boundaries of D. Nos. 64 of Guntur, of blocks 14 and 16 of Ramachandrapuram agraharam, and of D. Nos. 91 and 60 of Guntur and the western boundaries of D. Nos. 59,

49, 48, 47, 46, 45 and 44 of Guntur, until it reaches the northernmost corner of D. No. 44, and thence along the southern boundary of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway line which passes through D. Nos. 4087-8, 97, 112, 93, 84, 80, 89 and 84 to meet the south-western corner of D. No. 84 and thence along the western boundary of D. Nos. 84 and 85, southern and western boundaries of D. No. 45 and thence along the western boundaries of D. Nos. 68, 66, 233, 232, 231, 251, 252, 268 and 247 and thence along the western boundary of D. Nos. 247, 246, 243, 244, 236 and 276 and thence along the southern and western boundaries of D. No. 276 and western boundaries of D. Nos. 277 and 274 to the starting point of the northern boundary.

No. 281.—Under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and in supersession of all the previous notifications, the Government hereby declare their intention to alter the limits of the Berwada municipality by adopting the following boundaries. Any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of the revised boundaries by any person interested therein should be submitted, in writing, to the Government within six weeks from the date of publication of this notification in the *Kistna District Gazette*:—

BOUNDARIES.

North.—A line drawn along the northern boundary of R.S. Nos. 63 and 64 of Bhavaniperam village, thence along the northern boundary of T.S. Nos. 3616, 3615 and 3613 and thence along the foot and north of the hill T.S. No. 3834 to the north-west corner of 3829, thence along the northern boundary of 3826, 3828 and T.S. No. 3940 (disafforested forest hill corresponding to the old survey No. 282) as far as north-west corner of 1462, thence along the northern boundary of 1452, 1, 2, 4, 4, 5, 16 and 17.

East.—A line drawn from the eastern corner of 17 along the eastern boundary of T.S. Nos. 18, 20, 21 to 26, 33, 40, 47, 48, 49, 50, 54, 55 and 58 up to the north-east corner of 59, thence eastwards along the northern limits of the Ellore road up to the north-east corner limit of Donka R.S. No. 14, thence southwards along the eastern limit of Donka R.S (No. 14, thence eastwards along the northern limit of R.S. No. 60, thence along the western and northern limits of R.S. No. 57 up to the north-east corner, thence southwards along the eastern limits of 57, 58, 59 and 69, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of R.S. Nos. 68 and 74, thence southwards along the eastern limit of 74 up to the south-west corner of 191, thence eastwards along the northern boundary of 191, thence southwards along the eastern limits of R.S. Nos. 192 and 192, thence eastwards along the northern limits of R.S. Nos. 245, 246, 247 and 248, thence round the western, northern and eastern limits of 248 along the northern boundary of Nos. 249, 250, 251 and 252 and western and northern limits of No. 185, thence southwards along the eastern limits of Nos. 186 and 185.

South.—A line drawn westwards along the southern limit of R.S. No. 185 (Bandar road) up to the north-eastern corner of No. 260, thence southwards along the eastern limits of Nos. 266 and westwards along the southern limits of Nos. 260, 258, 268 and 266, thence southwards along the eastern limits of Nos. 268, 267 and 270, thence westwards along the southern limits of Nos. 270, 200, 82, 102, 108, 111, 114, 116 and 118 to meet the south-eastern corner of No. 125 and thence along the southern boundary of T.S. Nos. 125 to 126; and from the last-mentioned point a line drawn to the centre of the fourth span (from the Berwada side) of the railway bridge over the Kistna river and thence produced in the same direction to meet the western boundary.

West.—The western boundaries of R.S. Nos. 63, 35 and 56, thence crossing Nos. 56 and 95 in the same direction to join the western limit of R.S. No. 64; thence eastwards along the southern limit of Nos. 56 and 59; thence southwards, an imaginary line drawn along the western boundary of No. 3830 to the river to meet the southern boundary.

No. 282.—Under the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government hereby declare their intention to include within the Tiruppur Municipality the hamlets of Murugampalayam, Mettupalayam of Tottipalayam village and also Thonamyalayam, a hamlet of Nallur, together with their surrounding cultivation fields and to revise the boundaries of the said municipality as specified below. Any inhabitant of this local area desiring to object to the proposal may submit his objection in writing to Government within six weeks from the date of publication of this notification in the *Coimbatore District Gazette*.

DESCRIPTION OF REVISED BOUNDARIES.

North.—A line starting from the tripunction point where survey Nos. 56 and 66 of Thottipalayam and Chettipalayam village boundary meet and running eastward along the northern boundary of S. Nos. 56 and 57 until it reaches the north-eastern corner of S. No. 57; then the line crosses the Local Fund road to the north-western corner of S. No. 72 and runs eastward along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 72, 75, 47 and 43; then it crosses the kutcha S. No. 41 to the theodolite stone in the north-west corner of S. No. 677-A, and runs eastward along the northern boundaries of S. Nos. 677-A, 799, 656, 657, 656, 642, 643 and 657 until it reaches the north-east corner of S. No. 657. Then it turns south and runs along the eastern boundary of kutcha S. Nos. 657 until it reaches the south-west corner of S. No. 564; then it turns east and runs along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 564 and 662 until it reaches the south-eastern corner of S. No. 662; then it turns north and runs along the eastern boundary of S. No. 662 to its north-east corner; then it turns east and runs along the

southern boundary of S. No. 570 to its south-eastern corner; thence it turns south and runs along the western boundary of S. No. 578 until it reaches the north-western corner of S. No. 577. Thence it turns east and runs along the northern boundaries of S. Nos 577 and 579 up to the north-east corner of S. No 576. Then it turns south and runs along the south-western boundary of S. No 595 until it reaches the theodolite stone at the north east corner of S No. 599

East.—From the last-mentioned point, the line runs south along the eastern boundary of S Nos 599, 600, 601, 617, 592 and 593 of Thottipalayam village to the point where it meets the trijunction stone of Thottipalayam, Manharai and Tiruppur villages; at this point the line crosses the Noyal river to the point where S. Nos. 2 and 73, 46 and 26 of Tiruppur village meet, and then runs along the eastern boundaries of S. Nos. 46, 50 and 242 until it reaches the quadrijunction point where S. Nos. 242, 295, 267 and 227 meet. Then the line runs west along the southern boundaries of S. Nos 227 and 222 until it reaches the north-western corner of S. No. 224. Then it turns south and runs along the eastern boundaries of S Nos. 222 of Tiruppur village and S. Nos. 737 and 731 of Nallur village to the theodolite trijunction stone at the south-western corner of S., No. 720 of Nallur village

South.—From the last-mentioned point the line runs west along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 721, 747, 748, 749, 750 and 751 until it reaches the south-west corner of S. No. 751. Then the line runs north along the western boundaries of Nos. 751 and 752 (the village boundary line) to the point where S. Nos. 752, 751 and 770 meet. It then turns west and runs along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 770, 771, 772 and 777 of Nallur village and the southern boundaries of S Nos. 138, 137 and 136 of Tiruppur village up to the point where S. Nos. 136 and 148 of Tiruppur village and Virapandi village limits meet.

West.—From the last-mentioned point the line runs towards the north along the western boundaries of S Nos 136 and 135 to the trijunction point where S Nos 135, 155 and 162 meet, Then it turns west and runs along the southern boundary of S. No 162 up to its south-western corner and then turns north and runs along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 162, 171, 178, 179, 180 and 310 and until it reaches the south-eastern corner of S. No 111 Then it turns west and runs along the southern boundaries of S. Nos, 111, 108, 107, 109 and 105 until it reaches the south western corner of S No 105 Thence it turns north and runs along the western boundaries of S Nos 105, 103 and 98 until it reaches the trijunction point where the village of Tiruppur, Tirutpalayam and Andipalayam meet. Then it turns west and runs along the southern boundary of S. No. 769 of Thottipalayam until it reaches its south-western corner. It then turns north and runs along the western boundary of S. No. 768 to its north-western corner Thence it runs west and runs along the southern boundaries of S Nos 770 and 778 to the trijunction point where S Nos 773, 772 and 781 meet. Thence it turns north and runs along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 773, 778, 777 and 776 until it reaches the trijunction point where S. Nos. 775, 734 and 739 meet Then it turns west and runs along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 737 and 115 to south-west corner of S No. 116 Then it turns north and runs along the western boundary of S No. 115 up to the point where it reaches the north-eastern corner of S. No. 118. Then it turns west and reaches the trijunction point where S. Nos. 113, 117 and 119 meet Then it turns north and runs along the western boundaries of S Nos 112, 103, 102 and 93 until it reaches the north western corner of S. No 93 where S. Nos 91, 94 and 89 meet. Then it runs towards the west along the southern boundary of S. No 89 up to the point where S. Nos 94 and 89 of Thottipalayam and Sattipalayam village bound meet Then the line runs northwards along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 89 and 88 of Thottipalayam to the starting point

---

No. 283.—Under sub section (1) of section 4 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and in supersession of notification No. 1157, published at pages 952 and 953 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 7th December 1920, the Government hereby declare their intention to alter the limits of the Tiruvannamalai municipality and to adopt the following revised boundaries. Any objections or suggestions in respect of the revised boundaries should be submitted to Government in writing within six weeks from the date of publication of this notification in the North Arcot District Gazette :—

REVISED BOUNDARIES OF THE TIRUVANNAMALAI MUNICIPALITY.

North.—Starting from the south-western corner of S.F. No. 163 of Vengikal village, the line runs generally eastward along the southern boundary line of Vengikal village up to the theodolite station on the southernmost corner of S.F No. 102 of the same village; thence southward along the western side of S.F. No. 37 of Tiruvannamalai village for a distance of 5 chains; thence eastward to the south-western corner of S.F. No. 11; thence eastward along the southern boundary line of the same field to the theodolite station at south-western corner of S.F No. 91 of Tiruvannamalai village; thence along the southern boundary lines of this field and S.F. No. 36 and western and southern boundary lines of S.F. No. 29 to village boundary stone at the south-eastern corner of S.F. No. 29 of the same village.

East.—Thence southward along the western boundary of Nachimalai village up to the south-western corner of S F. No. 47 of the said village; thence along the southern and eastern boundaries of that field up to the boundary stone at the southernmost corner of S.F. No. 3; thence along the southern boundary of that field up to the south-western corner of S.F. No. 45; thence along the southern and eastern boundaries of that field and the southern boundaries of S.F. Nos. 43, 59 and 60 up to the north-western corner of S F. No. 84 of the same village; thence along the western boundary of this field, western and southern boundary lines of S.F. No. 87 to its south-eastern corner; thence along the western boundary line of S.F. No. 93 of the same village to the theodolite station at its south-western corner; thence westward along the northern boundary of Kilnathur village to the north-western corner of S.F. No. 1 of the same village;

thence generally southward along the western boundary of the above village up to the western-most corner of S.F. No. 60 of the same village where the line meets the boundary of Melathikan village, thence southward for a distance of 24 chains to the north-eastern corner of S.F. No. 24 of Melathikan village.

South.—Thence westward along the northern boundary line of Melathikan village to the trijunction stone on the northern boundary line of S.F. No. 24 of Melathikan village; thence westward to the north eastern corner of S.F. No. 21 of the same village; thence along the western boundaries of S.F. Nos. 21 and 20 and the northern boundary of S.F. No. 19 to its north-western corner; thence south east to its south-western corner; thence westward to the boundary stone on the eastern side of S.F. No. 46 at north-western corner of S.F. No. 48; thence along the eastern and northern boundary lines of S.F. No. 48 to its north-western corner; thence along the eastern boundary of Kilanakarai village to the trijunction stone near the north-eastern corner of S.F. No. 37 of Kilanakarai village; thence along the northern boundary of the same village up to the north-western corner of S.F. No. 27; thence northward along the eastern boundary and thence westward along the northern boundary of S.F. No. 32 (Dorar hill) of Tiruvanna-malai village to the trijunction stone at the junction of Tiruvannamalai, Samudram and Kilanakarai villages to the northernmost corner of S.F. No. 1 of the last-named village; thence along the western boundary line of Kilanakarai village up to the village boundary stone at the northern-most corner of S.F. No. 4 of the same village; thence southward along the north-eastern boundary of S.F. No. 131, eastern and northern boundaries of S.F. No. 130, northern and western boundary lines of S.F. No. 129, northern boundary of S.F. Nos. 122, 121, 110 and 109, eastern, northern and western boundary lines of S.F. No. 108, northern boundary of S.F. No. 85, eastern boundary and portion of northern boundary of S.F. No. 14, eastern and northern boundary lines of S.F. No. 13 and the northern boundary of S.F. Nos. 12, 11, 9, 8, 7 and 4 all of the Samudram village up to the boundary stone on north western corner of last-named field; thence along the eastern and northern boundary lines of S.F. No. 2 Periyaeri of Samudram village up to the south-eastern corner of S.F. No. 3 of the same village.

West.—Thence along the eastern boundary line of the same field to its north-eastern corner; thence along the eastern boundary of Anaiyarandan village up to the boundary stone on the north eastern corner of S.F. No. 20 of the same village; thence northward for a distance of about 5 chains to meet the Adiyanamalai reserve forest, and thence eastward and north-eastward along the southern and eastern boundaries of the said reserve up to the starting point.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 284.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 46 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for G.N.T. road in Satrumpadu village, Kistna district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Ellore taluk, Satrumpadu village.

	Cents.
Government, dry, S. No. 66 B, belonging to Sri Raja Bomma-Swara Satyanarayana Varaprasada Rao Bahadur, Zamindar, South Vallur, bounded on the north by No. 66 A; east by No. 61 B; south by Vetter land; west by No. 66 A	46

No. 285.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 195 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the pot market lane; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bandar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Bandar taluk, Bandar village.

	Sq. yds.
Private village-site, pormboke, D. No. 341, belonging to 1. Nanalikanti Kutumba Rao, 2. Dupaganti Ramakrishnayya and 3. Durbha Jagannadha Rao (minor). (Nos. 1 and 2 are the purchasers of the land from one Durbha Ramakrishnayya a collateral of D. Jagannadha Rao (No. 3, minor), proper claimants are not known and are to be determined in Civil Court) bounded on the north by land belonging to Nanalikanti Kutumba Rao and Dupaganti Ramakrishnayya for Jagannadha Rao (minor); east by municipal lane; south by land belonging to Nanalikanti Kutumba Rao and Dupaganti Ramakrishnayya for Jagannadha Rao (minor); west by Fort road	195

No. 286.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 1,966 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a sanitary lane north to south from Patta Ramayyar lane to Kaduvetti street in the Kumbakonam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 77. Pattanam village.

	Sq. ft.
Ryotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1461, belonging to Kuppammal, bounded on the north by No. 1458; east by No. 1461; south by No. 1611; west by No. 1451	300
Inam, dry, part of S. No. 1452, belonging to T.D. No. 881 Sri Sarangapaniswami Utharai Kattalai Swaminatha Chettiyar (trustee) and Kuppammal, bounded on the north by Nos. 1465 and 1463; east by No. 1452; south by No. 1451; west by No. 1452	450
Inam, dry, part of S. No. 1456, belonging to T.D. No. 881 Sri Sarangapaniswami Utharai Kattalai Swaminatha Chettiyar (trustee) and Rukmani Ammal, bounded on the north by Nos. 1466 and 1454; east by No. 1453; south by No. 1452; west by No. 1457	315
Inam, dry, part of S. No. 1464, belonging to T.D. No. 881 Sri Sarangapaniswami Utharai Kattalai Swaminatha Chettiyar (trustee), Ranga Ramayyar, Chinna Venkatachalapati, Krishna Chettiyar, Jambu Ranga-swami Ayyar and Giri Sarangapani Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 1463; east by No. 1464; south by No. 1463; west by No. 1453	185
Ryotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1462, belonging to Chinna Venkatapati and Rukmani bounded on the south by No. 1464; east by Nos. 1455 and 1456; south by No. 1463; west by No. 1462	171
Ryotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1453, belonging to Kulla Ramayyar, bounded on the north by No. 1462; east by Nos. 1452 to 1456; south by No. 1452; west by No. 1453	648
Total ...	1,870

No. 287.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 2,109 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a sanitary lane from land No. 66 to Chetti Nadu street in the Kumbakonam municipality; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 77. Pattanam village.

	Sq. ft.
Ryotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1667, belonging to Vaidyalinga Chettiyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 1667, south by No. 1672; west by No. 1666	178
Ryotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1668, belonging to Swaminatha Chettiyar, bounded on the north by No. 1668; east by No. 1667; south by No. 1672, west by No. 1669	184
Ryotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1666, belonging to Minakshi Achi, bounded on the north by No. 1666; east by No. 1665; south by No. 1672; west by No. 1670	287
Ryotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1670, belonging to Thoppil Sabhapati Chettiyar, bounded on the north by No. 1670, east by No. 1669; south by No. 1672, west by No. 1671	182
Ryotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1671, belonging to Sivaram Chettiyar and Kuppachi Achi, bounded on the north by No. 1671, east by No. 1670, south by No. 1674; west by No. 1672	274
Total ..	1,105

No. 288.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 195 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the road at the point where it turns from the 2nd agraharam towards the fishers' compound in the Salem municipality; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Salem district, Salem taluk, Salem municipality, B-2 of Division 5.

	Sq. ft.
Zamindari, house-site, T.S. No. 67 A, belonging to owner Rangaratha Rau, Salem, and occupier on mortgage D. R. Santha se Ayyangar, Salem, bounded on the north by No. 27 E; east by No. 28; south by No. 1451; west by No. 78	132

No. 289.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 2,604 square feet, be the same little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a sanitary lane south to west in S. No. 1130 from barber's lane to Erathubara street in the Kumbakonam municipality; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 77. Pattanam village.

	Sq. ft.
Ryotwari, nattam, whole of No. 1130, belonging to Venkatachalam Pillai and Narayanaswami Nayakar (mortgagee), bounded on the north by Nos. 1124 to 1126; east by No. 1125; south by No. 1129; west by Nos. 1131 and 1141	2,604

TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

No. 290.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 180 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a lane in T.S. No. 485 of ward No. 10, Madura municipality; and, under sections 4 and 7, the Tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madura, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Madura district, Madura taluk, Sithalampattrai village.

	Sq. ft.
Nattam, T.S. No. 485, poramboke, belonging to Venkata Mahalingam Sarma, bounded on the north by Main street; east by portion of T.S. No. 485; south by T.S. No. 487; west by No. 484	180

No. 291.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 52 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a metal and gravel quarry; and, under sections 4 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar, Srungavarapukota, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Srungavarapukota, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Vizagapatam district, Srungavarapukota taluk, Bhimasingi village.

	Cents.
Poramboke, S. No. 338-A, belonging to Trustee Visianagram Estate and Maddi Ettekarru Nayudu, bounded on the north by unacquired portion of the metta S. No. 372; east by Local fund road S. No. 471; south and west by unacquired portion of the metta S. No. 372	52

No. 292.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 1·42 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for quarrying gravel for the Koilkuntla-Allagadda road; and, under sections 4 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilkuntla, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Koilkuntla, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Karnool district, Koilkuntla taluk, Dornipad village.

	Acs.
Dry, inam, temple service, S. No. 130-A, belonging to Sri Siddeswaraswami temple pujari Thumbala Thimmayya, bounded on the north by S. Nos. 124 and 125; east by S. No. 126; south by S. No. 145; west by S. No. 131 B .. .. A ..	1·42

No. 293.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 534 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a sanitary lane in rear of houses in survey numbers 1672 to 1674 in Kumbakonam; and, under sections 4 and 7, the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 77. Pattanam village.

	Sq. ft.
Ryotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1672 belonging to Visalakshi Ammal and Viraswami Pathar, bounded on the north by No. 1670; east by No. 1672; south by No. 1673; west by No. 1675	201
Ryotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1673, belonging to Krishnaswami Asari, bounded on the north by No. 1672; east by No. 1613; south by No. 1674; west by No. 1676	124
Ryotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1674, belonging to Gopalaswami Asari, bounded on the north by No. 1673; east by No. 1674; south by No. 1676; west by No. 1676	199
Total ..	524

No. 294.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 648 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a branch lane rear of houses in S. Nos. 1110 to 1119 in the Kumbakonam Municipality; and, under sections 4 and 7, the Special Land Acquisition Officer is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 77. Pattanam village.

	Sq. ft.
Ryotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1111, belonging to Sabbayyan, Nataan and Mariamma, bounded on the north by No. 1113; west by No. 1111; south by Nos. 1110 and 1119; west by Nos. 1111, 1116 to 1117	572
Ryotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1111, belonging to Sabbayyan, Nataan and Mariamma, bounded on the north by No. 1117; east by No. 1115; south by No. 1120; west by No. 1116	19
Ryotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1115, belonging to Ranga Gangamma, bounded on the north and east by No. 1118; south by No. 1111; west by No. 1116	55
Ryotwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1117, belonging to Paramai, Sevanai and V.N. Muthuswami Ayyar (mortgagee), bounded on the north by No. 1118; east and south by No. 1111; west by No. 1117	3
Total ..	649

No. 295.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring one cent, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a drinking water well for the Panchamas at Pillayarnatham village in the Ramnad distr ct; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ramnad district, Aruppukottai taluk, Pillayarnatham village.

	ACRE.
Zemindari dry, portion No. 414, belonging to Pethan Samban of Pillayarnatham (radhavandar), The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad, (pattadar), bounded on the north by house of Manikatta Samban east by panja al Perumal Nayak; south by panja of Sakkita Seppan; west by tank bund	1

No. 296.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·48 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a road to Uthamadanapuram village in the Tanjore district; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, Gaparajapuram village.

	ACRE.
Ryotwari, wet, No. 21 A, belonging to 69, Sri Viswanathaswami, bounded on the north by Uthamadanapuram, east by No. 21 B; south by No. 21 A; west by No. 24 A	0 06
Dry, No. 21 B, belonging to 69 Sri Viswanathaswami, bounded on the north and east by Uthamadanapuram; south by No. 21 B, west by No 21 A	0 07
Kulgiwaramam, dry, part of No. 22, belonging to T.D. No 47, Sri Viswanathaswami, bounded on the north by Uthamadanapuram and No 24 A; east by No 21 A; south and west by No. 22	0·07
Government, dry, part No. 26-2 B, belonging to 19, S. Krishnamachari and four others, bounded on the north by Uthamadanapuram; east by No 24 A; south by No 26-2 H west by No. 26 A	0 08
Part of wet, No. 26 X, belonging to 79, Kuppan Ayyanger and Sitharamaraghava Ayyangar, bounded on the north by Uthamadanapuram, east by No. 26 A; south and west by No. 26 X	0·01
Part of wet, No. 27 E, belonging to Ayyala Nayakan and Radhakrishna Nayakan, bounded on the north by No 28 B; east by No. 27 G; south by No. 27 E, west by No 28 B	0·02
Part of wet, No. 27 C, belonging to Siyakolanda Pillai and six others (pattadars) and Vappiria Abdulkara Lavattar (purchaser), bounded on the north by No 28 B, east by No. 27 D, south by No. 27 C, west by No 27 A	0 03
Part of wet, No. 27 D, belonging to 136, S. M. Pakkiri Mohammed Lavattar and two others, bounded on the north by No. 28 B, east by Uthamadanapuram; south by No 27 D; west by No. 27 C ..	0·05
Trees on parambolke No. 24 A, belonging to Sivarama Upadhyayar, Ramabadracharlu, Bellathanumi, garudiyan, Mangalam and Sarangapani, Ramaswami Ayyangar—Gramamadayan—eight coconut trees and one nelli tree	
Trees on assessed waste No. 23 A, belonging to Ramaswami Sastri—seven coconut trees,	
Total ..	0 35 and 16 trees

No. 297.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·59 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a road to Uthamadanapuram village in the Tanjore district; and, under sections 5 and 7 the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, Anaigudi village.

	ACRE.
Porta of inam, dry, T.D. No 181, S.F. No 179 A, belonging to Jagannatha Parantheravaswami and Venugopalswami, bounded on the north and east by No. 179 A, south by No. 98 A & B at Gaparajapuram; west by No 137 A	0·05
Government, wet, part of No. 161 L, belonging to Bhagirathi Ammal, bounded on the north by No. 161 L; east and south by No. 180; west by No 161 K	0·02
Government, wet, No 161 K, belonging to 35, Kalyanasundaram Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 161 K; east by No. 161 L, south by No. 180, west by No 161 H	0 03
Government, wet, No. 1 3 H, belonging to 118, Ponnusami Sadan, bounded on the north by No. 161 H; east by No. 161 K, south by No. 180; west by No 161 G	0 04
Government, wet, No. 161 G, belonging to 84, Pitchiya, pattadar and Kali Ammi, mortgagee, bounded on the north by No 161 G, east by No. 161 E; south by No. 180; west by No 161 F	0·13
Government, wet, No 161 F, belonging to 23 supra Ayyar, pattadar and Gowda Seshiera Ayyar, mortgagee, bounded on the north by No. 161 F; east by No 161 G, south by No. 180; west by No 161 E	0·14
Government, wet, No 161 E, belonging to 69 Qazi Batcha Kavattar, bounded on the north by No. 161 E; east by No. 161 F; south by No. 180; west by No. 161 B	0·09
Government, wet, No. 161 B, belonging to Kumaraswami Padayachi (pattadar), Nagammal, wife of Kumaraswami Padayachi, P. Ramasubba Ayyar (purchaser) and D. Ramakrishna Ayyar, bounded on the north by No 161 E, east by No. 161 E, south by No 180; west by No 161 A	0·06
Government, wet, No 161 A, belonging to Raghunatha Ammal and Chidambara Ayyar, son, bounded on the north by No. 160 H; east by No 161 A; south by No. 180; west by Papanasam	0·07
Ryotwari, dry, portion No. 160 C, belonging to 46, Raghunatha Ayyar (pattadar) and E. M. Pakkiri Mahammad Kavattar (purchaser), bounded on the north by No. 160 E; east by No. 160 C; south by No. 160 D; west by Papanasam	0·08
Ryotwari, dry, part of No. 160 B, belonging to Venkata Ammal and 62 others, bounded on the north by Papanasam and 160 E, east by No. 160 B, south by No. 160 C, west by Papanasam	0 06
Total ..	0 59

No. 298.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 4·07 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a cart-track from Sekur quarry to Gunter nullah; and, under

sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

Guntur district, Guntur taluk, Sokur village.

	Acs.
Government, dry, portion of S. No. 644 B, belonging to Sarvadevara Sanayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 646; east by portion of S. No. 644 B-3, south by S. No. 642; west by portion of S. No. 644 B	0·50
Government, dry, portion of S. No. 657, belonging to Thota Venkanayakulu and Chandra Anjaneyulu, bounded on the north by S. No. 671; east by S. No. 671; south by S. No. 652; west by S. No. 652	0·07
Government, dry, portion of S. No. 656, belonging to Kanala Venkataramu, bounded on the north by S. No. 612; east by S. No. 650; south by S. No. 649; west by S. No. 656	0·04
Government, dry, portion of S. No. 665, belonging to Garugadavara Tirupataiyya having died his son Kotayya being minor brother Hanumayya and Surgadevara Sanayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 659; east by S. No. 660; south by S. No. 651; west by S. Nos. 660 and 663	0·30
Government, dry, portion of S. No. 680, belonging to Vemireddi Somayya (minor), bounded on the north by S. No. 681; east by S. No. 679; south by S. No. 683 D.; west by S. No. 680 B	0·13
Government, dry, portion of S. No. 685, belonging to Vemireddi Sanjiva Reyudu, bounded on the north by S. No. 686 B; east by S. No. 678; south by S. No. 687; west by S. No. 685 D	0·13
Enfranchised inam, dry, S. No. 677, belonging to Somavathai Narasimha-Sarma, bounded on the north by S. No. 686 D.; east by S. Nos. 678 and 676; south by S. No. 676; west by portion of S. No. 677	0·61
Government, dry, S. No. 618, belonging to Arasavilli Anjayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 627; east by S. No. 672; south by S. No. 672; west by S. No. 678	0·05
Enfranchised inam, dry, S. No. 672, belonging to Rayapudi Sivaramayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 676; east by S. No. 612; south by S. No. 614; west by S. No. 672	0·27
Government, dry, S. No. 674, belonging to Arasavilli Anjayya, bounded on the north by S. No. 673; east by S. No. 673; south by S. No. 710; west by S. No. 676	0·26
Total ..	4·07

No. 299.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 4·2 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for reconstructing a damaged culvert in mile 37/6 of coast road No. 22 in the South Kanara district; and, under sections 3 and 7 the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar, Udipi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Stationary Deputy Tahsildar, Udipi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

South Kanara district, Udipi taluk, Shivalli village.

	CENTS.
Wet I, S. No 133-7 B, belonging to Swami of Krishnapur Matt, bounded on the north by S. No. 133-7 A; east by S. No 133-8 and 21; west by S. No 131	4·0
Garden, S. No. 134-1 C, belonging to Padipate Anantharam Upadya, patadar, K. Sunanda Ganda Pai, registered mukhtadar, and Hayavadana, vale malgudaruthi, bounded on the north by S. No 134-1; east by S. No. 134; south by S. No 133-7 A; west by S. No. 133-7 A	0·2
Total ..	4·2

No. 300.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 4,110 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a sanitary lane from Nachiarkoil Valmadeppa street to lane No. 45 in the Kumbakonam municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Land Acquisition Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 77. Pattanam village.

	SQ. FT.
Eyelwari, dry, part of S. No. 1604, belonging to Nagalinga Chettiyar, guardian to Mathiyan Chettiyar, bounded on the north, east and south by No 1604; west by No. 1612	101
Eyelwari, dry, part of S. No 1606, belonging to Dyagaraja Chettiyar, Swaminatha Chettiyar and Sivagurunatha Chettiyar, bounded on the north by Nos. 1604 and 1603; east by No. 1606, south by Nos. 1608 and 1611; west by nos 1608 and 1610	1,445
Eyelwari, dry, part of S. No 1606, belonging to Thyag raja Chettiyar, Swaminatha Chettiyar and Sivagurunatha Chettiyar, bounded on the north by No. 1603; east by No. 1604, south by No. 1610, west by Nos 1607 to 1609	244
Eyelwari, dry, part of S. No. 1606, belonging to Thyaraja Chettiyar, Swaminatha Chettiyar and Sivagurunatha Chettiyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 1606; south by No. 1612, west by No. 1612	280
Eyelwari, nattam, part of S. No 1611, belonging to M. C. Darmaswami Chettiyar, bounded on the north by No. 1606, east by No. 1611 south by Nos. 1611 and 1612, west by No 1611	650
Eyelwari, nattam, part of S. No. 1611, belonging to M. C Darmaswami Chettiyar, bounded on the north by Nos. 1606 and 1606; east by No. 1606 south by No. 1612, west by No. 1611	1,354
Eyelwari, nattam, part of S No 1612, belonging to M C Darmaswami Chettiyar, bounded on the north by Nos. 1612 and 1611; east by Nos. 1612 and 1604, south and west by No. 1612	230
Eyelwari, nattam, part of S No. 1612, belonging to M C Darmaswami Chettiyar, bounded on the north by No. 1611, east by No 1606; south and west by No 1612	63
Total ..	4,370

No. 301.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·257 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a road to Uthamadanapuram village in the Tanjore district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Tanjore district, Papanasam taluk, No. 27, Uttamadaneperam village.

	ACRS.
Ryotwari, dry, part of No. 57 E, belonging to S. Narayanaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 51 D; east by No. 57 E; south by No 57 A; west by No. 57 D	0·087
Ryotwari, dry, No. 57 D, belonging to M. Nilson Ayyar, bounded on the north by No. 54 D; east by No. 57 K; south by No 57 A; west by No 57 C	0·010
Ryotwari, dry No. 57 C, belonging to 73 Dharmaraja Mappan, bounded on the south by No. 54 D; west by No. 57 D; south by No. 57 A; west by No 54 D	0·010
Ryotwari, wet, part of No. 54 D, belonging to 73, Dharmaraja Mappan, bounded on the south by Nos. 54 D and 51 A; east by No. 57 C; south and west by No. 57 A	0·020
Ryotwari, wet, part of No 54 A, belonging to 39. K. Vaidyanathaswami Ayyar, bounded on the north and east by No. 54 A; south by Nos. 54 D and 58, west by No 48 B	0·210
Total ..	0·337

No. 302.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 0·02 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for alignment of the Local Fund road from Kanhangad to Nileshwar in the South Kanara district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar of Hosdrug is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar of Hosdrug, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

South Kanara district, Kasaragod taluk, Kanhangad village.

	ACRE.
Dry, S. No. 870-3 B, belonging to Kunhammada, brother of Chermal Pakse, bounded on the north and east by S. No. 870-4 A; south by No. 811, west by No. 288	0·02

No. 303.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 48 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school building at Perumbadappa in Malabar district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Malabar district, Ponnani taluk, No. 440, Perumbadappa village.

	CENTS.
Garden, S. No. 89-4 A, belonging to owner, Kadungallur Pattu Kovilagath Rama Varma Valia Raja; assignee, Perumbattan Appu, Perumbattan Sankaran, Perumbattan Ammanni, Perumbattan K nbu Krishnan, Perumbattan Raman and Perumbattan Ayyappan, bounded on the north by S. No. 89-3; east and south by S. No. 89-4 B; west by S. No. 128	48

No. 304.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 46 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a pathway to Mala hamlet in Vaivaka village, Kistna district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Kaikalur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Kaikalur taluk and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Kaikalur taluk, Vaivaka village.

	CENTS.
Sari, wet, No. 40 B-1, belonging to Chilukala Sitaramudu, bounded on the north by S. No. 34; east by S. No. 43 B-2; south by S. No. 40 A-1, west by S. No 15	32
Sarı, dry (Kovuru wet), No 40 A-1, belonging to Bandala Gangadi's sons, Bhagata Venkataswami Ramaswami and Mangamma, bounded on the north by S. No. 40 B-1; east by S. No. 40 A-2; south by S. No 39-1; west by S. No. 15	14
	46

No. 305.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 59 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a post-mortem shed and path leading to; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudivada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudivada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Kistna district, Gudivada taluk, Gudivada village.

	CENTS.
Enfranchised, personal inam, dry, S. No 415-1 B-1 B, belonging to Kandregula Srinivasa Jagannadha Rao Pantulu Garu, bounded on the north by S. No. 415; east by No. 415-1 B-1 C; south by Nos. 415-1 B-1 A and 415 1 B-1 C, west by No. 415-1 B-1 A	25
Enfranchised, personal inam, dry, S No 415-1 B-1 C, belonging to Kandregula Srinivasa Jagannadha Rao Pantulu Garu, bounded on the north by S. No. 415-1 B-1 B; east by No. 415-1 B-1 E; south by No 415-1; west by No. 415-1 B-1 A	8
Enfranchised, personal inam, dry, S No 415-1 B-1 D, belonging to Kandregula Srinivasa Jagannadha Rao Pantulu Garu, bounded on the north by No. 415-1 B 1 E; east by No. 110 R; south by Nos. 415-1 E, and 415-1 B-1 F; west by No. 415-1 B-1 C	22
Total ..	55

No. 306.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, in supersession of notification No. 284 published on page 279 in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th March 1920, the Government hereby declare that the land mentioned below and measuring 10 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of teacher's cottage at

Mandapam; and under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Ramnad district, Ramnad taluk, Mandapam village.

	cents.
Dry, S. No. 135-1 B, belonging to (Kudiwaramdar) P. S. Mahammad Ibrahim Sahib and A. E. S. Akmal Kasim Marakkayar, (Melwaramdar). The Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad for abstract and ayan portions, fenced on the north by S. No. 110; east by S. No. 134, south and west by S. No. 135-1 A ..	16

P. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

(Public Health.)

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, March 9, 1921.

No. 11.—Captain Clive Newcomb, M.C., I.M.S., to be Chemical Examiner to Government and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Madras, with effect from 4th December 1920.

[This cancels notification *No.* 17 published on page 91 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th February 1921.]

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

No. 12.—In modification of Notification No. 10, published on pages 154–156 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th March 1921, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas are published:—

A.—In the Madras Presidency

District and taluk	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Ananthapur— Hindupur.	Chowlur Santebidanur	Coimbatore—west	Arimpalaiyam. Chettipalaiyam. Chinnavedampatti. Coimbatore Municipality Devarayapuram. Ettimadai. Idigarai. Kalthikuyakkanpalayam. Kardmedu. Kumarapalaiyam Kuniyamuttur. Kurichchi. Madampatti. Ottakkalmantapam Panruadai. Perur. Perurchettipalaiyam Veluvappalli. Samakulam. Saravanampalaiyam. Sennampalaiyam. Sondekkamuttur. Talungupalaiyam. Tenguraei. Thittupalaiyam. Thondamuthur. Upilipalaiyam. Vadavalli. Vedapatti. Vellakinar. Virakeralam	Coimbatore—west.	Alahalli. Chikkawadi. Danageri. Hosamalingi. Ikkadahalli. Kollegal. Palaiyam. Tagarapuram. Uttampalli.
Bellary— Hadagalli.	Helalo Jilli. Nallakudiri. Singanahalli.			Kollegal.	
Harpanahalli.	Aladahalli. Angikari Arishari. Helavagalu. Hosakota. Kanchikeri. Kunchuru. Tavaragondi. Uchchangidurgam. Yadahalli.	Coimbatore—west and Coimbatore.		Palladam	Iruppur. Kallapalaiyam. Kaniyur. Kanampalaiyam. Karadivavi. Karivalimadapur. Kodangipalaiyam. Mailampati. Nilambur. Oddarpalaiyam. Padavampatti. Pappampatti. Pattanam. Pidampalli. Rasipalaiyam. Samalapuram. Salakkathobha. Semmandapalaiyam Sokkampalaiyam. Sulur. Tiruppur Municipality.
Kudligi.	Gangadurnahalli. Kottur. Mangapuram. Ujjini.				
Coimbatore— Bhavani	Bhavani Sambalh.	Erode ..	Suriyampalaiyam. Vellan-eguru. Vellodu. Virumandampalaiyam.	Pollachi	Anawalsi. Annamalaiyam.

A.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District and taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Coimbatore —*cont.*		Madura —*cont.*		Salem— *cont.*	
Pollachi— *cont.*	Belikavandanpalaiyam.				Dodda Ubbanur.
	Eripatti.				Gopanapalli.
	Gamangalampudur.				Hosur.
	Kallampatti.		Allinagaram.		Javulagiri.
	Kottur.		Andippatti.		Kalamangalam.
	Kurumbapalaiyam.		Bodinayakkanur Municipality.		Kodiyalam.
	Karunalaipalaiyam.		Guzzana.		Mugalur.
	Pollachi.		Kannaswampatti.	Hosur— *cont.*	Mukkandapalli.
	Sirukkalandi.		Kavilapatti.		Nagondapalli.
	Soonaturai.		Melachokkanadhapuram.		Sanamavu.
	Tippampatti.	Periyakulam.	Melnangalam.		Sarandapalli.
	Uttakudi (Z).		Minakshipuram.		Settipalli.
	Andiyur.		Odaipatti.		Sulagiri.
	Anikkadavu.		Periyakulam Town.		Thandaraimedu.
	Bodippatti.		Pattipuram.		Togarai Agrabaram.
	Budimattam.		Padupatti.		Ubbarayanapalli.
	Dali.		Rangapuram.		Upparahalli.
	Goravappanayakkanur.		Saukarapuram.		Bagapalli.
	Ilaiyamuthur.		Sitarguda.	Krishnagiri,	Krishnagiri.
	Jallipatti.		Silamalai.		Periyambupalli.
	Kannamanayakkanur.		Thimmarsanayakanur.	Namakkal.	Namakkal.
	Kattamangalam.		Veppampatti.		Sandamangalam.
Udamalpet.	Pallapalayam.				Kottamottipatti.
	Periyapannatta.				Maramangalam.
	Rakkulam.				Mechaheri.
	Ravanapuram.		Chennamanapalli.	Omalur.	Omalur.
	Ragulubavi.		Mattur.		Ponnackudal.
	Sankaramanallur.		Periyar.		Surappalli.
	Soniavarappatti.	Tirumangalam.	Tirali.		Odiyankurichchi.
	Udumalpet Municipality.		Tirumangalam.	Rasipuram.	Rasipuram.
	Udukkampalaiyam.		Uruppanur.		Adikarappatti.
	Venkatapuram.		Uruppanur.		Alagapuramapudur.
	Kovilpappakudi.		Vikkiramangalam.		Annanpalaiyam.
	Madura Municipality.	Cha Nilgiris—			Hastampatti.
	Managiri.	Gudalur.	Kadanad.		Jari Kondalampatti.
	Avaniyapuram.				Kannankurichchi.
Madura— Madura.	Pasumpon.	Ramnad—			Mullur.
	Pudumbu.	Sattur ..	Virudupatti Municipality.		Muttupatti-Tadanur.
	Pundi.				Nirmullikuttai.
	Usilampatti.				Odiyampatti.
	Vadipatti.	Aruppukkottai,	Mathunmukanapatti.	Salem ..	Pallapatti.
	Melur.		Sulakkarai.		Ponnamarattupatti.
Melur ..	Terukuttaru.	Sivaganga.	Pudur.		Salem Municipality.
	Tumbapatti.	Salem—			Savadapuram.
	Vallalapatti.				Sarkar Nattamangalam.
	Kalasekharapattai	Dharmapuri.	Periyalamari.		Sarkar Gollapatti.
	Kochchaikalli.		Nallahalli.		Sengapuram.
	Mattupparai.		Satyanathapuram.		Sukkampatti.
Dindigul.	Mallapuram.				Suramangalam.
	Muttiam.				Teppakadu.
	Sirumalangudi.				Tirumalagiri.
	Sholavandan.				Vainsaiyur.
	Solakkanichchi.				Yercaud.
	Tindkarai.			Tiruchengodu.	Kamarapalaiyam.
				Uttangarai,	Adikarappatti.
				South Kanara—	
			Achahittapalli.		
			Agalkottai.		
			Audesampalli.		
			Bagalur.	Mangalore.	Mangalore Municipality.
		Hosur ..	Ballapalli.		Tannirbhavi.
			Begepalli.		
			Palattur.		
			Bennikal.	Tinnevelly.	Kovilpatti.
			Bodinipalli.	Trichinopoly—	
			Denkanikota.		
Pulai ..	Akkarapatti.		Davirapalli.	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly Town.
	Pappampatti.				

B.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

(Infected localities—Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.)

I. MYSORE.

The whole State.

II. BOMBAY.

1. *Northern Division*—
   (a) District—Thana.
   (b) Town—Bombay City.

2. *Central Division*—
   Districts—Satara and West Khandesh.
   Town—Poona.

3. *Southern Division*—
   Districts—Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba.

4. *Political Charge*—
   States and Agencies—Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country States and Mundra.

III. BEHAR AND ORISSA.

(a) Districts—Darbhanga, Gaya, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Purnea, Sahabad, Santal Parganas and Hazaribagh.

(b) Towns—Darbhanga and Patna.

IV. THE PUNJAB.

Districts—Attock, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan, Rawalpindi, Rohtak, Jind State and Sheikhpura.

V. BURMA.

(a) Districts—Hanthawaddy, Henzada, Insein, Kyaukse, Magwe, Meiktila, Myingyan, Myitkyina, Pegu, Prome, Pyapon, Sagaing, Sandoway, Thayetmyo, Thatmawaddy, Thaton, Toungoo, Upper Chindwin and Yamethin.

(b) Towns—Bassein, Maymyo, Mandalay and Moulmein.

(c) Towns and ports—Maymyo, Moulmein and Rangoon.

VI. THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Districts—Allahabad, Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Benares, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Fyzabad, Gonda, Ghazipur, Gorakpur, Jaunpur, Lucknow, Partabgarh, Pilibhit, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur and Unao.

VII. THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Districts—Akola, Amraoti, Bhandara, Chhindwara, Damoh, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Narsingpur, Saugor and Seoni.

VIII. THE HYDERABAD STATE

The whole State.

IX. CENTRAL INDIA.

States—Bhopal and Panna.

X. COORG.

Towns—Gonikoppal and Suntoseppa.

XI. RAJPUTANA—

States—Marwar and Mewar
Coorg State—Coorg.

Fort St. George, March 8, 1921.

No. 18.—Whereas application has been made to the Government under section 9 of the Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, by the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cocanada, that the endowment fund attached to the headquarter hospital, Cocanada, as specified in the annexed schedule, be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments; the Government in virtue of the powers vested in them under section 3 of the Act, hereby direct that the said endowment shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras, and in exercise of the powers vested in them under section 5 of the Act hereby further direct that the interest accruing on the endowment be distributed annually among the poor patients treated in the Cocanada Hospital on Christmas day.

SCHEDULE.

Nature.	Description of endowment.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
Contribution left by C. L. B. Cumming, Esq., M.C.S.	Contribution left for the Cocanada hospital for distribution of its interest among the poor patients treated in the hospital on the Christmas day, now held by the Accountant-General, Madras, in the form of 3½ per cent Government Promissory notes.	200 0 0

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

The following notification of the Cochin Darbar, dated 24th February 1921, is published :—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in certain British districts adjoining the State and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from plague-infected areas are

allowed to attend the Pooram festival at Trichur, in the Cochin State, on the 5th Medam 1096, corresponding to 18th April 1921, it is hereby notified in exercise of the powers conferred upon the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Regulation I of 1072 that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Pooram festival at Trichur is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the said festival.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS, ETC.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. K. Govinda Reddi Garu has been duly elected as a member of the Kurnool Taluk Board in the district of Kurnool.

Kurnool Collector's Office,
8th March 1921.

F. W. STEWART,
Collector.

Under rule 23 of the rules for the election of taluk board members, M.R.Ry. Kavarthapu Narasimham Garu is hereby declared to be duly elected as a member of the Kandukur Taluk Board in the district of Nellore.

Nellore Collector's Office,
9th March 1921.

J. F. HALL,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Palamani Ayyamperumal Chettiyar Avargal of Thottiyapatti has been duly elected as a member of the Karur Taluk Board in the district of Trichinopoly.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office,
9th March 1921.

U. RAMA RAO,
Acting Collector.

Under rule 36 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, M.R.Ry. Sri Dantuluri Venkata Visva Gopalaraju Garu of Tammapala is declared to have been duly elected as member for the Subbavaram Circle of the Visagapatam Taluk Board.

Visagapatam Collector's Office,
10th March 1921.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed by election as members of the Kistna District Board by the Gudivada Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. A. Harimadu Garu.
" L. Nagabhushanam Garu.

Kistna District Board's Office,
8th March 1921.

M. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the undermentioned gentlemen have been duly elected as members of the Madura District Board by the Dindigul Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. L. S. Rajaramanatha Ayyar Avargal.
" K. S. N. Periyathambi Nadar Avargal.

The President, District Board, Madura, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. V. Rama Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., Cash-keeper, Imperial Bank of India, Madura, to be a member of the Madura Taluk Board.

Madura District Board's Office,
8th March 1921.

R. FOULKES,
President.

Under section 13 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. T. A. Sundara Naicar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the South Arcot District Board by the Tirukkoyilur Taluk Board.

South Arcot District Board's Office,
8th March 1921.

K. SITARAMA REDDI,
President.

Under section 366 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the following gentlemen have been duly elected as municipal councillors of the Calicut municipality for the wards noted against them :—

M.R.Ry. L. R. Iswara Ayyar Avargal .. .. } Ward No. C-i.
" E. Narayanan Nayar Avargal, B.A., B.L. .. .. }
" Pakkancheri Achuthan Avargal, B.A. .. .. .. Ward No. F-3.
" Bangalore Sadasiva Tripurantaka Mudaliyar Avargal .. } Ward No. G-2.
" Mullassari Gopala Menon Avargal, B.A., B.L. .. ..

Calicut Municipal Office,
9th March 1921.

Under section 366 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the following gentlemen have been duly elected as municipal councillors of the Calicut municipality for the wards noted against them :—

M.R.Ry. Ampalakat Karunakara Menon Avargal .. .. } Ward No. G ii.
M.R.Ry. Narakashery S. Krishnan Avargal .. .. }

Calicut Municipal Office,
10th March 1921.

T. KESAVAN NAIR,
for Chairman.

M.R.Ry. Lakkaraju Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., is deemed to have been duly elected as councillor of the Cocanada municipality under rule 7, clause (2) of the rules for the conduct of elections.

M.R.Ry. Nutreganti Srinivasa Konati Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., is deemed to have been duly elected as councillor of the Cocanada municipality under rule 7, clause (2) of the rules for the conduct of elections.

Cocanada Municipal Office,
8th March 1921.

K. SURYANARAYANAMURTI,
Chairman.

Under section 366 of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and under rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections in municipalities, the following gentlemen have been duly elected as municipal councillors for the wards shown against each in Coimbatore municipality :—

M.R.Ry G. Kuppuswami Nayudu Garu, son of Govindaswami Nayudu—Ward No. 1.
" Chinna Marathachellam Avargal, son of Jamedar Dhana Pannady—Ward No. 2.
" O. R. Ramaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., son of Rangachar—Ward No. 3.
" C. S. Santamurti Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., son of C. Sitarama Ayyar—Ward No. 4.
" K. Eapen, Avargal, B.A., B.L., son of K. Eapen—Ward No. 5.
" N. Nanjappa Avargal, B.A., B.L., son of L. Nanjappa Chettiyar—Ward No. 6
" A. M. Nanjappa Chettiyar Avargal, son of A. M. Mallyya Chettu—Wards Nos 7 and 9.
" C. M. Ramachandra Chettiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., son of N. Marathachella Chettiyar—Ward No. 8
" M. Muhammad Sultan Saheb Bahadur, son of Murtaza Saheb—Ward No. 9.
M.R.Ry. P. Ponnu Kavundar Avargal, son of Nanjappa Kavundar—Ward No. 10.
" V. Hari Narayana Pillai Avargal, son of Hari Venkatachellam Pillai—Ward No. 11.
" S. Bhimayya Chettiyar Avargal, son of Subrahmanya Chettiyar—Ward No. 12.

Coimbatore Municipal Office,
12th March 1921.

G. A. GULAM HUSSAIN,
Chairman-Delegate.

Under section 366 of the District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of election of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen have been declared duly elected as councillors of Ellore municipality for the wards noted against them :—

M.R.Ry. Jasvaji Ghantayya Garu .. .. .. } Ward No. II.
" Uppu Narayanamurti Nayudu Garu, B.A. .. }
" Raja Mantripragada Bhujangarao Pantulu Garu .. } Ward No. IV.
" Matey Narayanarao Garu .. .. .. }
" Gurla Ramayya Garu .. .. .. } Ward No. VI.
" Matey Venkatesa Garu .. .. .. }
Mukammad Yusuff Sahib Garu .. .. .. } Ward No. VIII.
M.R.Ry. Lokkimsetti Venkata Subbarao Garu .. .. }
" Edara Venkatarao Pantulu Garu .. .. } Ward No. X.
" Nonna Gangarazu Garu .. .. .. }
" Vuna Panchakshari Garu .. .. .. }

Ellore Municipal Office,
8th March 1921.

B. VENKATRAMAYYA,
Chairman.

The following gentlemen have been elected as municipal councillors of the Karur municipality for the wards noted against them under Act V of 1920 :—

M.R.Ry. S. Rm. M. Ct. Pethachi Chettiyar Avargal .. .. } Ward No. II.
" T. S. Muthukumaraswami Pillai Avargal .. .. }
" K. Kandaswami Nadar Avargal .. .. }

Karur Municipal Office,
5th March 1921.

M.R.Ry. M. A. Venkataramma Chettiyar Avargal		Ward No. III.
,, M. M. Venugopala Chettiyar Avargal		
,, P. S. Manikkam Chettiyar Avargal		
Saiyid Yusuf Sahib Bahadur		Ward No. IV
Ghulam Mohi-ud-din Sahib Qureishi Bahadur		
M.R.Ry. T. M. Venkataramma Chettiyar Avargal		

Karur Municipal Office,
11th March 1921.

S. RM. M. CT. PETHACHI CHETTIYAR,
Chairman.

Under section 346 of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen are deemed to have been duly elected as councillors for the Madura municipality for the wards noted against them:—

M.R.Ry. Vannia Konar Karuppana Konar Vannia Konar Avargal	Ward No. XIII.
,, Kottaya Konar Subrahmanya Konar Dakshinamoorthi Konar Avargal	
,, Koniya Nadar Thandava Nadar Koniya Erulappa Nadar Koniya Nadar Avargal	Ward No. XIV.
Kadir Bava Rawuttar Mohideen Rawuttar Allavudeen Rawuttar	

Madura Municipal Office,
8th March 1921.

M.R.Ry. Thirukonda N. Rangaswami Ayyar Gopalayyar Avargal	Ward No. VIII.
,, Parthipanur Muthukanni Chettiyar Shanmukham Chettiyar Avargal.	
,, Madura Krishnaswami Ayyar Sankaranarayyar, Avargal, B.A., B.L.	Ward No. XV.

Madura Municipal Office,
10th March 1921.

M.R.Ry. Kopal Pillai Shanmukham Pillai Avargal .. .. Ward No. X.

Madura Municipal Office,
12th March 1921.

V. SRINIVASA ACHARIYAR,
Chairman.

Under the District Municipalities Act, 1920, the following gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as councillors of the Mangalore municipality for the wards noted against them:—

M.R.Ry. K. Sadashiva Rau Adiga Avargal, B.A., B.L.	Codialbail east.
John F. Saquera, Esq., B.A., B.L.	
M.R.Ry. Kalla Sundar Rao Avargal	Codialbail west.
,, N. Narayana Sowaron Avargal, B.A., B.L.	
,, Kamad Sadashiva Rao Avargal, B.A., LL.B.	Golikatte.
,, Ullal Santhayya Kini Avargal	
H. Muhammad Pattar Sahib Bahadur	
M.R.Ry. Hundi Purushotham Kamath Avargal, B.A.	Central.
,, Nagar Ganapathi Rao Avargal, B.A., B.L.	
,, Kudpi Venkat Rao Avargal, B.A., LL.B.	Market.
,, Mansi Annappa Nayak Avargal	
Alfonso Joseph Lobo, Esq., B.A., B.L.	Court.
Pascal D'Souza, Esq., B.A., B.L.	
Charles G. Fernandes, Esq.	
James Henry Alban Mascarenhas, Esq., B.A., LL.B.	
M.R.Ry. Attavar Rama Rao Avargal	Cantonment Fort.
,, Nellikai Venkat Rao Avargal	
M. Kuchhama Sahib Bahadur	
Bantwanture Manuel D'Souza, Esq.	Jeppu.
Joseph Paul Rego, Esq.	
M.R.Ry. Attavar Santhalva Avargal	

Mangalore Municipal Office,
7th March 1921.

B. MAHABALA HEGDE,
Chairman.

Under section 346 of the District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of election of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen have been declared duly elected as councillors of the Mayavaram municipality:—

M.R.Ry. V. Ganapati Chettiyar Tyagaraja Chettiyar Avargal for VI Thaniyur west ward.
,, Srinivasa Padayachi Marutanamatu Padayachi Avargal for VII Sithakadu ward.
,, Ramaswami Chettiyar Namasivaya Chettiyar Avargal for IX Saliyn south ward.
,, Kothappam Velayna Chettiyar Veerappa Chettiyar Avargal for X Saliyn north ward.
,, Nayaga Nadar David Nadar Avargal for XI Hospital ward.
,, Kuppuswami Ayyar Tranquebar Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal for XIII Puttamangalam north ward.
,, Pichu Ayyar Rajarama Ayyar Avargal for XIII Mahadanapuram ward.
,, Enadimangalam Natanya Pillai Somasundaram Pillai Avargal for XIV Vallalarkovil ward.
,, Pallaveruyapet Sadaya Pillai Srinivasa Pillai Avargal for XV Tiruvilandur ward.

Mayavaram Municipal Office,
9th March 1921.

D. VAIDYANATHA DIKSHITAR,
Vice-Chairman.

Under section 38S of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 the undermentioned gentlemen have been duly elected as municipal councillors for the wards noted against each :—

M.R.Ry. R. V. N. Nayudu Garu—Ward No. 1.
" P. Appasami Subrahmanya Pillai Avargal—Ward No. 2.
" Suppa Pillai Murugayya Pillai Avargal—Ward No. 3.
" Arumugatha Pillai Murugayya Pillai Avargal—Ward No. 4.
" A. M. Gothandi Chettiyar Mylappa Chettiyar Avargal—Ward No. 5.
S. Masharaf Rawuttar Shaik Dawood Rawuttar Sahib Bahadur—Ward No. 6.
M.R.Ry. S. P. Kalimuthu Pillai Somasundaram Pillai Avargal—Ward No. 7.
" K. Natesa Bhagavathar Radhakrishna Ayyar Avargal—Ward No. 8.
" B. Subrayalu Nayudu Srinivasalu Nayudu Garu—Ward No. 9.
" E. T. Subbia Pillai Kothandapani Pillai Avargal—Ward No. 10.
" M. G. Ramasami Pillai Manickam Pillai Avargal—Ward No. 11.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ahmad Tambi Ghulam Muhiud-din Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur—Ward No. 12.
M.R.Ry. Antonisami Solomon Rayan Chettiyar Avargal—Ward No. 13.
M. Cothuman Lebbai Marakkayar Shaik Fareed Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur—Ward No. 19

Negapatam Municipal Office,
10th March 1921.

Under section 38S of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and the rules for the conduct of election of municipal councillors, the following gentlemen have been duly elected as municipal councillors for the wards noted against them :—

Mahammad Mustapha Marakkayar Saiyid Sahib Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur—Ward No. 14.
M.R.Ry. R. Doraisami Nayudu Rangarajulu Nayudu Garu—Ward No. 15.
" Sadasivuthu Nadar Rathinsami Nadar Avargal—Ward No. 16.
" J. Muthuranayagam Pillai Arthur Thambiraj Avargal—Ward No. 17.
" Bahuratham Sivaswami Sastri Nataraja Sastri Avargal—Ward No. 18
Vanjar Mathar Sahib Sanda Mathar Sahib, Sahib Bahadur—Ward No. 20.

A. K. G. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR,
Chairman.

Negapatam Municipal Office,
13th March 1921.

Under section 38S of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 21 (2) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared duly elected as councillors of the Cotacamund municipality :—

Siddick Abdul Rahiman Sait Sahib Bahadur .. .. .. } Ward No. I.
M.R.Ry. Trichinopoly Mottaya Pillai Arumugam Pillai Avargal .. .. Ward No. II.
John Fryddarch Percy, Esq .. .. } Ward No. III.
Albert Edward Irvine, Esq.. .. ..
Mr. Daniel Christados James .. .. Ward No. IV.
M.R.Ry. Venkateswami Pillai Natesam Pillai Avargal .. .. } Ward No. VI.
John Albert Davis, Esq. .. ..
Salvador John Gonsalves, Esq. .. ..

E. F. SANDCOCK,
Chairman.

Cotacamund Municipal Office,
10th March 1921.

The following candidates have been duly elected as municipal councillors of the Palamcottah municipality under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 :—

M.R.Ry. Gopala Pillai Ayyamperumal Pillai Avargal .. .. } Fort ward.
" Sreenivasa Ayyangar Gopala Ayyangar .. ..
" Kuppan Pillai Arumugam Pillai Pitchandia Pillai Avargal.
" Sreenivasagam Samuel Muthuranayagam Pillai Avargal .. .. } Cantonment ward.
" Adhimulam Pillai Kanagasabapathi Doss Avargal ..
" Kasthuraiha Samuel Ponnuswami Pillai Avargal ..
" Sankaralinga Konar Thangayya Konar Avargal ..

Palamcottah Municipal Office,
6th March 1921.

M.R.Ry. Daniel Thomas Nadar Avargal, B.A. .. .. .. } Murugankurichy ward.
" Sivasankarana Pillai Shanmuga-sundaram Pillai Avargal ..
" James Theogaraja Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.L. .. ..
" Sivasamba Pillai Veerraka Pillai Avargal .. .. } Kokkarakulam ward.
" Shanmugam Pillai Ganapathi-sundaram Pillai Avargal ..
" Kasinatha Pillai Sankaravadivel Pillai Avargal ..

S. KUMARASWAMI,
Chairman.

Palamcottah Municipal Office.
10th March 1921.

Names of the councillors elected for the different wards of Palni municipality under the District Municipalities Act, 1920 :—

M.R.Ry. Ayyathurai Medaliar Seteram Medaliyar Avargal .. } Ward No. I.
" Methurama Ayyar Narasimha Ayyar Avargal ..
" Karumandi Kavandan Kuppa Paini Kavandan Avargal ..
" Karuppan Chettiyar Palaniappa Chettiyar Avargal ..

M.R.Ry. Sivaguranatha Mudaliyar Sabapathi Mudaliyar Avargal ..
Ghanee Mouh Sahib Kadir Moideen Sahib Bahadur .. .. } Ward No. II.
M. Kadir Kunni Rawuttar Kadir Meer Rawuttar Sahib Bahadur ..
M.R.Ry. Palani V. S. T. Kumaraswami Avargal .. .. }
" Mayderam Perumal Nadar Sundara Nadar Avargal .. .. }
" Kandaswami Pillai Ramaswami Pillai Avargal .. .. } Ward No. III.
" Palanisami Chettiyar Perumal Chettiyar Avargal .. }
" Subbaya Nadar Palaniappa Nadar Avargal .. .. }

Palni Municipal Office,
19th March 1921.

V. ANNAMALAI CHETTI,
Chairman.

Under section 388 of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 23 (c) of the rules for the election of municipal councillors, the following gentlemen have been elected as councillors of the Periyakulam municipality for the first ward:—

M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
" Peeniyar Narayana Ananta Narayana Ayyar Avargal.

Periyakulam Municipal Office,
9th March 1921.

S. RAMAMURTI,
Vice-Chairman.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been declared duly elected as councillors of the Tellicherry municipality:—

M.R.Ry. Chingaran Veettil Gopalan Nayar Avargal, B.A., B.L. ..
" Chengalath Kunhi Raman Menon Avargal, M.A., B.L. .. } C. Mylanjeemam
" Annaswami Naganatha Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L. .. } ward.
Nalagath Ahmed Kuth Sahib Bahadur .. ..

Tellicherry Municipal Office,
6th March 1921.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been declared duly elected as councillors of U. Tirusangad Ward of the Tellicherry municipality:—

M.R.Ry. Komachankandy Mundayadan Kumaran Nayar Avargal.
" Kotta Veettil Kanhi Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
" Cheeravari Govindan Avargal.
" Kaikkal Kunhi Raman Nayar Avargal, B.A., LL.B.

Tellicherry Municipal Office,
9th March 1921.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been declared duly elected as councillors of B Town Ward of the Tellicherry municipality:—

M.R.Ry. Ravula Prabhu Varudeva Prabhu Avargal.
Vaniyankandythazha Kunjarambilparkum Pammalichintakath Mammali Sahib Bahadur.
Chowakkaran Kolath Pathiyamalikayimal Mammed Sahib Bahadur.

Tellicherry Municipal Office,
10th March 1921.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been declared duly elected as councillors of the Tellicherry municipality for the ward noted against them:—

M.R.Ry. Kottath Krishnan Avargal, B.A., B.L. .. ..
" Kanneth Thazhathveettil Chanda Nambiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L. } A Payyatellicherry
" Thiyan Kumaran Avargal .. .. } ward.
" Murkoth Kumaran Avargal .. ..

Tellicherry Municipal Office,
11th March 1921.

A. L. ALEXANDER,
Chairman.

Under section 388 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as councillors of Tenali municipality with effect from 1st April 1921 for the wards noted against them:—

M.R.Ry. Tamaluri Retayya Pantulu Garu—Ward No. I.
" Gollapoodi Narasimharao Pantulu Garu—Ward No. II.
" Ravi Anjayya Garu—Ward No. III.
" Ranbabattuni Kotayyasi Garu—Ward No. IV.
" Sattha Veerabhadrayya Sresti Garu—Ward No. V.
" Pakala Suryanarayana Pantulu Garu—Ward No. VI.
" Vemuri Lingayya Garu—Ward No. VII.
" Bhupati Suryanarayanamma Naydu Garu—Ward No. VIII.
" Pillalamarri Anjaneyulu Pantulu Garu, B.A.—Ward No. IX.
" Ghanta Bullayya Garu—Ward No. X.
" Jetti Ankineedu Garu—Ward No. XI.
" Nannapaneni Basavayya Garu—Ward No. XII.

Tenali Municipal Office,
7th March 1921.

C. V. SUBRAHMANYA SASTRI,
Chairman.

Under section 366 of the District Municipalities Act, V of 1920, and rule 7 of the rules framed for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, Pettai Pir Muhi-ud-din V. P. Pir Mohammad Rowuttar Sahib Bahadur has been declared to have been duly elected as councillor of the Tinnevelly municipality for the Mahammad Nainar Pallivasal Ward, Pettai.

Tinnevelly Municipal Office,
11th March 1921.

SADHU GANAPATI,
Chairman.

Under rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13rd November 1920, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared duly elected as municipal councillors of the Tirupati municipality for the wards noted against them :—

M.R.Ry.	Bhadabai Venkatakrishnama Achariyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.	Ward No. I.
K. V.	Abdul Satar Sahib Bahadur	
M.R.Ry.	Kottgari N. Venkatarangam Chetti Garu	Ward No. II.
,,	Sirigiri Rangayya Chetti Garu	
,,	Chandragiri S. Srinivasulu Chetti Garu	Ward No. III.
,,	Nagapudi Doraiswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	
,,	Matam Madabusi Venkata Acharlyar Avargal, B.A. ..	Ward No. IV.
,,	Tirumala Chetti Narayanaswami Chetti Garu	
,,	Pendreveti Subba Reddi Garu	Ward No. V.
,,	Ganji Gurava Reddi Garu	
,,	Tirumala Kumara Narasimha Acharlyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.	Ward No. VI.
,,	Tirumala Kumara Doraiswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A. ..	

Tirupati Municipal Office,
7th March 1921.

K. KRISTNAMA ACHARIYAR,
Chairman.

Under section 366 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, V of 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as councillors of the Tirupur municipality for the wards noted against them :—

M.R.Ry.	Palani Kavandar Nachimuthu Kavandar Avargal ..	Ward No. I
,,	Kondathu Kavandar Sivanmalai Kavandar Avargal ..	
,,	Venkatasubba Ayyar Ranjanda Ayyar Avargal, B.A. ..	
,,	Sinnana Kavandar Ramaswami Kavandar Avargal ..	Ward No. II.
,,	Narayanaswami Kavandar Doraiswami Kavandar Avargal.	
,,	Sinnayya Kavandar Ponnuswami Kavandar Avargal ..	

Tirupur Municipal Office,
6th March 1921.

Under section 366 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, V of 1920, and rule 24 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected, as councillors of the Tirupur municipality, for the wards noted against them :—

M.R.Ry.	Venkatachala Gounder Ramaswami Gounder Avargal ..	Ward No. III.
,,	M. Matthuswami Chettiyar Govindaswami Chettiyar Avargal.	
,,	Narasimma Ayyar Ekambara Ayyar Avargal	
,,	Arumugham Chettiyar Ramalingam Chettiyar Avargal ..	Ward No. IV.
,,	Mattu Meeranji Rawuttar Hasan Bara Sahib Bahadur ..	
,,	Ramakrishna Sastriyar Jagadisa Sastriyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.	

Tirupur Municipal Office,
12th March 1921.

V. ANANDJI SAIT,
Chairman.

Under section 366 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as councillors of the Tiruvalur municipality :—

Ward No. I. Pallivasal—S Rangadasa Rawuttar Durasa Rawuttar Sahib Bahadur.
Ward No. II. Sundaravilagam—M.R.Ry. Suppa Pillai Muttukumara Pillai Avargal.
Ward No. III. Vijayapuram—M.R.Ry. Shanmukha Mudaliyar Nagalinga Mudaliyar Avargal.

Tiruvalur Municipal Office,
15th March 1921.

T. K. RAMASWAMI NAYUDU,
Chairman.

The following gentlemen have been elected as councillors for the wards noted against each in the Trichinopoly municipality under the District Municipalities Act of 1920 :—

Major H. Scobie Nicholson—Ward No. I.
P. Shamsudin Sahib Bahadur, B.A., B.L., and M.R.Ry. D. Soundaresajulu Nayudu Garu—Ward No. II.
M.R.Ry. A. E. Manikka Mudaliyar Avargal—Ward No. III.
,, D. Kothandapani Mudaliyar Avargal—Ward No. IV.
,, P. Rathnavelu Thevar Avargal and M.R.Ry. V. Venugopa Nayudu Garu—Ward No. V.
,, V. Balaraman Chettiyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. R. Visvanatha Pillai Avargal—Ward No. VI.
,, D. Manikkam Chettiyar Avargal—Ward No. VII.

M.R.Ry. N. C. Ponnuswami Pillai Avargal—Ward No. VIII.
" T. V. Narasu Pillai Avargal and M.R.Ry. U. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal—Ward No. IX.
" F. G. Natesa Ayyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. J. S. Narasimhalu Nayudu Garu—Ward No. X.
Saiyid Murtuza Sahib Bahadur—Ward No. XI.
M.R.Ry. S. Venkatasubba Chettiyar Avargal and M.R.Ry. V. N. Seeha Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L.—Ward No. XII.
M.R.Ry. K. V. Jambunatha Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., and Y. Ghulam Ghouse Khan Sahib Bahadur—Ward No. XIII.
T. K. Ibramsa Rawuttar Bahadur—Ward No. XIV.
V. S. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur and M.R.Ry. S. Madanakalyanam Pillai Avargal—Ward No. XV.
M.R.Ry. T. S. Antoniswami Pillai Avargal and M.R.Ry. S. Annavia Pillai Avargal—Ward No. XVI.
Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-Lah, Esq., M.A., B.L.—Ward No. XVII.
M.R.Ry. A. R. Paramai Konar Avargal—Ward No. XVIII.

Trichinopoly Municipal Office,
12th March 1921.

P. KHALIF-UL LAH,
Chairman.

Under rules 23 (a) and 24 of the rules for the conduct of elections of municipal councillors, the undermentioned gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as councillors of the Udumalpet municipality :—

Abdul Latif Sahib Bahadur, S.D.		Ward No. I.
Khaja Mohideen Sahib Bahadur, S.D.		
M.R.Ry. P. V. Jayarama Chettiyar Avargal		
" K. P. Kandaswami Pillai Avargal		Ward No. II.
" U. S. Sivasubrahmanya Kavundar Avargal		
" V. Subbusami Kavundar Avargal		
" M. Appavu Pillai Avargal		Ward No. III
" V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal		
" S. Venkatasubbayyar Avargal		
K. J. Amiruddin Sahib Bahadur		Ward No. IV.
A. Chandu Muhammad Rawuttar Avargal		
S. Yasir Khan Sahib Bahadur		

Udumalpet Municipal Office,
6th March 1921.

S. D. A. RAZAK,
Chairman.

Under section 366 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of election of municipal councillors, the following gentlemen have been declared duly elected as councillors of the Virudupatti municipality for the wards noted against them :—

Umar Pillai Rawther Sahib Bahadur		Ward No. I.
M.R.Ry. T. M. S. Madalai Nadar Avargal		
" S. Ramaswami Tevar Avargal		
" K. S. N. Sankaralingam Chettiyar Avargal		Ward No. II.
" N. P. Manikavasaga Nadar Avargal, B.A.		
" S. G. Mara Nayakkar Avargal		
" S. P. P. Shanmugasundara Nadar Avargal		Ward No. III.
" T. M. P. Sankaralinga Nadar Avargal		
" A. S. Sankaralinga Nadar Avargal		Ward No. IV.
" S. V. P. N. Chidambara Nadar Avargal		
" P. S. Chidambara Nadar Avargal		Ward No. V.
" M. A. Palanisamy Nadar Avargal		
" M. S. P. Sendikumara Nadar Avargal		Ward No. VI.
" A. P. Sankaralinga Nadar Avargal		
" V. Vannia Nadar Avargal		

Virudupatti Municipal Office,
10th March 1921.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Chairman.

Under section 366 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 23 (a) of the rules for the conduct of the election of municipal councillors the undersigned hereby declares the following gentlemen to have been duly elected as municipal councillors for the ward noted against each in the municipality of Vizagapatam :—

M.R.Ry. Maju Chiranjivi Patrudu Garu		Chengalraopeta ward.
" Gotuti China Subbarao Pantulu Garu		
" C. Moonesamy Mudaliyar Avargal		
" Makina Papayya Patrudu Garu		Fort ward.
" G. Kumaraja Patrudu Garu		
" Bakuvupandu Venkataramanamurti Garu		Godavvari ward.
" Vinnakota Durga Rao Chetti Garu		
" Nyayapati Ranganadanar Pantulu Garu		Maharanipeta ward.
" Tangeppala Venkata Srinivasarow Pantulu Garu		
" Garuda Venkata Ramiah Chetti		Market ward.
" Vinnakota Jagannadha Gupta Garu		
" Mangipudi Kamayya Pantulu Garu, B.A., L.T.		Sitharamaswami Temple ward.
" Veeravalli Chinnayya Garu		
" Duvvasula Sriram Sastri Garu, B.A., M.L.		Siyalayatu Temple ward.
" Bhupati Raja Venkatapati Raju Garu, B.A., B.L., M.L.A.		
" Pulipedda Satyanarayana Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.		

Under section 366 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act V of 1920 and rule 7 (1) of the rules for the conduct of the elections of municipal councillors the undersigned hereby declares the following gentlemen to have been duly elected as municipal councillors for the ward noted against each in the municipality of Viziagapatam :—

M.R.Ry.	Chintakayala Appalaswami Nayudu Garu	Allipore ward.
,,	Raj Narasimhaswami Nayudu Garu	
,,	Mosakhanti Rama Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu	
,,	Redaam Gurunath Garu	Waltair ward.
,,	Chakravadhanula Venkatachalam Pantulu Garu ..	

Vizagapatam Municipal Office,
9th March 1921.

M. RAMAIYA,
Chairman-Delegate.

The following gentlemen have been elected as councillors of the Walajapet municipality for the wards noted against them :—

M.R.Ry.	Nambi Sundararajam Garu	Ward No. I
,,	Loganatham Chettiyar Tangavelu Chettiyar Avargal ..	
,,	Achalinga Nattar Kuppuswami Nattar Avargal	
,,	Vana Ramachandrayya Garu	
,,	Konda Seshayya Garu	Ward No. II
,,	Mankka Lekumayya Garu	
,,	Walajapet Rangaswami Mudaliyar Ananthasayana Mudaliyar Avergal ..	

Walajapet Municipal Office,
11th March 1921.

W. M. RAMALINGA MUDALIYAR,
Chairman-Delegate

ERRATA.

In the notification published on page 159 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th March 1921, regarding election of councillors for the Cuddapah municipality *read* "M.R.Ry. Cailuta Lakshminarayana Sastri Garu, B.A., B.L.," *for* "Kailuta Narayana Sastri Avargal, B.A., B.L.," for ward No. VII, and *read* "M.R.Ry. A. Satakopacharlu Avargal, B.A.," *for* "A. Satogopachalu Avargal, B.A., B.L.," for ward No. VII.

Cuddapah Municipal Office,
11th March 1921.

B. P. DEVARAJULU NAYUDU,
Chairman.

In the notification on page 161 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th March 1921, *read* "M.R.Ry. Cheragudi Venkatakrishna Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., and M.R.Ry. Yelam Brahma Sudarsanam Garu and M.R.Ry. Seela Veerabhadrudu Garu" *for* "M.R.Ry. Cheragudi Venkatakrishna Rao Garu, B.A., B.L., and Yelam Brahma Sudarsanam Garu and M.R.Ry. Sula Veerabhadrudu Garu".

Rajahmundry Municipal Office,
10th March 1921.

C. VENKATACHELAM PANTULU,
Chairman.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. M—1.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 11.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1921. [Price, 4 as. 8 p.

Part I-B.—Educational.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Home Department (Education)	305 & 315
Miscellaneous Notifications	306
Vacancies	316

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1921.

No. 79.—M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib Tanjore Viswanatha Sivakumara Sastri Avargal, Headmaster, Model High School, Teachers' College, Saidapet, and acting Principal of the College, to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore district, in the Madras Educational Service, with effect from the 16th February 1921 but without prejudice to his officiating appointment.

No. 80.—M.R.Ry. Mahakali Subrahmanyam Garu, Headmaster, Government Training School, Nellore, to be Headmaster, Model High School, Teachers' College, Saidapet, in the Madras Educational Service, with effect from the 16th February 1921, but to continue to act as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chingleput district, till date of relief.

No. 81.—M.R.Ry. Valiveti Sayyana Sastri, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam district, and acting Headmaster, Model High School, Teachers' College, Saidapet, to be Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nellore district, sub. *pro tem.*, in the Madras Educational Service, with effect from the date of taking charge.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1921.

No. 82.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Government hereby withdraw from the acquisition of the lands mentioned below measuring 2 acres and 22 851 square feet of land in the Nagapatam village within the municipal limits of Nagapatam town notified at page 780 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 14th December 1920, as having been required for the provision of a play-ground for the Wesleyan Mission High School, Nagapatam :—

Tanjore district, Nagapatam taluk, No. 34, Nagapatam village, within Nagapatam municipal limits.

Classification.	Town survey number.	Extent.
Inam	2884-2 ..	2 acres 22 851 sq. ft

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

No. 33.—Under section 3, sub-section (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the subjoined notification the draft of which was published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th January 1921, declaring an ancient monument in the Nilgiri district to be a protected monument:—

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the Sculptured Dolmen at Melkundah described in the annexed schedule to be a protected monument within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Name of the district, taluk and village—The Nilgiri district, Ootacamund taluk, Melkundah village.
Description of land—Group of six sculptured dolmens, dry, S. No. 20.
Name of owner—Hiriya Gowder, Kakkumalla Gowder, Mallayya Gowder and Savana Maistri; trustees of the monument.
Boundaries—Bounded on all sides by S. No. 20.
Extent—About 01 cent.

Fort St. George, March 3, 1921.

No. 34.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is fixed up in a conspicuous place on or near the monument mentioned in the annexed schedule.

2. Any objections to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within the one month mentioned above will be considered.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient monument described in the annexed schedule to be a protected monument within the meaning of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Name of district, taluk or village—Kistna district, Divi taluk, Ghantasala village.
Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey and puimash Nos.—Buddhist remains in a mound, S. No. 366-16/1B. Porambokc dmigcated as Manjadibba in the land registers and adangal.
Name of owner or occupier—Government.
Boundaries—North, Nos. 366-4 and 366-6, patta lands; east, Nos. 366-5 and 378, patta lands; south, No. 367-3, patta lands; west, No 366-14, patta lands.
Extent—20 cents.

H. A. GRAHAM,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

No. 35.—Under section 2 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920 (Act VIII of 1920), the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby direct that the said Act shall come into force from the 1st April 1921 throughout the Presidency of Fort St. George excepting the Agency division and the Laccadive islands including Minicoy.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

No. 36.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Madura consisting of the undermentioned members:—

(i) Ex-officio members—	
Collector of Madura	1
Inspector of Schools, Twelfth Circle	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools	1
President, District Board, Madura	1
	4
(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—	
District Board, Madura	1
Four taluk boards in the district (two each)	8
Madura municipality	2
Other municipalities in the district (one each)	5
American Mission	1
Roman Catholic Mission	1
Sowrashtras	1
	19

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Trichinopoly Girls' Range	1
Woman	1
Muhammadans	1
Kallars	1
Depressed classes	1
	5
Total	28

2. Under section 5 (1) of the Act, the Government are pleased to authorise the Council to elect its President from among its own number subject to their final approval.

No. 87.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Cuddapah consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—

Collector of Cuddapah	1
Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools	1
President of the District Board, Cuddapah	1
	4

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, Cuddapah	1
Six taluk boards in the district (two each)	12
Two municipal councils in the district (one each)	2
London Mission Society at Jammalamadugu	1
S.P.G. Mission at Kalasapad	1
The Anjuman-mufeed-i-Islam, Cuddapah	1
	18

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Muhammadans	1
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ceded Districts Circle	1
Woman	1
Depressed classes	1
	4
Total	26

No. 88.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Ramnad consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex officio members—

Collector of Ramnad	1
Inspector of Schools, Twelfth Circle	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools	1
President, District Board, Ramnad	1
	4

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, Ramnad	1
Three taluk boards in the district (two each)	6
Three municipalities in the district (one each)	3
Roman Catholic Mission	1
American Madura Mission	1
S.P.G. and C.M.S. Missions, combined	1
	13

(iii) To be appointed by Government—

Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Ramnad Range	1
Woman	1
Muhammadans	1
Depressed classes	1
	4
Total	21

2. Under section 5 (1) of the Act, the Government are pleased to authorise the Council to elect its President from among its own number subject to their final approval.

No 89.—Under sections 4 and 6 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of North Arcot consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—	
Collector of North Arcot	1
Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools	1
President, District Board, North Arcot	1
	4
(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—	
District Board, North Arcot	1
Six taluk boards in the district (two each)	12
Six municipal councils in the district (one each)	6
Muhammadan Association in the district to be selected by the Collector ..	1
American Mission	1
Danish Mission	1
Roman Catholic Mission	1
	23
(iii) To be appointed by the Government—	
Sub-Assistant Inspectress, North Arcot Girls' Range	1
Woman	1
Muhammadans	1
Depressed classes	1
	4
Total ..	31

No 90.—Under sections 4 and 6 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Tinnevelly consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—	
Collector of Tinnevelly	1
President, District Board, Tinnevelly	1
Inspector of Schools, Thirteenth Circle	1
	3
(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—	
District Boards Tinnevelly	1
Four Taluk Boards in the district (two each)	8
Three municipalities in the district (one each)	3
Church Missionary Society	1
S.P.G. Mission	1
Roman Catholic Mission	1
C.M.S and the S.P.G. Missions to elect one woman to represent their girls' schools	1
	16
(iii) To be appointed by the Government—	
Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Tinnevelly Girls' Range ..	1
Woman	1
Mohammadans	1
Depressed classes	2
	5
Total ..	24

2. Under section 5 (1) of the Act, the Government are pleased to authorize the Council to elect its President from among its own number subject to their final approval.

No 91.—Under sections 4 and 6 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Tanjore consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—	
Collector of Tanjore	1
Inspector of Schools, Tenth Circle	1
President, District Board, Tanjore	1
	3

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, Tanjore	1
Six taluk boards in the district (two each)	12
Six municipalities in the district (one each)	6
Evangelical Lutheran Mission and Swedish Lutheran Mission ..	1
Roman Catholic Mission and Roman Catholic Portuguese Mission ..	1
S P G and Wesleyan Missions	1
	22

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Tanjore	1
Woman	1
Panchamas (non-Christian)	1
Muhammadan	1
	4
Total ..	28

2. Under section 5 (1) of the Act the Government are pleased to authorize the Council to elect its President from among its own number subject to their final approval.

No. 92.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of South Kanara consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—

Collector of South Kanara	1
Inspector of Schools, Sixteenth Circle	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Kanara district	1
President, District Board, South Kanara	1
	4

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, South Kanara	1
Six taluk boards in the district (two each)	12
Municipal Council, Mangalore	1
Roman Catholic Mission	1
Kanara Evangelical Mission	1
Depressed Classes Mission	1
Mahila Sabha, Mangalore	1
	18

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Kanara Range	1
Woman	1
Muhammadans	1
Panchamas	1
	4
Total ..	26

No. 93.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of South Arcot consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—

Collector of South Arcot	1
Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle	1
President, District Board, South Arcot	1
	3

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, South Arcot	1
Three municipal councils in the district (one each)	3
Five taluk boards in the district (two each)	10
Pondicherry Mission	1
Protestant Missions in the district	1
	16

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Sub-Assistant Inspectress, South Arcot girls' Range	1
Woman	1
Pariahamas	1
Muhammadans	1
Representative of other interests	1
	5
Total	24

No. 94.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of the Nilgiris consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—

Collector of the Nilgiris	1
Inspector of Schools, Fourteenth Circle	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools, The Nilgiris	1
	3

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, The Nilgiris	2
Municipal Council, Ootacamund	2
Municipal Council, Coonoor	1
Church Mission Society	1
Roman Catholic Mission	1
Wesleyan Mission	1
C.S.I. Mission	1
	9

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore Range	1
Muhammadans	1
Depressed classes	1
	3
Total	15

No. 95.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Kurnool consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—

Collector of Kurnool	1
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kurnool	1
President, District Board, Kurnool	1
	4

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, Kurnool	1
Five taluk boards in the district (two each)	10
Two municipalities in the district (one each)	2
S.P.G. Mission	1
London Mission	1
	15

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Bellary Range	1
Woman	1
Muhammadans	2
Depressed classes	1
	5
Total	24

No. 96.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Coimbatore consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—

Collector of Coimbatore ..	1
Inspector of Schools, Fourteenth Circle ..	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore ..	1
President, District Board, Coimbatore ..	1
	4

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, Coimbatore ..	1
Six taluk boards in the district (2 each) ..	12
Six municipalities in the district (1 each) ..	6
London Mission ..	1
Roman Catholic Mission ..	1
	21

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Inspectress of Girls' schools ..	1
A woman ..	1
Representative of the Depressed classes ..	1
Muhammadans ..	1
Others ..	2
	6
Total ..	31

No. 97.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Chingleput consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—

Collector of Chingleput ..	1
Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle ..	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools ..	1
President, District Board, Chingleput ..	1
	4

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, Chingleput ..	1
Two municipal councils in the district (one each) ..	2
Three taluk boards in the district (two each) ..	6
Roman Catholic Mission ..	1
Wesleyan Mission ..	1
United Free Church Mission ..	1
	12

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Madras Range ..	1
Woman ..	1
Muhammadans ..	1
Panchamas ..	1
	4
Total ..	20

No. 98.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Anantapur consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—

Collector of Anantapur ..	1
Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle ..	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Anantapur ..	1
President, District Board, Anantapur ..	1
	4

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, Anantapur	1
Four taluk boards in the district (two each)	8
Three municipal councils in the district (one each)	3
London Mission	1
	13

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Sub-Assistant Inspectress of schools, Anantapur Range	1
Woman	1
Mohammadan	1
Depressed classes	1
	4
Total ..	21

No. 99.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Salem, consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—

Collector of Salem	1
Inspector of Schools, Eleventh Circle	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Salem	1
President, District Board, Salem	1
	4

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, Salem	1
Municipal Council, Salem	2
Five taluk boards in the district (two each)	10
Roman Catholic Mission	1
Protestant Mission	1
Kalvi Sangam, Salem	1
	16

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Coimbatore Range	1
Woman	1
Muhammadan	1
Depressed classes including Panchamas	2
	5
Total ..	25

2 Under section 5 (1) of the Act, the Government are pleased to authorise the Council to elect its President from among its own number subject to their final approval.

No. 100.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Bellary consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—

Collector of Bellary	1
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools	1
President, District Board, Bellary	1
	4

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, Bellary	1
Four taluk boards in the district (two each)	8
Three municipal councils in the district (two each)	6
London Mission	1
	16

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Inspectress of Schools, Ceded Districts Circle	1
Woman	1
Muhammadans	1
Depressed classes	1
	4
Total	24

Fort St. George, March 12, 1921.

No. 101.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education), hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Nellore, consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—

Collector of Nellore	1
Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools	1
President, District Board, Nellore	1
	4

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, Nellore	1
Six taluk boards in the district (two each)	12
Municipal Council, Nellore	2
Salvation Army	1
American Baptist Mission	1
C E L. Mission	1
Muslim Association and Literary Society, Nellore	1
	19

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Nellore Girls' range	1
Woman	1
Muhammadans	1
Depressed classes	1
Non-official educationist	1
	5
Total	28

2. Under section 5 (1) of the Act, the Government are pleased to authorize the Council to elect its President from among its own number subject to their final approval.

No. 102.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Trichinopoly consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—

Collector of Trichinopoly	1
Inspector of Schools, Eleventh Circle	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Trichinopoly	1
President, District Board, Trichinopoly	1
	4

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board of Trichinopoly	1
Five taluk boards in the district (two each)	10
Municipal Council, Trichinopoly	2
Municipal Councils of Karur and Srirangam (one each)	2
S P G. Mission	1
Roman Catholic Mission	1
Wesleyan Mission	1
	18

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Inspectress of Schools, Trichinopoly	1
Woman	1
Muhammadans	1
Depressed classes	1
	4
Total	26

2. Under section 5 (1) of the Act, the Government are pleased to authorize the Council to elect its President from among its own number subject to their final approval.

No. 103.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Guntur consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—	
Collector of Guntur	1
Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools	1
President, District Board, Guntur	1
	4
(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—	
District Board, Guntur	1
Six taluk boards in the district (two each)	12
Six municipalities in the district (one each)	6
Salvation Army	1
Roman Catholic Mission	1
Protestant Missions	2
	23
(iii) To be appointed by the Government—	
Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Guntur Range	1
Woman	1
Muhammadans	2
Non-Christian Panchama	1
	5
Total ..	32

No. 104.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education), hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Kistna consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—	
Collector of Kistna	1
Inspector of Schools, Third Circle	1
President, District Board, Kistna	1
	3
(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—	
District Board, Kistna	1
Five taluk boards in the district (two each)	10
Four municipal councils in the district (one each)	4
Church Missionary Society	1
Roman Catholic Mission	1
Depressed classes Mission	1
	18
(iii) To be appointed by the Government—	
Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Kistna Girls' Range	1
Woman	1
Muhammadans	1
Depressed classes	1
	4
Total ..	25

No. 105.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Vizagapatam consisting of the undermentioned members :—

(i) Ex-officio members—	
Collector of Vizagapatam	1
Inspector of Schools, First Circle	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam	1
President, District Board, Vizagapatam	1
	4

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, Vizagapatam	1
Four municipalities in the district (one each)	4
Four taluk boards in the district (two each)	8
Roman Catholic Mission	1
Protestant Mission	1
	15

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Muhammadans	1
Depressed classes	1
Oriyas	1
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	1
Woman	1
	5
Total ..	24

No. 105.—Under section 3 (iii) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) are pleased to constitute the areas comprised within the revenue districts of Malabar and Anjengo into a single district to be designated "the Malabar district" for the purposes of the Act. Under section 5 (2) of the Act, the Government declare that the Collector of Malabar shall be the officer to be considered the District Collector for the purposes of that section.

2 Under sections 4 and 5 of the said Act, the Government hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Malabar, consisting of the undermentioned members:—

(i) Ex-officio members—

Collector of Malabar	1
President, District Board, Malabar	1
Inspector of Schools, Fifteenth Circle	1
	3

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, Malabar	1
Seven taluk boards in the district (two each)	14
Five municipal councils in the district (one each)	5
Malabar Mission	1
Roman Catholic Mission	1
Syrian Christians	1
	23

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Malabar Range	1
Woman	1
Muhammadans	2
Depressed classes	1
	5
Total ..	31

3. Under section 8 (i) of the Act, the Government are pleased to authorise the Council to elect its President from among its own number subject to their final approval.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1921.

No. 107.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Madras consisting of the undermentioned members:—

(i) Ex-officio members—

Collector of Madras	1
Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle	1
	2

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

Corporation of Madras	4
Roman Catholic Mission	2
Protestant Missions	5
Depressed Classes Mission	1
Poor Schools Society	1
Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India	1
Teacher Managers	2
	14

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—								
Muhammadans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Panchamas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
								4
						Total	..	20

2. Under section 5 (1) of the Act, the Government are pleased to authorize the Council to elect its President from among its own number subject to their final approval.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, March 11, 1921.

No. 108.—Under section 3, sub-section (3) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the subjoined notification, the draft of which was published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 11th January 1921, declaring certain ancient monuments in the Kurnool district to be protected monuments:—

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares the ancient monuments described in the annexed schedule to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act:—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Description of the ancient monument intended to be protected.	Name of the owner,	Exact situation of the monument.					Extent.
					Description, whether dry, with area or any distinguishing number.	Boundaries.				
						North.	East.	South.	West.	
					Gateways and bastions of the old Fort.					
Kurnool.	Kurnool.	Kurnool.	1. Gate way Gopalaswami.	Government.	Dry, S. No. 15-B, C-1, perambolu.	Tungabhadra river.	Sulaiman Khan's bungalow and fort wall.	Basta ..	Fort wall ..	E. 4' 6" H. 5' L. 5'
			2. Gate way Panchakki.	Do.	Do.	Ramachandra Rao's house.	Tungabhadra river	Setu Rao's house.	Basta ..	L. 284' B. 314' H. 12'
			3. Bastion No. 1 Beech Ghanthi burugu.	Do.	S. No. 21, dry.	S. No. 32 ..	S. Nos. 31 and 33.	S. No. 31 ..	S. No. 32 .	6 cents Private.
			4. Bastion No. 2 Lal Bungalow burugu.	Do.	S. No. 35-5, C-1, perambolu.	Basta ..	Village-site and Tungabhadra river.	Waste and steps to Tungabhadra river.	Basta ...	5 cents private.
			5. Shamma Rinta Mandira burugu, or Khajdak burugu.	Do.	Do.	Fort wall village-site.	S. No. 19 ..	Dalsh ..	Fort wall and village-site.	11 cents private

R. A. GRAHAM,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, having ordered that no fresh batch of students holding Secondary School-Leaving Certificates need be admitted for training in the Secondary Training class attached to the S.P.G. High School, Nandyal, in July 1921, applications from these candidates will not be entertained.

Bellary, 3rd March 1921.

T. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

TRAINING SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, MARCH 1921.

NOTICE.

The Examination will be conducted in the order of time and subject shown in the subjoined table:—

Days and Dates, 1921	Hours.	Subjects.
SECONDARY GRADE.		
Wednesday, 23rd March ..	10 a.m.* ..	.. Elocution
Wednesday, 30th March ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	.. Organization and Discipline
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	.. General Principles of Education.
Thursday, 31st March ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	.. Methods of teaching subjects.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	.. Drawing and Blackboard work.
ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
Wednesday, 23rd March ..	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.	.. Needle-work for mistresses.
	2 p.m.* ..	.. Elocution.
Wednesday, 30th March ..	10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	.. First language.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	.. Arithmetic for mistresses and Arithmetic and Elementary Geometry for masters.
Thursday, 31st March ..	10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	.. Rural Science.
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	.. Drawing and Blackboard work.

* Hour at commencement of the examination in the subject.

Candidates in *all* the subjects must bring with them for use in the examination their own Pass and Pencils.

Candidates who use graph sheets should so place them in the answer book that the graph may face the sheet on which the corresponding question is worked and there should be no working on the back of the graph sheets.

2. *Needle-work.*—Candidates must bring to the examination room, needles (darning and sewing), scissors, a thimble, measuring tape, and two colours of embroidery cotton or silk.

3. A copy of the nominal list will be posted at the entrance to the examination hall a day or two before the examination, and candidates will find their register numbers in this list.

4. Attention is drawn to the following rules:—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(5) *No candidate will be allowed to take into the examination room slates, books, ruled sheets, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room and the occurrence reported to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

(6) Candidates are prohibited from noting down the answer to any question on the question paper itself.

(7) Any candidate who does not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the examination will be liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the examinations.

(8) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendent giving full particulars in regard to themselves including their address and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(9) Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared, must not expect to have their answers valued. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(10) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer-books. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(11) Any answer books sent up without the candidate's name, number and grade of examination affixed will not be valued. The answer-books should be fastened together at the left-hand corner, the additional answer-book being placed below the answer-book. In the case of Needle-work the work of candidates should bear the name, number and grade of examination tacked on the outside of garment.

(12) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(13) Candidates may have to write their answers on both sides of the paper supplied to them and in this case they will receive the necessary instructions on this point in the examination hall from the Chief Superintendent of the examination.

(14) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 1st March 1921.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary, Training School-Leaving Certificate Board.

B-4

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, MARCH 1921.

NOTICE.

The Examination will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table :—

Days and Dates. 1921.	Hours.	Subjects.
Wednesday, 30th March..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	English (First Paper)
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Do. (Second Paper).
Thursday, 31st March ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Elementary Mathematics
	2 p.m. to 3-45 p.m.	Vernacular Composition and Translation (Group A) (a).
	4 p.m. to 5-15 p.m.	Vernacular Poetry (unannotated) and Grammar—Detailed Study (Group A) (d). Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin & French Texts Prose and Poetry for detailed study) (Group A) (e).
Friday, 1st April	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	History of England and British India ; Physics (Theoretical).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Vernacular Texts (Group C) for detailed study and non-detailed study (c) ; Classical and Foreign languages (Group C) (e) ; Practical Mathematics ; Practical Surveying ; Agriculture.
Saturday, 2nd April ..	7 a.m. to 10 a.m. ..	Shorthand (f).
	9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. ..	Typewriting (First Paper—Speed test and Second Paper—Statement, etc.) (g).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Physics (Practical) First batch (h).
		Physics (Practical) Second batch (h).
		Botany (Theoretical) ; Music.
Monday, 4th April ..	10 a.m. to 1 p.m. ..	Algebra and Geometry ; Botany (Practical) (h).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Chemistry (Theoretical) ; Domestic Science ; Commercial Practice and Geography.
Tuesday, 5th April ..	9 a.m. to 12 noon ..	Needle-work and Dress-making.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. ..	
	8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. ..	Chemistry (Practical) First batch (h).
	2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	Chemistry (Practical) Second batch (h) ; Physiology ; Book-keeping and Commercial Arithmetic ; Trigonometry.

(b) To be answered in addition to (a) *supra* by all candidates who bring up Vernacular Composition and Translation, and also by candidates who bring up a Vernacular under Group C whether they bring up or not Vernacular Composition and Translation under Group A.

(c) To be answered in addition to (a) *supra* by candidates who bring up the same languages (classical or foreign) under Group C, and also by candidates who bring up Vernacular Composition and Translation (a) *supra* but have not to answer Vernacular Poetry (annotated) and Grammar whether they bring up or not the (classical or foreign) language under Group C.

(d) To be answered only by candidates who bring up a Vernacular under Group C.

(f) *Shorthand*—

7 a.m. to 7-15 a.m.—First paper, Dictation.

7-30 a.m. to 9 a.m.—First paper, Transcription of the same into longhand.

9 a.m. to 10 a.m.—Second paper, Paper on Principles.

(g) *Typewriting*—(i) (a) The examination in Type-writing will commence at 11 a.m. ; all candidates have to be examined in batches and will be examined as follows An interval of 10 minutes will be allowed between the first and second papers—

First batch, 11 a.m. to 1-10 p.m.	First paper, 11 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.
	Second paper, 11-40 a.m. to 1-10 p.m.
Second batch, 1-20 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.	First paper, 1-20 p.m. to 1-50 p.m.
	Second paper, 2 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.

(ii) Candidates of the first batch will not be allowed to leave the examination hall until 1-20 p.m., and no candidates for the second batch coming after that hour will be admitted to the examination.

(iii) Candidates who have such a *separate* machine are expected to appear for their examination at the hour fixed for the first batch

(2) The arrangements for the *Practical* Examination (Mechanism test—fingering, general manipulation, etc.) in Type-writing, viz., date, hour, as well as manner, etc. will be notified in due course.

(h) Candidates for the Practical Examination in Physics, Chemistry and Botany will require all necessary instructions from the Chief Superintendent concerned.

(By order)

Office of the Comnr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 8th March 1921.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER 1920 AND JANUARY 1921.

(1) NOTICE REGARDING ISSUE OF SINGLE SUBJECT CERTIFICATES.

Candidates who passed in one or more subjects at the Government Technical Examinations held in November, December and January last are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 8th July next *and for three months only from that date*.

2. All candidates, except such of them as were examined at Madras, Mercara, Bangalore, Mysore, Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Trichur or Ernakulam, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which the centres entered opposite to their names in the pass-lists are situated ; those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Tahsildar of Madras ; those examined at Mercara, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara; those examined at Bangalore and Mysore, to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore ; and those examined at Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Trichur and Ernakulam, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

3. In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds

4. Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who hold an appointment should submit certificates from some reliable authority to the effect that they appeared and passed in one or more subjects at the above examinations (the subjects and grades being specified).

5. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 7th October next will be required, under G.O. No. 900, Educational, dated the 24th May 1899, to pay a penalty of As. 8 for each certificate for the Elementary grade and of Re. 1 for each certificate for the Intermediate or for the Advanced grade.

The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. This application should *not* be made *to the undersigned*, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (vide No. 2 *supra*) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(2) NOTICE REGARDING GROUP CERTIFICATE AND DIPLOMA.

Candidates who at the Government Technical Examinations held in November, December and January last, completed the tests prescribed for a Group Certificate or a Diploma or likewise

completed the tests at the examinations held in January, April, November or December in any year but have *not* obtained group certificates and diplomas are requested to furnish the undersigned, before the 30th June next, with the information required under the several heads in the annexed form.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application for a Group Certificate or a Diploma which does not contain all the required particulars. [Applications which are received later than the 1st July will not be attended to before December next.]

[The Group Certificates and Diplomas will be forwarded to applicants on or after the 21st August next.]

Register number.	Name of candidate.*	Subjects passed in.				Year and month in which the examination was held.	Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette* notifying candidate's success.		Address in full.	Remarks.
		Subject.	Grade.	Class	Number in order of merit.		Date.	Page.		

* The entries in this column should exactly correspond with the entries in the respective pass-list. Wherever they do not correspond, the necessary explanation and proof of identity should be submitted.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 2nd March 1921.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 1921.

REVENUE TEST—MANUALS OF VILLAGE AND TALUK ACCOUNTS AND THE SPECIAL FUNDS CODE.

It is hereby notified that the revised Manual of Village Accounts (General) issued in 1910 and the revised Manual of Taluk Accounts (General) issued in 1914 are the text-books for the Special Test Examinations to be held in October 1921.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 5th March 1921.

TRAINING SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION, MARCH 1921

The following ladies and gentlemen have been appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to act as Chief Superintendents of the Training School Leaving Certificate Examination to be held in March 1921 :—

Centre.	Place of examination.	Chief Superintendent.
1. Russellkonda ..	Government Training School, Russellkonda ..	Headmaster.
2. Parlakimedi ..	Combined Sessional and Training School for Sewaras, Parlakimedi.	Do.
3. Berhampur	Government Training School, Berhampur ..	Do.
4. Chicacole	Do. Chicacole ..	Do.
5. Parvatipur	Do. Parvatipur ..	Do.
6. Vizagapatam ..	Do Vizagapatam ..	Do.
7. Bimlipatam	Do. Bimlipatam ..	Do.
8. Rajahmundry ..	(a) Training College, Rajahmundry (for secondary grade only).	Principal.
	(b) Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry.	Headmaster
	(c) Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.	Headmistress
9. Amalapuram ..	Government Training School, Amalapuram ..	Headmaster.
10. Ellore	Do. Ellore ..	Do.
11. Cocanada	U.B.M. Training School, Cocanada	Correspondent.
12. Bhadrachalam ..	Government Secondary School, Bhadrachalam.	Headmaster.
13. Masulipatam ..	(a) G.M. . Normal School, Masulipatam ..	Correspondent.
	(b) G.M.S Sherkey Memorial Training School for Mistresses Masulipatam.	Do.
14. Narsapur	Government Training School, Narsapur ..	Headmaster.
15. Guntur	(a) Government Training School Guntur ..	Do.
	(b) A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Guntur	Correspondent.
	(c) Government Training School for Muhammadan women, Guntur.	Superintendent.
16. Bapatla	A.B.M. Training School, Bapatla	Correspondent.
17. Ongole	(a) Government Training School, Ongole ..	Headmaster.
	(b) A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole	Correspondent.
18. Nellore	(a) Government Training School, Nellore ..	Headmaster.
	(b) A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Nellore.	Correspondent.
	(c) Government Training School for Mistresses, Nellore.	Superintendent.
19. Bellary	Government Training School, Bellary ..	Headmaster.
20. Hospet	Do Hospet ..	Do.
21. Anantapur	(a) Government College, Anantapur (for secondary grade only).	Principal.
	(b) Government Training School, Anantapur..	Headmaster.

Centre.	Place of examination.	Chief Superintendent.
22. Gooty	London Mission Training School, Gooty ..	Correspondent.
23. Rayachoti	Government Training School, Rayachoti ..	Headmaster.
24. Nandyal	S.P.G Training School, Nandyal	Correspondent.
25. Kurnool	Government Training School, Kurnool ..	Headmaster.
26. Madras	(a) Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	Do.
	(b) Government Higher Elementary Training School, Triplicane.	Do.
	(c) Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	Do.
	(d) Presidency Training School for Mistresses, Egmore.	Superintendent.
	(e) Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Triplicane.	Do.
	(f) U.F.C.M Training School, Royapuram ..	Do.
	(g) Government Hobart Training School for Mistresses, Royapettah.	Headmistress.
27. Saidapet	(a) Teachers' College, Saidapet (for secondary grade only).	Principal.
	(b) Government Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet.	Headmaster
28. Bangalore	(a) Government Training School St. Aloysius School Compound, St. John's Hill, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Do.
	(b) St. Euphrasias Training School, Albert Street, Bangalore.	Correspondent.
29. Chittoor	Government Training School Chittoor ..	Headmaster
30. Tirupati	Do. Tirupati ..	Do.
31. Hanipet	Do. Hanipet ..	Do.
32. Vellore	Union Mission Training School, Vellore ..	Correspondent
33. Arcot	Government Training School, Arcot ..	Headmaster
34. Salem*	Do. Salem* ..	Do.
35. Coimbatore ..	(a) Government Training School for Masters, Coimbatore.	Do.
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Coimbatore.	Headmistress.
36. Cuddalore ..	(a) Government Training School, Cuddalore	Headmaster.
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Cuddalore.	Headmistress.
37. Villupuram ..	Government Training School, Villupuram ..	Headmaster.
38. Tanjore	(a) Government Training School for Masters, Tanjore.	Do.
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Tanjore Palace.	Headmistress.
39. Tiruvalur ..	Government Secondary Training School, Tiruvalur	Headmaster.
40. Tranquebar ..	E.L.M Training School, Tranquebar ..	Correspondent.
41. Trichinopoly ..	(a) Government Training School, Trichinopoly	Headmaster
	(b) R.C. Training School for Mistresses, Trichinopoly.	Correspondent.
42. Madura	Capron Hall Training School for Mistresses, Madura.	Do.
43. Dindigal	Government Training School, Dindigal ..	Headmaster
44. Pasumalai	A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai ..	Correspondent.
45. Ramnad	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Ramnad.	Headmaster.
46. Tinnevelly	Government Training School, Tinnevelly ..	Do.
47. Ambasamudram ..	Tirthapathi High School, Ambasamudram ..	Do.
48. Palamcottah ..	(a) C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah.	Correspondent.
	(b) Sarah Tucker Training Institution, Palamcottah.	Principal.
49. Nazareth	S.P.G. Training School, Nazareth	Correspondent.
50. Palghat	Government Training School, Palghat ..	Headmaster.
51. Calicut	(a) Government Training School, Calicut ..	Do.
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Calicut.	Superintendent.
52. Tellicherry ..	Brennen College, Tellicherry	Principal.
53. Cannanore ..	Government Training School, Cannanore ..	Headmaster.
54. Malapuram ..	Do Malapuram ..	Do.
55. Mangalore	(a) Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore.	Do.
	(b) Government Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.	Superintendent.
56. Mercara	Government Training School, Mercara ..	Headmaster.

* NOTE.—(1) The examination will not be held at Salem. The Government Training School of Salem has been working at Karur. Students and ex-students concerned have to sit for their examination at Karur.

NOTE.—(2) Candidates who have selected Tindivanam have to sit for their examination at the Government Training School, Villupuram.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 16th March 1931.

SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTORS' TEST, APRIL 1921.

Notice.

Candidates for the ensuing Sub Assistants' Test are informed that they should study the statistics of 1918-19 for the question paper on *Educational Statistics*.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt Examinations,
Madras, 10th March 1921.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

RULES AND DIRECTIONS OF THE SYNDICATE FOR THE ADMISSION OF HOLDERS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES TO UNIVERSITY COURSES OF STUDY.

I. Admission of holders of secondary school-leaving certificates to University courses of study in the academic year 1921-22 and subsequent years shall be made only in accordance with the revised rules and directions of the Syndicate herein contained.

II. Such holders only of completed secondary school-leaving certificates may be admitted to University courses of study and registered as matriculates under regulation I of chapter XVI as (*a*) had completed not less than 15 years of age on the first day of the month in which the examination qualifying for such certificate is held, and (*b*) have been declared eligible for such admission by the Syndicate.

III. A complete list of certificate-holders declared eligible for admission to University courses of study will be published annually in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and a copy of this list will be furnished to each Principal of an affiliated college. A certificate-holder not included in one of these lists will not be entitled to registration as a matriculate under Regulation I of chapter XVI except as provided in paragraph VII below.

IV. In the case of certificates issued under the authority of the Government of Madras those holders of certificates who qualify under the following rules will be included in the list of those declared eligible by the Syndicate for admission to University courses of study :—

1. Secondary school-leaving certificate-holders shall be eligible for admission to University courses of study whose marks in the Public Examination or whose marks after moderation are

(*a*) in Group A subjects

either

(i) in English five marks above the Presidency average and in each of the other two subjects (except Vernacular Composition and Translation in the case of school pupils who study a classical or a foreign language under Group C and are therefore excused the study of the former subject under Group A), not less than the Presidency average ;

or

(ii) of the total marks, in English 40 per cent and in each of the other two subjects (except Vernacular Composition and Translation in the case of school pupils who study a classical or a foreign language under Group C and are therefore excused the study of the former subject under Group A), 35 per cent ;

(*b*) in Group C subjects

either

(i) five marks above the Presidency average in Algebra and Geometry, or Physics, or Chemistry, or English History, and not less than the Presidency average in one other subject ;

or

(ii) of the total marks, 40 per cent in Algebra and Geometry, or Physics, or Chemistry, or English History, and 35 per cent in one other subject.

2. A secondary school-leaving certificate-holder who fails to qualify in Vernacular Composition *or* in Elementary Mathematics shall be eligible for admission, provided he obtains excess marks in English and the other subject of Group A taken together equal in number to twice the number of marks by which he is deficient in the subject in which he fails.

A secondary school-leaving certificate-holder who fails to qualify in Vernacular Composition *and* in Elementary Mathematics shall be eligible for admission, provided he obtains excess marks in English equal in number to twice the total number of marks by which he is deficient in the two other subjects.

3. A secondary school leaving certificate-holder who qualifies in one of the four selected subjects in Group C but who fails to qualify in a second subject of that group shall be eligible for admission, provided that in the former subject he obtains excess marks equal in number to twice the number of marks by which he is deficient in the latter subject.

4. A secondary school leaving certificate holder who fails to qualify in Vernacular Composition, or Elementary Mathematics, or in both, and also in a second subject of Group C may be declared eligible for admission, provided that he obtains excess marks as above both in the other subject or subjects in Group A and in one of the four selected subjects of Group C.

5. The eligibility of a school-leaving certificate-holder will be determined for each Group of subjects separately, by the test of Presidency averages or fixed percentages throughout, or by the test of Presidency averages in Group A and fixed percentages in Group C, or *vice versa*.

6. A secondary school-leaving certificate holder who fails to qualify under the preceding rules by reason of deficiency of marks

(*a*) *in one subject only*—

will be declared eligible for admission,

if the deficiency of marks is not more than one mark, irrespective of his total marks.

or

provided that the deficiency of marks is not more than 2 marks.	if his total marks amount to not less than 200
Do. do. 3 "	Do. 250
Do. do. 4 "	Do. 300
Do. do. 5 "	Do. 350

and so on

or

(*b*) *in two subjects only*—

will be declared eligible for admission provided that the deficiency is not	if his total marks amount to not less than to 240
more than 1 mark in one subject and 1 mark in the other subject.	Do 300
" 1 mark and 2 marks	Do. 350
" 2 marks and 2 marks	

For the purpose of this rule, in calculating the total marks gained, the higher mark obtained in each subject will be selected, whether examination mark or moderated mark, and in calculating the deficiency of marks the smallest deficiency will be selected after application of both alternatives in rules 1 and 6 and after applying rules 2, 3 and 4.

In the case of a secondary school-leaving certificate-holder who has been excused the study of Vernacular Composition and Translation and has taken a classical or foreign language and one other subject only under Group C, the total marks required under this rule will be reduced by one-fifth, provided always that in the case of such certificate holder no total number of marks will be allowed to compensate for deficiency of marks in the language so taken under Group C

In the case of a certificate-holder who has been excused the study of Vernacular Composition and Translation and has taken a classical or foreign language and two other subjects under Group C, the total marks required under this rule will not be reduced (the marks in each of the five subjects being taken into account), and compensation for the deficiency of marks will be admissible under this rule irrespective of subject.

7. The moderation of the marks obtained by a holder of a secondary school leaving certificate for the purpose of the above rules will be effected as follows:—

The individual mark gained by him for the last year at school in each subject will be multiplied by the average mark for the school at the Public Examination and the result divided by the average mark at school of the candidates from the school actually appearing for the Public Examination. The figure thus obtained will be added to the individual mark gained by him at the Public Examination and the total will then be divided by two to obtain the final moderated mark.

8. In the case of certificates issued under the authority of Native States in the territorial jurisdiction of the University, similar standards for admission will be applied.

V. Any candidate for admission to University courses of study who in any year fails to qualify by reason of deficiency in any subject or subjects in which he has undergone examination will be required to undergo a supplementary course at school in all the subjects of Group A, and in two subjects of Group C. He must again appear at the Public Examination at the close of this supplementary course and his eligibility for admission will be determined, according to the preceding rules, either by the marks obtained by him at the last examination or by the average marks in each subject obtained by him at the last and the preceding examinations. Also in the case of a candidate who, after undergoing a supplementary course and examination, has failed again to qualify for admission to University courses of study and who is permitted to appear at the Public Examination in a subsequent year after private study, eligibility for admission will be determined, according to the preceding rules, either by the marks obtained by him at the last examination or by the average marks in each subject obtained by him at the last and the preceding examinations.

VI. Hereafter candidates for admission to colleges, whose first appearance at the Public Examination was in 1918 or earlier, must submit their certificates to the office for inspection not later than the 30th April. Every such certificate will be judged by examination marks alone according to the rules in force for certificates completed in the year in which it is submitted for inspection except that the best performance in each subject in any year will be taken into consideration.

VII. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules, the Principals of Colleges for Women will be permitted to make admissions at their discretion of female holders of secondary school leaving certificates whether or not the names of such holders of certificates are included in the published list of certificate-holders eligible for admission to University courses of study. Certificate-holders so admitted to Colleges for Women will be registered as matriculates under regulation 1 of chapter XVI.

VIII. The lists published annually in the *Fort St George Gazette* will contain the names of all certificate holders found to be eligible for admission to University courses of study in affiliated colleges, other than Colleges for Women, under the rules and directions issued by the syndicate. It is, however, to be clearly understood that inclusion in the list confers on no certificate holder the right of admission to any affiliated college. The Principals of Colleges are at perfect liberty to restrict admission to such applicants as they may select and are moreover required strictly to confine admission to such eligible certificate-holders as, judged by their certificates, may be expected to profit by the particular courses of study upon which they propose to enter in the college selected.

Senate House, 1st March 1921.

EXAMINATIONS, 1921.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES REGARDING HALL TICKETS.

Candidates for the approaching Matriculation Examination, Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science, and B.A. and B.A. (Hons) Degree Examinations who are to be examined at Madras should obtain their hall tickets at the Senate House on or after the dates specified below :—

Examination.	Date when hall tickets will be issued
Matriculation Examination	From Wednesday, 23rd March 1921.
Intermediate Examination	" " "
B.A. (Hons) Degree Examination	" " "
B.A. Degree Examination	" " 30th March 1921.

Candidates from colleges *in Madras appearing for the first time* must obtain their hall tickets only from the Principals of their respective colleges. Heads of such institutions are requested to forward to this office in the case of Matriculation Examination, and the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science about the 23rd March, and in the case of the B.A. Degree Examination about the 30th idem, a list showing the names of their candidates in full arranged in alphabetical order. In the case of the *Intermediate Examination* in Arts and Science the list of names should also be arranged respectively, first under the different Groups, then under languages in Part I-B taken by the candidates.

Candidates who are *to be examined at Madras*, and who desire to have their hall tickets sent to them by post should apply to the Registrar by letter stating clearly their address, and furnishing information on the following points :—

In the case of the Intermediate and B.A. Degree Examinations, they should state whether they are appearing for both Parts or either Part.

In the case of the Intermediate Examination, the following additional information should be given :—

Group taken ; if Group (iii), the combination of subjects ; Language under Part I-B.

Candidates for all other University examinations to be held at Madras should obtain their hall tickets at the Senate House a week before the commencement of those examinations.

Candidates for examinations who are to be examined at *centres other than Madras* must obtain their hall tickets from the Chief Superintendents of the respective centres.

If in any centre there are two or more candidates with the same name and initial or initials, they will each be differentiated by being numbered (1), (2) or (3) as the case may be, and will each be supplied with a card of identification from the office of the Registrar which they must produce before the authorities issuing hall tickets in the centre concerned.

Hereafter, certificates of attendance submitted by candidates in connexion with University Examinations will not be returned to them. Certificates of having passed a qualifying examination will be returned in the office of the Registrar ; such certificates may be returned to unsuccessful candidates on application.

Communications to the Registrar from candidates requesting information relating to the results of examinations will not receive attention until after the publication of the results in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Success or failure, however, will be communicated by telegraph, if prepaid.

Senate House, 5th March 1921.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS BY REGISTERED GRADUATES.

It is hereby notified that under Regulation 4 of Chapter III of the Regulations an election of two Ordinary Fellows by registered graduates will take place, by direction of His Excellency the Chancellor, at the Senate House on Friday the 1st April 1921, between the hours of 4-30 p.m. and 6-30 p.m.

The following are the names of persons nominated for election in accordance with Regulation 2 of Chapter III of the Regulations :—

(1) Mr. C. N. Anantarama Ayyar, M.A.
(2) Mr. T. V. Matchrishnan, B.A., B.L.
(3) Mr. Tapal Subbayi Raghunatha Rao, M.A., B.L.
(4) Mr. Tekumalla Rajagopala Rao, B.A.
(5) Rao Sahib Pammal Sambanda Mudaliyar, B.A., B.L.
(6) Mr. Pulavarti Siva Rao, B.A., B.L.
(7) Mr. C. S. Sundaram, B.A., L.T.
(8) Mr. Manya Venkataramaiah, B.A., B.L.
(9) Mr. Ganti Venkata Rao, B.A., B.L.
(10) Mr. Bhatta Venkata Subba Rao, B.A., B.L.

2. In accordance with Regulation 6 of Chapter III, only graduates whose names are on the register on March 16, 1921, the date of the publication of the notification in the Gazette under Regulation 4 of Chapter III, shall be eligible for election and entitled to vote.

3. The number of persons for whom each registered graduate may vote may be less but shall not be more than two, and any voting paper which contains votes for more than two persons shall be treated as invalid.

4. In accordance with Regulation 7 of Chapter III, voters resident in the City of Madras may fill in and sign their voting papers at the Senate House on Friday, April 1, 1921, between the hours of 4-30 and 6-30 p.m., and in the presence of one of the two members of the Senate appointed by the Syndicate in accordance with Regulation 8 (i) of Chapter III, and shall thereafter deposit them in the ballot-box provided for the purpose. No such voting paper shall be deposited in the ballot-box after 6-30 p.m. of that day.

5. Voters resident in the City of Madras not desirous of recording their votes as provided for in Regulation 7 of Chapter III and voters not resident in the City of Madras shall fill in and sign their voting papers in the presence of a Magistrate (not being a Village Magistrate), District or Sub-Registrar, Judge, District Munsif, Inspector of Schools, Assistant Inspector of Schools,

Principal of an affiliated college, or Headmaster of a recognised high school, who shall witness the signature on the voting paper and authenticate it with his signature and designation. The voter shall thereupon forward the voting paper *in a registered cover* (a special cover will be supplied to him for the purpose) addressed to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than 5-30 p.m. on Friday, April 1, 1921, the hour at which the ballot closes. Any such voting paper received later than the closing of the ballot and any paper received unsigned or otherwise than by registered post shall be regarded as invalid for the purposes of the election.

(By order)

Senate House, 16th March 1921. K. RAMUNNI MENON,
Acting Registrar.

HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS, JULY 1921.

The usual half-yearly examinations will be held at Madras or in the mofussil on the 4th July 1921. The vernacular examination of candidates for the post of Deputy Collector, whether by the second class test prescribed for Indian candidates or by the third class test prescribed for European and Anglo-Indian candidates, will be held at centres which will be notified separately. Except by special permission, all other examinations in the vernaculars will be held at Madras only.

2. The examinations that may be held are as follows:—

I. The First and Second Standards for Assistant Collectors and Probationary Deputy Collectors.
II. Law and Vernacular test for Police officers.
III. Law test for Cantonment Magistrates.
IV. Vernacular tests for—
(1) European and Eurasian Civil officers not belonging to the Indian Civil Service.
(2) Educational and Medical officers.
(3) Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs.
(4) Candidates for the Provincial Civil Service.
(5) Private candidates, Bank and Railway officers.
(6) Proficiency, High Proficiency and Honours.
(7) Higher Standard in Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit.
(8) Oriental language Teachership Examination.
V. Departmental test for Forest office establishments in the Forest Code and Accounts and in the Board's Standing Orders.
VI. Law, Revenue and Office Procedure and Accounts for Forest officers.
VII. Division D of the Higher Standard prescribed for Assistant Collectors, for Deputy Collectors and other officers of the Revenue Department.
VIII. Examination of the non-civilian Assistant Collectors of the Imperial Customs Service in Hindustani by the Higher and Lower Standards.
IX. The Ladies' Vernacular Examinations.

3. Candidates must send in their applications made out *legibly* in English on printed forms so as to reach *the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras*, on or before the 30th April 1921; after which date no applications will be considered. Applications which are irregular or defective in any particular will not be taken notice of.

Officers in the service of Government should send in their applications through the heads of their departments.

All applications for examination for rewards should be submitted, through the head of the department concerned, three months before the date fixed for the examination.

Applications for the Oriental Language Teachership Examination should reach the undersigned by 4th June 1921.

4. All mofussil candidates should obtain the required application forms from the treasury of the district to which they belong. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from mofussil candidates requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

5. A fee of Rs. 10 for the Oriental Language Teachership Examination and a fee of Rs. 15 for all other examinations in the vernaculars of candidates not in the Government service should be paid into the nearest treasury or if at Madras into the Imperial Bank of India, Madras. The receipts should be forwarded to the undersigned with the application for examination, direct but in the case of Bank and railway officers, through the heads of their departments. The fees paid for admission to the above examinations will not be refunded or held over to the next examination. Fees paid by candidates for the Oriental Language Teachership Examination will, however, be refunded on receipt of application for the same at least ten days before the date of examination.

6. *As very great inconvenience has been caused by applications for examination being sent in after the prescribed date, the Board wish more desired it to be distinctly understood that the above dates will be strictly adhered to.*

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, JULY 1921.

The President, Board of Examiners, notifies that the next Examination of officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department will be held on Monday, the 4th July 1921, and succeeding days at the following centres in accordance with the revised Special Test Notification published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 4th March 1919, Part I, pages 338 to 361:—

(1) Bellary.
(2) Bezwada.
(3) Coimbatore.
(4) Cocanada.
(5) Cuddalore.
(6) Madras.
(7) Negapatam.
(8) Nellore.
(9) Trichinopoly.
(10) Tuticorin.
(11) Vellore.
(12) Waltair.

3. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms, so as to reach *the office of the Board of Examiners* on or before the 30th April 1921; after which date no applications will be received on any account. CANDIDATES' NAMES IN FULL SHOULD BE LEGIBLY WRITTEN AND THE CIRCLE TO WHICH THEY ARE ATTACHED SHOULD BE STATED.

5. All candidates should obtain the required application forms from the offices of the Assistant Commissioners.

4. The prescribed fee of *Rs. 5* for each test, or branch of a test except Tests D-iv and E, must be paid into a Government Treasury or if at Madras, into the Imperial Bank of India, Madras and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Secretary and Treasurer, the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, attached to the application. On no account will the fee be received in the office of the Board of Examiners.

6. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, all the necessary enclosures being securely sustained to it:—

[*Application for admission to the Special Test Examinations for Officers of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, July* 1921.]

To the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras

N.B.—Candidates are to assure themselves that their applications have been received should enclose an addressed post card in their applications. Each candidate should send in a separate card for acknowledgment. Such post cards will be returned to them in due course with an acknowledgment. No notice will be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. Insufficiently stamped covers will be rejected.

6. Candidates for Test E should state whether the vernaculars in which they desire to be examined are (1) their mother tongue or (2) their optional language in their University Examinations or (3) a second language. The information required in the application form and *the details of the branches of the Tests B, D and G in which a candidate wishes to be examined should be clearly shown.* Applications defective in any particulars will be returned and if they are not resubmitted with the omissions supplied, so as to reach this office within a week from the date of the objection memorandum, they will not be accepted.

7. In paying fees into the treasury, candidates should specify the particular test or tests for which the fees are paid.

8. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not included in the list of centres given in paragraph 1 supra.

9. The fee paid by candidates who may be found to be ineligible to appear for the above examinations will, on an account, be refunded to them.

10 Subject to any changes that may be rendered necessary, the examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the subjoined table:—

Date.	Hour.	Subject.	Test.
1921.			
Monday, 4th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Criminal Law	Test A—Criminal.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Salt Manual, Volume I	Test B-i—Salt.
Tuesday, 5th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Salt Manual, Volume II	Test B-ii—Salt.
	2 to 4 p.m.	The Chemistry of Salt and Saltpetre	Test B-iii—Salt.
Wednesday, 6th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Civil Service Regulations and Civil Account Code	Test C—Accounts.
	12 noon to 1-30 p.m.	Mensuration	Test D-ii—Engineering.
	2 to 5 p.m.	Surveying and Levelling	Test D-iii—Engineering.
Thursday, 7th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Plan Drawing	Test D-iii—Engineering Do.
	2 to 6 p.m.	Estimating	
Friday, 8th July.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Excise Manual	Test F—Excise.
	2 to 4 p.m.	Customs Law	Test G-i—Customs.
Saturday, 9th July.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Rules under the Customs Act	Test G-ii—Customs.
	1 to 3 p.m.	Translation into vernacular	Test E—Linguistic.

Arrangements will be made to hold examinations in D iv if there are any candidates. The date fixed for this test will be notified later on.

The date fixed for the viva voce examination in Test E in vernaculars will be notified later on.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras, 28th February 1921.

COMPULSORY VERNACULAR TEST PRESCRIBED FOR DEPUTY COLLECTORS, JULY 1921

The President, Board of Examiners, Madras, notifies that the next vernacular examination of candidates for the post of Deputy Collector, whether by the second-class test prescribed for Indian candidates or by the third-class test prescribed for European and Anglo-Indian candidates, will be held on Thursday the 7th July 1921 and succeeding days at the following centres in accordance with G.O. No. 750, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 11th November 1918:—

(1) Bellary.
(2) Coonnada.
(3) Coimbatore.
(4) Madras.
(5) Madura.
(6) Berhampur.

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out legibly in English on printed forms through the heads of their departments so as to reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 30th April 1921, *after which date no applications will be considered.* Applications which are irregular or defective in any particular will not be considered.

3. All mufassal candidates should obtain the required application forms from the treasury of the district to which they belong. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from mufassal candidates requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

4. The application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not in the above list of centres will be rejected and no candidate will be allowed to name more than one centre. The centre selected must be the one nearest to the place where he is employed or ordinarily resides. No candidate will on any account be allowed to change the place of examination entered in his application. A candidate appearing without previous permission for examination at a centre other than the one mentioned by him in his application will not be admitted to the examination.

5. A candidate whose examination cannot be arranged at the centre selected by him will be required to appear at Madras or such other centre as may be notified to him.

6. All candidates from the same district must select the same centre. Heads of departments in forwarding applications are requested to see that these instructions are strictly followed.

7. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects. They are advised to give special attention to preparing themselves in manuscript reading and conversation. In deciding whether to allow travelling allowance to candidates who fail in the examination the Board will give special weight to their degree of proficiency in these subjects. The text books already prescribed have been abolished:—

(*a*) Conversing with accuracy and fluency in the vernacular.

(*b*) Reading with fluency and translating correctly two or three *arzis* or other official manuscripts written in a plain running office hand.

(*c*) Taking down in English evidence given in the vernacular and asking questions thereon in the vernacular.

(*d*) Dictating an order on a given subject in the vernacular.

(*e*) Translating in writing, with fair accuracy of idiom and grammar, an easy passage of English prose relating to Indian subjects and containing no words that have not familiar vernacular equivalents; the passage shall, as far as possible, bear upon questions connected with the department to which the candidate belongs.

8. A candidate coming in half an hour after the appointed time will not be admitted to the examination.

9. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination room till he has given up his answer paper and till the expiration of at least half an hour after the question papers have been given out.

10. To guard against disappointment candidates are recommended to refer to Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, from time to time.

(By order)

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chepauk, Madras, 8th March 1921.

L. K. FEARON, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS, 1921-22.

I. Applications for admission to the Presidency College should be sent in as soon as possible *after* the results of the Public Examinations (Secondary School-Leaving Certificate) and Intermediate Examination are known. *No preliminary applications before these results have been announced will be registered.*

II. *First-year class.*—With his application for admission a student should submit (1) the particulars called for in Rule IV and (2) his Secondary School Leaving Certificate or a certified extract therefrom. An applicant with any other certificate should state the class of the certificate and the subject to which it certifies. Any distinction obtained should be mentioned. *Applications unaccompanied by these documents will not be registered.*

For admission to the Presidency College a student ordinarily must show high proficiency in English, Vernacular Composition (or Translation) and at least two of the subjects in the group which he proposes to take up.

In group III the College provides for the following combination only:—

(*a*) Ancient and Modern History and a Classical Language.
(*b*) Do. do. and Logic.
(*c*) Ancient History, a Classical Language and Logic.
(*d*) Two Languages and Logic.

III. *Third-year class.*—Students will be selected on the results of the Intermediate Examination. For admission to an Honours class a first class with distinction in the special subject (in which the student desires to take up an Honours course) and a high standard in English will ordinarily be required.

IV. Applicants for admission should supply the following particulars in a tabular form:—

(1) Name in full and date of birth according to the Christian era; (2) schools or college in which the applicant studied in 1920-21; (3) his University or School-Leaving Certificate Examination Centre; (4) his Register number in the Matriculation, Secondary School-Leaving Certificate,

European High School or Intermediate Examination; (5) the class in the college which he desires to join with the groups he chooses in the first and third (pass) class or branch in the third year (Honours) class—in the case of Group III of the first year course the particular combination chosen should be specified; and (6) an address which will find the applicant when the selection is made.

Station

Date *Signature of the Applicant.*

V. Students desiring an acknowledgment of their applications should forward with them an addressed post card.

VI. Each student selected for admission will receive a post card to that effect which he should present to the Principal on the first day of the term.

Selected students, who do not present themselves on that day without good reason previously explained, will be liable to lose the seats promised.

In any case, the selection will be provisional and will only be confirmed after the scrutiny of the accepted certificates.

VII. Lodgings to accommodate some 60—70 students are attached to the college which students may be called upon to join if the Principal considers it desirable.

Applicants for admission to the lodgings should write to the Superintendent, Presidency College Lodgings, Presidency College, a week or two before the opening day.

The Presidency College, Madras,
28th February 1921.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Acting Principal.

THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, GUINDY, MADRAS.

(1) ENGINEER CLASS.

(1) Candidates must have passed the Intermediate examination of the Madras University with Group I as the optional branch or an examination accepted by Government as equivalent thereto, and must be under 20 years of age on the 30th June 1921. But this age limit shall be extended by two years in the case of Muhammadan and Oriya candidates.

(2) Forty candidates will be admitted. If the number of applicants exceeds 40, admission will be regulated by selection by the Principal.

(3) The fee for registration for admission is Rs. 5, which will, under no circumstances, be refunded. Applications will be received by the Principal up to Friday the 20th May 1921.

(4) Every application must be accompanied by—

(*a*) a receipt showing that the registration fee has been paid into a Government treasury or the Bank of Madras;

(*b*) copies of testimonials of good character covering the last two years *; one of the testimonials must be from the head of the college the candidate last attended;

(*c*) copy of satisfactory certificate of age.†

Form of application for admission to the Engineer Class, College of Engineering, Madras.

Candidate's name in full (Initials and abbreviations not accepted)	Candidate's address.	Name and address of father or guardian	Date of birth.	Race and religion.	Year of passing the Intermediate examination of the Madras University with Group I as the optional branch	Register number and date of the above-mentioned examination.	List of documents attached.	Remarks.

Place

Signature of Candidate.

Date

Printed forms will be supplied on application.

(5) The names of the selected candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

* An unbroken period of not less than two years immediately preceding the date of application.

† Certificate of age means a certificate with the ages of scholars correctly filled in, a baptismal certificate, an extract from a register of births or a declaration of age on one rupee stamped paper made on oath before a Magistrate.

(c) The selected candidates will join the college on Monday, the 11th July 1921, and must each on that date deposit with the Principal—

(a) a sum of Rs. 120 which will be drawn against for instruments and books;

(b) a health certificate from a Gazetted Government Medical officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the out-door work of the Public Works Department, and that he has had smallpox or has been vaccinated;

(c) his University diploma or certificate;

(d) the original testimonials of character of which copies were furnished with his application;

(e) original certificate † of age or an attested copy;

(f) a leaving certificate from his last college.

(2) SUBORDINATE CLASS.

(1) Candidates must be either holders of completed secondary school-leaving certificates considered by the Principal of the College as satisfactory or must have passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University or an examination accepted by Government as equivalent thereto, and must be under 20 years of age on 30th June 1921. But this age limit shall be extended by two years in the case of Muhammadan and Oriya candidates.

(2) Seventy candidates will be admitted. If the number of applicants exceeds 70, admission will be regulated by selection by the Principal.

(3) The fee for registration for admission is Re. 1 which will under no circumstances be refunded. Applications will be received by the Principal up to Friday, 20th May 1921.

(4) Every application must be accompanied by—

(a) a receipt showing that the registration fee has been paid into a Government treasury or the Bank of Madras;

(b) copies of testimonials of good character covering the last two years *; one of the testimonials must be from the head of the college the candidate last attended;

(c) copy of satisfactory certificate of age if the applicant is not a holder of the secondary school-leaving certificate.

(d) Secondary school-leaving certificate in *original* if the applicant is a holder thereof.

Form of application for admission to the Subordinate Class, College of Engineering, Madras.

Candidate's name in full. (Initials and abbreviations will not be accepted.)	Candidate's address.	Name and address of father or guardian.	Date of birth.	Caste and religion.	The year in which the applicant obtained completed secondary school-leaving certificate or passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University.	Register number in the Public examination for the award of secondary school-leaving certificate or in the University Matriculation examination.	List of documents enclosed.	Remarks.

Place

Date *Signature of Candidate.*

Printed forms will be supplied on application.

(3) The names of the selected candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(4) The selected candidates will join the college on Monday, the 11th July 1921, and must each on that date deposit with the Principal—

(a) a sum of Rs. 140 which will be drawn against for instruments and books;

(b) a health certificate from a Gazetted Government Medical officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the out-door work of the Public Works Department, and that he has had smallpox or has been vaccinated;

(c) his University certificate;

(d) the original testimonials of character of which copies were furnished with his application;

(e) original certificate of age † or an attested copy if the applicant is not a holder of the secondary school-leaving certificate;

(f) a leaving certificate from his last college.

* An unbroken period of not less than two years immediately preceding the date of application.

† Certificate of age means a detailed horoscope with the signs of zodiac correctly filled in, a baptismal certificate, an extract from a register of births or a declaration of age on one rupee stamped paper made on oath before a Magistrate.

HOSTEL.

There is a hostel attached to the college for all castes wherein residence is compulsory in the case of all students except under exceptional circumstances.

The caution money of Rs. 30 must be paid to the Manager on the day the student joins the hostel as member.

Each student will be provided with a chair and table for his room at Government cost.

Rooms are fitted with electric lights for which a nominal cost is charged.

College of Engineering, Guindy,
21st February 1921.

C. L. CARTWRIGHT,
Acting Principal.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, GUNTUR, AND THE SECONDARY TRAINING CLASS ATTACHED TO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, NELLORE.

Applications are invited from the teachers employed in the Fifth Circle (Guntur and Nellore districts) for admission into the above classes for the year 1921–22.

2. The Matriculation or Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination is the minimum general educational qualification required for admission. The holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should attach copies of their school and Public Examination records to their applications.

3. The ordinary rate of provincial stipends is Rs. 12 per mensem.

4. In addition to provincial stipends the number of which is 20 for Nellore school and 20 for Guntur school, the undersigned will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds.

5. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the manager of a recognized secondary school, stating definitely the appointment to which the candidate reverts after the completion of the training course and the salary offered. It should also contain a statement of the candidate agreeing to the conditions offered by the manager.

6. Every candidate should submit with his application copies of his conduct certificates, the originals being produced to the headmaster by the selected candidates on the date of admission.

7. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days.

8. The period of training will be for two years. In the case of students who have passed the late F.A. examination or the present Intermediate Examination in Arts, the period will however be only one year.

9. Applications for admission should reach the Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, not later than the 15th April 1921 and must be made on printed forms which can be had from this office.

10. Applications that do not comply with the above conditions will be ignored.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE FIFTH CIRCLE.

Applications are invited from candidates of the elementary grade for admission into the following Government Training Schools from July 1921 :—

Name of school.		Elementary grade.	
		Higher.	Lower.
Government Training School,	Guntur	30	17
Do.	Ongole	50	27
Do.	Nellore	24	26
Do.	Narasaraopet	30	20
Do.	Kandukur	30	30
Do.	Mohammadans, Guntur		20

2. The period for training is two years.

3. The Inspector will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers who are requested to submit direct to this office two lists (in the prescribed form) one of selected candidates and the other of rejected candidates—separately for each training school. The list should not be drawn up separately for each training school in a single book or on a sheet of paper. Separate current numbers should be given for each training school.

4. The names of the candidates in the selected list should appear in the order of merit.

5. Candidates who do not satisfy the conditions of age-limit under rule 114 of Madras Educational Rules should not be included in the list except in special circumstances which should be specified in detail.

6. In the case of the rejected candidates the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

7. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the manager of a recognized school, stating definitely the appointment to which the candidate reverts after the completion of the training course and the salary offered. It should also contain a statement of the candidates agreeing to the conditions offered by the manager.

8. In addition to the provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by local boards will also be admitted for training. The applications of these candidates should invariably be signed by the presidents of the local boards.

9. The inspecting officers should recommend only such candidates as have been teachers before and as have got definite appointments to revert to after training.

10. Teachers holding permanent or sub. *pro tem.* appointments in permanent vacancies should not be recommended for provincial stipends. They should be paid from the local board's own funds.

11. Certificates of general education of each candidate should be sent in original with the application.

12. Printed forms of applications for admission can be had from this office.

13. Applications should reach this office not later than 15th April 1921 and must be on printed forms. Those received after this date will not be considered.

W. R. BRIERLEY,
Inspector of Schools, acting in Fifth Circle.

Nellore, 18th February 1921.

B-7

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, EIGHTH CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle, hereby notifies that candidates of the secondary and elementary grades will be admitted for training in July 1921 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge :—

Number.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.			
		Secondary.	Elementary.		Total.
			Higher grade.	Lower grade.	
1	Government Secondary Training School, Trichinopoly.	50	..	..	50
2	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Tanjore.	..	40	40	80
3	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mannargudi.	..	30	30	60
4	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mayavaram.	..	30	30	60

2. The period of training in the case of all students is two years. In the case of those who have passed the F. A. or the Intermediate examination the training will be only for one year.

3. The Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle, will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers.

4. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to submit to the Inspector ban lists, one of selected and the other of rejected candidates. Separate lists for municipal and board stipendiaries should also be submitted for each municipality and taluk board. Each selected list should contain six names and no more. Rejected list should show reasons for rejection against each name. Applications for admission into the secondary grade should be sent to the Inspector direct through the correspondents of the schools in which they may be employed; if they are employed in elementary schools the application should be sent through the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of the ranges.

5. Persons holding Matriculation certificates or such secondary school-leaving certificates as are accepted by the Inspector are eligible for admission into the secondary grade. Persons who have passed the special examination under the secondary school leaving certificate scheme are also qualified for admission into the secondary grade. For admission into the elementary higher grade class, candidates should have passed the Middle School or Lower Secondary examination or should furnish transfer certificates or other satisfactory evidence of having completed *successfully* a III Form course. Only those who have passed the Primary examination or its equivalent need apply for admission into the elementary lower grade.

6. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age laid down in rule 14 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstance, be included in the list.

7. Printed forms of application can be obtained by applicants for training in the secondary grade from the Inspector of Schools provided they apply through the correspondent of a recognized secondary school. All others should apply to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of their ranges.

8. The applications of candidates who have not forwarded general education certificates in original will not be considered. The certificate of physical fitness will be required only of the candidates shown as stipendiaries.

9. Applications should reach the Inspector before the 1st April 1921. Applications which are received after the above date or which are not prepared in accordance with the above instructions will not be considered. Applications from teachers employed in schools outside the Eighth Circle must come through the Circle Inspectors before the prescribed date.

10. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by local or municipal boards will be admitted for training. There may also be vacancies for free students without stipends. No Provincial stipends will be sanctioned for teachers who hold permanent appointments in board and municipal schools or who hold *sub spe non* appointments in permanent vacancies or who have been given provisional appointments by presidents of local boards who employ them. The applications of such candidates should be signed by the presidents of local boards and not by inspecting officers.

P. RAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle.

Tanjore, 1st March 1921.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, NINTH CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle, hereby notifies for the information of Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Managers of aided schools in the Circle that candidates of the elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1921 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge :—

Number and name of institution.	Number of stipends available.		
	Elementary Higher.	Elementary Lower.	Total.
1. Government Higher Elementary Training School, Trichinopoly.	40	40	80
2. Government Higher Elementary Training School, Salem.	40	40	80

2. The period of training in two years in the case of students of both the Elementary Higher and Lower grades.

3. The Inspector will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate inspecting officers. Inspecting officers are requested to forward two lists—one of the selected and the other of rejected candidates. Their attention is invited to rule 119 of the Inspection Code.

4. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the subordinate inspecting officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to

their educational attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training, and the nature of their appointment, and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of the age limit under rule 214 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 215. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

6. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the training schools, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector. All selected candidates who present themselves at the training schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned stipendiaries.

6. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

7. In the selection of candidates for training next year, those who were awarded stipends this year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

8. In addition to provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by local or municipal boards will be admitted for training as also private candidates as free students without stipends.

9. In the case of teachers employed in board and municipal schools clear information should be furnished regarding the nature of the appointment held by them (permanent, temporary, *sub. pro tem.* or acting, as the case may be) and whether the local bodies have made any provision in their budgets towards the cost of their training. The attention of the inspecting officers is invited to the rules 122 and 123 of the Madras Educational Rules. The applications of such candidates should be signed by the presidents of local boards and in these cases no provincial stipends will be sanctioned.

10. As regards qualification for admission only those candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or eighth standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form or have been awarded an elementary school leaving certificate of the eighth standard ranked as fair or good are eligible for admission into the elementary higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the inspecting officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the lower class. Preference should be given as much as possible to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an inspecting officer.

11. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number for which there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. The number of candidates recommended for each range should not exceed ten.

12. Printed forms of application can be obtained on indent from the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

13. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the undersigned before the 1st May 1921 together with the list referred to in paragraph 4 *supra*.

14. Admission into Training schools for masters under private management will be regulated by paragraphs 9, 11 and 12 in addition to rules contained in Chapter X of the Madras Educational Rules.

T. K. VENKATARAMAN,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle.

Camp Trichinopoly, 4th March 1921.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY TRAINING SCHOOL, VILLUPURAM (TEMPORARY).

Applications are invited from candidates whose second language is Tamil for admission into the Government Secondary Training Class, Villupuram, in July next.

2. Applicants must have passed the late Matriculation or Upper Secondary Examination or the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University or must hold completed Secondary School-leaving Certificates.

3. The number of provincial stipends is 3 and the rate of stipend is Rs. 12 per mensem. The period of training is two years except in the case of Intermediate candidates in whose case the period of training will be one year.

4. In addition to provincial stipendiaries the Inspector will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Municipal and Local funds and also other candidates as free students. In the case of holders of Secondary School leaving Certificates both the school and public examination records should be submitted in full.

5. Copies of general education and conduct certificates should be submitted along with the application. The originals must be produced on admission.

6. Applications should be countersigned by the managers of schools concerned or the Inspecting Officers in whose jurisdiction the candidates are employed.

7. There are two hostels, one for Brahmans and the other for non-Brahmans attached to the Government Higher Elementary Training School, Villupuram, to which the Secondary Training students are also eligible for admission, should there be vacancies in them.

8. Applicants should also state if they have applied for admission to any other training school.

9. Selected candidates should be prepared to join the training school on the date required without fail as seats will not be reserved but will be filled up by substitutes without delay.

10. Applications for admission, completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the undersigned before 1st May 1921.

11. Forms of application may be had from the Inspector of Schools, Fifteenth Circle, Cuddalore, N. T. or any Inspecting Officer.

Cuddalore N. T., 3rd March 1921.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS, FIFTEENTH CIRCLE, 1921.

The Inspector of Schools, Fifteenth Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and Managers of aided schools in the Fifteenth Circle that candidates of the elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1921 in the following Government training schools under his charge:—

Number.	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available.		Total.
		Higher elementary.	Lower elementary.	
1	Government Training School, Villupuram ..	40	40	80
2	Do. Cuddalore ..	30	40	70
3	Do. Chidambaram.	30	30	60

2. The period of training is two years in the case of students of both the elementary higher and lower grades.

3. Ordinarily the candidates will be sent to the Government training school selected by them. Applications should be submitted accordingly. Change of school in the middle of the course will not be allowed.

4. The Inspector will make the selection on the recommendations of the subordinate inspecting officers. Each Sub-Assistant Inspector should furnish the teachers whose names are recorded in the regular maintained in his office as per article 114 of the Inspection Code with forms of application for admission printed, cyclostyled, or manuscript, and on receipt thereof from the candidates he shall select the applications according to the instructions given infra. Candidates should be informed that they run the risk of losing their appointments or having their grants curtailed if, after selection, they fail to join the training school on the 1st July 1921.

5. Two separate lists—one for the higher elementary candidates and the other for the lower elementary students—and that for each training school must be consolidated in the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector and submitted with a tabular statement containing the following particulars about each candidate:—

(1) Serial number; (2) Name in full; (3) Age on 1st July 1921; (4) Caste or race; (5) Present appointment; (6) Length of service as teacher; (7) Educational qualification; (8) Language; (9) Guarantee of the Sub-Assistant Inspector for providing the applicant with an appointment after training; (10) Whether a stipend is desired; (11) Remarks.

N.B.—Under column (7) must be given (*a*) public examinations passed with year and number of certificate or (*b*) transfer certificates held or (*c*) school-leaving certificates held or (*d*) nature of aemicoal school certificate held with number and date or (*e*) in the absence of any of the foregoing a certificate from the Sub-Assistant Inspector of the range to the effect that the candidate's educational qualifications entitle him to admission. Higher elementary students should possess a lower secondary examination certificate or a transfer certificate of having secured promotion from the third form or a certificate from some respectable person to the effect that they have read in the fourth form at least or an elementary school leaving certificate of having been promoted from the eighth standard.

6. The tabular statement should contain the names of the candidates in the order in which the Sub-Assistant Inspector desires that the selection should be made, and they should be arranged with reference to their service as teachers, the need for their training, age, the school from which they apply, their qualifications and the nature of the appointment held by them. The attention of the inspecting officers is directed to Madras Education Rules, rules 111 and 115. It is expected that each Sub-Assistant Inspector's list will contain at least ten names for each grade.

7. Teachers employed in the Muhammadan schools should submit their applications for training to the Sub-Assistant Inspector of the Muhammadan range and not to the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Boys' schools.

8. Teachers employed in local board schools will not be paid any stipends from Provincial funds. If there is any provision in the Local Fund or the Municipal budget under 'Stipends to teachers,' their applications may be obtained from teachers with the consent of the President, Taluk Board, or the Chairman of the Municipal Council, as the case may be, and submitted with a separate list for each training school and for each grade.

9. If any applications be received from candidates for training in the schools out of this circle, they should be submitted separately with a separate list.

10. No certificates, original or copy, need be submitted with the applications, but each Sub-Assistant Inspector should satisfy himself as to the correctness of the information given in the application form.

11. Supplemental lists will not be considered after the prescribed date on any account.

12. The lists must be complete in every respect and the applications may be submitted direct by the Sub-Assistant Inspector to this office on or before the 13th May 1921 without fail.

Cuddalore N.T., 9th March 1921.

T. S. KRISHNAMURTI,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Fifteenth Circle.

GOVERNMENT FISHERIES TRAINING INSTITUTE, CALICUT.

The Assistant Director of Fisheries (Coast), Calicut, notifies for the information of candidates who seek admission into this school for undergoing training as teachers of fisheries, Elementary schools, that applications are invited from them. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 15th May 1921.

2. The period of training is three years. The selected candidates will have to join the Institute on 1st June 1921. Candidates whose Vernacular is not Malayalam will be admitted into the

ordinary training schools in their own districts but they will have to proceed to Calicut for the third year's course. The rates of stipends per month are as given below :—

Lower Elementary, Rs 10.

Higher Elementary, Rs 12

with an increase of Rs. 2 in both cases in the third year. Only those candidates who have read in the Third form or the Eighth standard and have been found fit for promotion to the Fourth form or have been awarded an Elementary School-Leaving Certificate of the Eighth standard are eligible for admission into the higher grade, and those who have passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the lower grade.

3. Applications must contain the following particulars :—

(1) Name in full.
(2) Address.
(3) Date of birth.
(4) Caste or religion.
(5) Vernacular.
(6) School or schools attended.
(7) The highest class or public examination passed.
(8) The year in which the applicant left the school.
(9) Whether the applicant was ever employed. If so, in what capacity.
(10) Period of such employment.
(11) Whether the applicant is willing to enter into a bond to serve in the Government Fisheries Department as a schoolmaster for five years.
(12) Whether the applicant is willing to reside in the school hostel.

Copies of certificates of general education and character should accompany the application. The originals will have to be produced when the candidates are admitted.

4. In selecting candidates preference will be given to members of the fishing communities. The selected candidates will be on probation for six months.

V. GOVINDAN,
Assistant Director of Fisheries (Coast).

Calicut, 1st March 1921.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for the information of the Headmasters of high schools that a pupil by name M. K. Varghese who sought admission into the fifth form of the Malabar Mission High School, Palghat, by falsifying certificate is expelled in the Director of Public Instruction's Proceedings Dis. No. 1078/21, dated 17th February 1921, and shall not be admitted into any recognized school till May 1922.

S. LAKSHMANA AYYAR,
Acting Inspector of Schools, Twelfth Circle.

Calicut, 24th February 1921.

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, MANGALORE.

Applications are invited from candidates for admission to Elementary Grade training into the Government Secondary and Training School for Mistresses, Mangalore.

2. The period of training will be two years.

3. Rates of stipends are shown below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Stipendiaries who have completed their studies in the VIII Standard or III Form	10	8	0
Hindu Mistresses	10	8	0
Muhammadans	10	8	0
Panchamas	9	8	0
Others	8	8	0

4. A Preparatory Training class for Hindu women who are qualified for admission for Elementary Lower Grade Training will be opened in July. A stipend of Rs. 10-8-0 will be given to these students.

5. Applications for admission shall be sent through the Inspecting officers, the President of Local Boards, the Chairmen of Municipal Councils, and the Managers of Secondary schools, so as to reach the undersigned, not later than 15th April 1921. Applications received after that date will be returned.

6. The following certificates in original shall be submitted with the applications :—

(a) A certificate of age, health and vaccination, signed by a competent authority. This certificate need be produced only by candidates who have been selected, before admission into training.

(b) A general educational certificate signed by a competent authority.

(c) A Certificate of conduct signed by an Inspecting officer, or the President of a Local Board, or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, or the Manager or the Headmaster of a recognised Secondary School. Certificates signed by the Supervisors of schools, the Managers of Elementary Schools, and Secretaries of municipal councils will not be accepted.

7. Forms of application can be had on indent from the Superintendent of the school.

8. An entrance examination in (1) vernacular language, (2) general knowledge, (3) arithmetic, will be held on 2nd June 1921, and only such candidates as pass the examination will be selected for training.

A. PINTO,
Acting Superintendent.

Mangalore, 28th February 1921.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, VIZAGAPATAM.

Applications are invited from candidates residing in, or belonging to, the Northern Circars, that is to say, in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Guntur, for admission into the above school for the year 1921–22.

2. Students will be admitted into the Engineer Subordinate class for three years, subject to any change to be made by the department. Any student who does not make sufficient progress will be liable to be sent away from the school.

3. Candidates for admission must be either holders of completed Secondary School-leaving Certificates, considered satisfactory as a preliminary training, or must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, or an examination accepted by the Director of Public Instruction as equivalent thereto, and *must be under 20 years of age* on 30th June 1921—

(*a*) Muhammadans and Oriyas must be under 22 years of age on 30th June 1921.

(*b*) Preference in selection will ordinarily be given to students whose optional subjects are Advanced Mathematics or Science.

4. Admission will be regulated by selection, and from 30 to 40 students will be admitted this year. The fee for registration for admission is Rs. 3 which will, under no circumstances, be refunded. Neither will any excess amount, that may have been inadvertently paid, be returned. Candidates are warned to study this notification carefully.

5. A hostel for students is attached to the school. Applicants are requested to state in their applications whether they wish to join the hostel or not.

6. Applications in the prescribed form will be received by the Superintendent, School of Engineering, Vizagapatam, up to the 20th May 1921. Every application must be accompanied by—

(*a*) A receipt showing that the registration fee has been paid into a Government Treasury.

(*b*) Copies of testimonials of good character covering the last two years (one of the testimonials must be from the head of the college or school the candidate last attended).

(*c*) Copy of satisfactory certificate of age, if the applicant is not a holder of a Secondary School-leaving Certificate.

(*d*) Secondary School-leaving Certificate, *in original*, if the applicant is a holder thereof.

7. Any candidate who wishes to assure himself of the receipt of application in this school must enclose an addressed post-card with his application.

8. The names of the selected candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, or communicated by post.

9. The selected candidates must deposit with the Superintendent of the school on the date of admission—

(*a*) a sum of Rs. 150 which will be drawn against for instruments and books;

(*b*) a sum of Rs. 40 payable in advance as tuition fee for the whole session;

(*c*) a contribution of Rs. 4, recreation and athletic club fee for the whole session;

(*d*) a health certificate (in the prescribed form supplied by the school) from a Gazetted Government Medical Officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the outdoor work of the Public Works Department and that he has had smallpox or has been vaccinated;

(*e*) University certificate, if a Matriculate;

(*f*) original testimonials of character of which copies were furnished with his application;

(*g*) original certificate of age, or an attested copy, if the applicant is not a holder of a Secondary School-leaving Certificate; and

(*h*) a leaving certificate from his last college or school.

10. Rules relating to the constitution and working of the College of Engineering, Madras, will, pending the issue of the school calendar, be applicable, so far as may be, to this school. There are several scholarships granted by Government, Local Boards, and Rajas, which are tenable at this school.

11. Selection will be entirely according to merit. Personal recommendations will receive no attention.

Application for admission to the Engineer Subordinate Class.

Candidate's names (in full).
Candidate's address.
Name and address of father or guardian.
Date of birth.
Native district and taluk.
Race, religion and community.
The year in which the applicant obtained a completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate or passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University.
Register number in the Public Examination for the award of the Secondary School-leaving Certificates, or in the University Matriculation Examination.
Optional subjects of students.
List of documents enclosed.
Year, if any, of previous application for entrance to this school.
Remarks.
Place.
Date 192 .
Signature of candidate.

School of Engineering, Vizagapatam,
4th March 1921.

P. H. ENGLAND,
Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT MUHAMMADAN HOBART SECONDARY AND TRAINING SCHOOL, ROYAPETTA, MADRAS.

Stipends of the value of Rs. 12-8-0 each per mensem for Muhammadan students who are prepared to undergo training for the Elementary Grade are available in the Government Muhammadan Hobart Secondary and Training School, Madras, from July 1921.

2. In addition to the above stipends a guarding allowance not exceeding Rs. 3 per mensem may also be sanctioned to students whose parents or guardians do not permanently reside in Madras.

3. The period of training will be two years.

4. Every student will be on probation for 30 working days from the date of re-opening of the

school after the summer and Ramzan holidays) and is liable to be discharged if satisfactory progress is not made within this period.

5. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their applications for admission, together with certificates of age, health, vaccination, general education and character (signed by an Inspectress, or an Assistant, or Sub-Assistant Inspectress, or the President of a Local Board, or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, or the Manager, or Principal, or Headteacher, of a recognised college, or Secondary School) so as to reach the Superintendent, Government Muhammadan Hobart Secondary and Training School, Madras, not later than 31st March 1921.

Conduct certificates issued by Headteachers, or Managers of schools, or Presidents of Educational Associations, will not be accepted unless countersigned by an Assistant, or Sub-Assistant, Inspectress.

6. Further particulars may be had on application to the Superintendent.

7. Application forms may be had on application to the Superintendent.

8. All certificates attached to the applications for admission must be in the original.

9. Incomplete applications or applications received later than 31st March 1921 will be rejected.

10. An entrance examination will be held by the Superintendent for all intending candidates by the 14th of April 1921 in this school and only such of the candidates as pass this examination will be eligible for admission.

11. A hostel attached to the school will be opened from July 1921 and residence in the hostel will be compulsory in the case of candidates from the mufassal.

E. RYAN,
Superintendent.

Royapetta, Madras, 23rd February 1921.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSES, CALICUT

Applications are invited from candidates, whose second language is Malayalam for admission for training in July 1921 into the Government Training School for Mistresses, Calicut, in the elementary higher and lower grades.

2. The period of training will be two years.

3. The rates of stipends per mensem shall be as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Higher elementary stipendiaries	10	8	0
Lower elementary stipendiaries	8	8	0
Hindu and Muhammadan mistresses of both the grades	10	8	0
Panchamas	9	8	0

4. Applications for admission in the prescribed form countersigned by an inspecting officer or the president of the local board or the chairman of the municipal council or the principal or manager of a recognised college or secondary school with a promise of appointment after training should reach the undersigned before the 30th April 1921. Applications received defective or after the prescribed date will be returned.

5. Candidates who have passed the annual examination of the third form or the eighth standard are eligible for admission in the higher elementary grade. (Girls who have studied for a full year in the third form of a secondary school and who are not declared fit for promotion to the fourth form are also eligible for admission in the higher grade.) Candidates holding certificates of having passed the late Primary examination or a corresponding public or school examination are eligible for admission in the elementary lower grade.

6. Every candidate should submit with her application the following certificates in original :—

(*a*) A certificate of education.

(*b*) A certificate of conduct signed by one of the officers mentioned in paragraph 4.

Certificates of physical fitness, age and vaccination in the prescribed form signed by a civil surgeon should be submitted by the selected candidates before admission.

7. A selection examination will be held in this school for all the candidates in the first week of June 1921. Exact date of examination will be intimated to the candidates.

8. Stipendiary students on being admitted shall enter into an agreement with Government binding themselves to teach for a period of two years in a recognised institution in the Madras Presidency and to appear for such examination as may be prescribed by the controlling authority.

9. Every student shall be on probation for fifty working days.

10. A student may be dismissed by the controlling authority for continued illness, serious misconduct, and if so dismissed she may be declared unfit for employment as a teacher. If a stipendiary student, she shall also be required to refund the whole amount drawn by her from public funds.

11. There is a hostel attached to this school with separate arrangements for Nayars, Tiyas and Christians. The applicants coming from outside Calicut must reside in the hostel and abide by the hostel rules.

A separate Nayar hostel has also been proposed to be opened shortly.

A. G. FERNANDEZ,
Acting Headmistress.

Calicut, 23rd February 1921.

NOTIFICATION.

No Cambridge Local Examination will be held in July 1921 in the Madras Presidency. There will be no examinations in Madras in December next.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European Schools and Local Secretary for Cambridge Examinations.

Madras, 21st February 1921.

E-2

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors at the Government Museum during the month of February 1921 was as follows:—

	Departments made in												Total number of visitors.	Daily to date.	Total number visitors.	General or		Daily average.
	English.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Tamil.	Kannada.	Marathi.	Gujarati.	Malayalam.	Oriya.	Bengali.	Malayalam.	Burmese.				Males.	Females.	
Natural History and Archæological section.																		
Week days	1,915	201	72	1,001	2	1	22	—	—	—	24	—	2,239	19,741	19,191	2,202	1,453	907
Sundays	168	21	13	311	—	—	10	—	—	—	11	—	4,124	4,124	4,065	1,712	1,611	1,539
Art, Industrial and Ethnological section.																		
Week days	1,666	271	72	904	2	5	20	—	—	—	14	—	3,004	5,153	11,186	6,681	4,701	859
Sundays	616	76	—	364	—	—	10	—	—	—	17	—	1,040	2,597	2,597	1,441	1,156	866

Government Museum, Egmore, Madras,
11th March 1921.

F. H. GRAVELY,
Superintendent, Government Museum.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Trained Telugu Mathematics Graduates for the post of an assistant in the Model school attached to the Government Training College, Rajahmundry. Salary Rs. 50 plus Rs. 15 per mensem.

Govt. Training College, Rajahmundry,
21st February 1921.

R. W. ROSS,
Principal.

APPLICATIONS from duly qualified candidates are invited by the undersigned before the 20th March 1921 for the post of Manager-Accountant in the Government Industrial Institute, Madura, on a pay Rs. 80—2—90 per mensem. Applicants should be duly qualified under the examination rules and should have not only passed the Accounts Test, but should also be qualified in Commercial Book-keeping and possess a special knowledge of manufacturing workshop accounts and should be familiar with Mechanical Engineering terms and procedure The Manager-Accountant will not be entitled to any allowances hitherto sanctioned or to be sanctioned in pursuance of the recommendations of the Salaries Committee.

Madras, 2nd February 1921.

W. FYFE,
Inspector of Industrial Schools.

WANTED for the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras, a Malayalam Pandit on a salary of Rs. 60—3 (biennial)—75 per mensem. The candidate should possess a high order of specialistic proficiency in all the important branches of the Malayalam language and literature so as to be able to impart instruction in all the advanced Malayalam works prescribed for Group VI of the B.A. course. A knowledge of Sanskrit in addition is desirable and the applicant should specify its extent.

Information as to age, caste, particulars of previous or present employment, if any, with salary should be furnished. Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th March 1921. The selected candidate will be expected to join his appointment on or immediately after 4th July 1921.

Queen Mary's College, Madras,
24th February 1921.

D. DU RA HEY,
Principal.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates holding complete Secondary School-Leaving Certificates for the post of second clerk in this college on Rs. 20 plus Rs. 10. The candidate should have passed *Type-writing Examination—Elementary grade.*

Applications should be in the handwriting of the candidates giving the particulars regarding age, present and previous appointment held, if any. Copies of testimonials should also be enclosed.

Preference will be given to one who has served in the department as clerk. The selected candidate will have to join duty at once.

Cuddapah District College, Anantapur,
26th February 1921.

A. ARULANANTHAM,
Principal.

WANTED for the Government Secondary School for Girls, Anantapur, from July 1921, a woman graduate or an Intermediate in Arts whose optional subjects are Mathematics and Science for an assistant teacher's post on a salary of Rs. 75 *plus* 18 temporary additions to pay.

Applications should be sent so as to reach this office before the end of March 1921.

M. C. E. KARNEY,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Ceded Districts Circle.

Bellary, 2nd March 1921.

WANTED Secondary-grade trained mistresses for the following posts :—

Three Assistants in the Government Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry, on Rs. 20—1—25 *plus* Rs. 10 each.

Two Assistants in the Government Girls' School, Suryaraopet (Cocanada), on Rs. 25 *plus* Rs. 10 each.

One Assistant in the Government Girls' School, Suryaraopet (Cocanada), on Rs. 30 *plus* Rs. 10.

One Assistant in the Government Hindu Girls' School, Vizianagaram, on Rs. 25 *plus* Rs. 10.

Head-teacher, Government Girls' School, Bezwada, on Rs. 20 *plus* Rs. 10.

A. DEROZARIO,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle.

Visagapatam, 28th February 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Demonstrator in the Laboratories of the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, as specified below :—

One each in the Physics and Chemistry Laboratories.

The appointments are for a period of one year commencing from 5th July 1921 and carry a salary of Rs. 50 plus 15, temporary additions to pay.

Applications, with the following particulars, should reach the Principal not later than the 25th April 1921 :—

(1) Name in full ; (2) Caste ; (3) Age (date of birth) ; (4) Present or previous appointment, if any, with salary ; (5) Highest examination passed with class and year ; and (6) Where trained and the year of passing the L.T. Degree Examination.

C. A. WILKINSON,
Acting Principal.

Govt. Arts College, Rajahmundry,
11th March 1921.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

The Presidency College Botanical Bulletin consists of illustrations with descriptions of common flowering plants of Madras.

Nos. 1—50—a limited number available for Rs. 2.

Nos. 51—75 issued 1918–19 still available for Rs. 2.

Nos. 76—100 now being issued at Re. 1 payable in advance.

Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for the necessary amount should be made to the Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rao, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Moore's Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 3–8–0 a copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1920–21. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As 12 (1s.).

GOVERNMENT VICTORIA COLLEGE, PALGHAT: CALENDAR, 1920–21. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12. (1 s. 6 p.).

GOVERNMENT SERINGAM COLLEGE, TELLICHERRY : CALENDAR FOR 1920–21. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 s.).

HANDBOOK OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS BY A. G. NORMENT, 1920. Re. 1 (1s. 6 p.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 14, 1921.

No. 109.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Godavari consisting of the undermentioned members:—

(i) Ex-officio members—

Collector of Godavari	1
Inspector of Schools, Second Circle	1
President, District Board Godavari	1
	3

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, Godavari	1
Five taluk boards in the district (two each)	10
Three municipal councils in the district (one each)	3
A.E.L.M. Mission, Rajahmundry	1
Canadian Baptist Mission, Cocanada	1
	16

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Godavari	1
Woman	1
Muhammadans	1
Depressed classes	1
	4
Total ..	23

No. 110.—Under sections 4 and 5 of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the Government (Ministry of Education) hereby constitute a District Educational Council for the district of Chittoor consisting of the undermentioned members:—

(i) Ex-officio members—

Collector of Chittoor	1
Inspector of Schools, Eighth Circle	1
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor	1
President, District Board, Chittoor	1
	4

(ii) To be elected by the undermentioned local bodies and other agencies—

District Board, Chittoor	1
Three taluk boards in the district (2 each)	6
Two municipalities in the district (2 each)	4
American Arcot Mission	1
Other missions in the district	1
	13

(iii) To be appointed by the Government—

Sub-Assistant Inspectress	
Woman	1
Muhammadans	1
Depressed classes	1
	4
Total ..	21

2. Under section 4 (1) of the Act, the Government are pleased to authorize the Council to elect its President from among its own number subject to their final approval.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. L—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 11.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1921. [Price, 7 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Appointments, Leave, etc.—	
Registration, Judicial, Board of Revenue, Public Works, Agriculture, Medical and Police ..	649-651
Notifications :—	
General	651
Judicial	654
Financial	677
Revenue	676
Public Works	679
Marine	680
Military	681
Official Advertisements	681
Vacancies	686
Private Advertisements	696
Madras Port Trust	700
Meteorological Results	702
Supplement—	
Abstract of season reports for week ending 12th March 1921.	

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

Registration.

Extension of Leave.—Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, District Registrar, is granted an extension of privilege leave for six days under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and G. O. No. 477, Financial, dated the 7th March 1921.

O. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 12th March 1921.

Judicial.

No. 23. Leave.—M.R.Ry. Carcor Narasayyar Kuppuswami Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif of Arni, is granted privilege leave for one month and nine days from the 8th March 1921, of which one month and five days shall be on full salary and the rest on half salary, under articles 271 and 274 of the Civil Service Regulations. He is permitted to prefix the 6th and 7th March 1921 and affix the 17th April 1921 to his leave, subject to the conditions of article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

High Court, Madras,
11th March 1921.

No. 24. Transfer.—The following transfer of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court :—

M.R.Ry. Tanjore Nagunatha Vaidyanatha Ayyar Avargal, on relief at Coimbatore (Principal), to Tinnevelly (Principal). To join expeditiously.

(*N.B.*—This transfer will carry transit pay and allowances under article 188 of the Civil Service Regulations.)

High Court, Madras,
9th March 1921.

No. 26. Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Ramaswami Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil practising at Madura, is appointed to act as District Munsif and is posted to Kulpatti. To join expeditiously.

High Court, Madras,
10th March 1921.

F. G. BUTLER,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 280, Civil Service Regulations, the Board has granted privilege leave to M.R.Ry. M. Sundararaja Ayyar Avargal, Divisional Officer, Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot district, for three weeks from 2nd March 1921.

Board (Land Revenue), Madras,
10th March 1921.

L. H. ARNDT,
Secretary.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations and with reference to G.O. No. 177, Financial, dated 7th March 1919, M.R.Ry. Kumbiam Valappil Kannan Nayar Avargal, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for four months and fifteen days from date of relief.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
9th March 1921.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Attur Cuppuswami Ayyangar Rangaswami Ayyangar, Assistant Inspector in charge of the Narasaraopet Circle, is granted privilege leave for two months with permission to prefix the Easter holidays to his leave.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. Varanasi Subbayya, Assistant Inspector, first grade, *sub spe rem.*, from the Ellore to the charge of the Narasaraopet Circle. To join on 8th March 1921.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
12th March 1921.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfers.—The following transfers of Subdivisional Officers are ordered :—

(1) M.R.Ry. N. A. Sankara Ayyar Avargal, from the Vriddhachalam subdivision of the South Arcot division to the Tirutturaipundi subdivision of the Vennar division, as relief by M.R.Ry. P. N. Subba Ayyar on the 1st April 1921 forenoon.

(2) M.R.Ry. G. Venkatachala Ayyar Avargal, from the Tirutturaipundi to the Mannargudi subdivision of the Vennar division on relief by No. (1).

(3) M.R.Ry. T. Venkataram Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, from the Vennar division to the North Arcot division for charge of the Vellore subdivision, *vice* Mr. H. W. Turner, Assistant Executive Engineer, to be deputed for Accounts training.

Madras, 11th March 1921.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

AGRICULTURE.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Y. Ramachandra Rao, Assistant Entomologist, Coimbatore, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days from 9th March 1921 with permission to affix the Easter holidays to the leave.

Madras, 9th March 1921

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

MEDICAL.

Leave.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon P. V. Thomas, L.M.S., attached to cholera party "E" was granted privilege leave for one month from or after 15th January 1921.

Resumption of Appointment.—Major R. B. Pereira, I.M.D., having been found fit to return to duty by the Medical Board, is permitted to cancel the unexpired portion of his leave and to resume his appointment as Assistant Port Health Officer and also to be in sub-medical charge of the Port and Marine Dispensary, Madras.

Appointments.—Major P. W. A. Coshan, I.M.D., on relief at the Port and Marine Dispensary, Madras, is appointed as Lecturer, Medical School, Royapuram, Madras, *vice* first-class Military Assistant-Surgeon J. A. Hart, I.M.D., proposed to be granted leave.

Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon M. Govinda Pillai, M.B. C.M., Reserve duty, Medical College, Madras, is appointed to act as Lecturer, Medical School, Vizagapatam, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon C. Totadri, L.M.S.

Posting.—Civil Assistant Surgeon C. Totadri, L.M.S., Lecturer, Medical School, Vizagapatam, on relief, is posted to undergo training in X-Ray work under Captain Bernard in General Hospital, Madras, for a period of six months with reference to G.O. Mis. No. 618, Medical, dated 5th November 1920.

Posting and Appointment.—Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Rajagopal Nayudu, B.A., L.M.S., on the expiry of privilege leave, is posted to the Medical College, Madras, on reserve duty till 31st March 1921 and then appointed to act as Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry in the same College.

(By order)

A. O. INGRAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

Madras, 11th March 1921.

POLICE.

Leave.—Muhammad Abdul Qadir Akhtar Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, privilege leave for six weeks from date of relief under article 260, Civil Service Regulations.

P. R. THOMAS,
Inspector-General of Police.

Madras, 11th March 1921.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(CORNER OF HARE STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

Open to { WEEK-DAYS AND SATURDAYS, FROM 10 A.M. TO 7 P.M. / SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a LENDING LIBRARY. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Librarian.

CHANGE OF HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters of the Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, will be shifted from Madras to Cuddalore with effect from 10th April 1921, and all communications intended to reach the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, on or after that date should be addressed to Cuddalore New Town (South Arcot district).

L. VENKATAKRISHNAN,
Offg. Executive Engineer, T R S Div., VII Circle.

Madras, 9th March 1921.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the name of the Medical Practitioner whose address, etc., noted below, has been removed from the Madras Medical Register under section 16 (1) of the Madras Medical Registration Act (IV of 1914) as he has not furnished proof that he possesses a Medical degree, diploma, or certificate required under section 13 of the Act.—

Serial number.	Registration certificate number	Name	Father's name.	Qualifications.	Date of registration.	Place of profession and address.
454	1799	Koovala Nayudu, Conjeevaram.	C. Narayanaswami Nayudu.	Hospital Assistant, Madras Medical College, 1893.	28th February 1910.	Nilgiri district, "Scotch" Estate, Glenvalla P.O.

A. WELLS,
Registrar, Madras Medical Council.

Madras, 7th March 1921.

NOTIFICATION.

The following institutions having been handed over to the municipality with effect from 1st March 1921, the Chairman, Municipal Council, Pollachi, may in future be addressed on all matters relating to them :—

(1) The Pollachi hospital.
(2) The Women and Children's dispensary, Pollachi.
(3) Board Elementary schools, Caste and Panchama.
(4) Slaughter-house, Pollachi.
(5) Rubbish depots—old and new.
(6) Union Office building.

A. M. K. KALINGARAYER,
President, Taluk Board.

Pollachi, 12th February 1921.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified that treasure, consisting of one whole rupee, one silver two-anna piece and 108 silver quarter-rupee pieces amounting in all to Rs. 28-3-0 hidden in one of the two worn out copper vessels buried in a dilapidated house in the middle of the main bazaar of Pamidi town, Gooty taluk, belonging to the goddess Sri Kannika Parameswari was discovered by Bale Sankanna on or about the 12th July 1920. The value of the two copper vessels is estimated to be Rs. 4.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure and the vessels or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agent before the Collector on Monday the 11th April 1921 at 11 a.m., at Anantapur in view of the matter being inquired into or determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
15th November 1920.

A. RAMACHA NEDUNGADI,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section V of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 15th day of November 1920 treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at Rs. 15-0-0 was found hidden in the poramboke land belonging to the Zamindar of Punganur in the village of Ammarajupalle, hamlet of Bommarajupalle in the Punganur division, Chittoor district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chittoor at his office at Chittampet on the 8th day of June 1921 in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Description of property.	Value. Rs. A. P.
Eight gold coins weighing 2½ tolas	15 0 0

Chittoor Collector's Office,
23rd December 1920.

A. UPENDRA PAI,
Acting Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued, approximately at Rs. 17-3-0 was found by Mondikai Avanashi Mudali and seven others in the natham poramboke of Periyapalayam, hamlet of Palangarai village, Avanashi taluk on or about the 16th November 1920 :—

Description of treasure.

Names of articles	Approximate value. Rs. A. P.
5 East India Company 1 rupee silver coins	5 0 0
11 Mohammadan 1 rupee silver coins	11 0 0
1 half and 1 quarter rupee Muhammadan silver coins ..	0 10 0
1 gold Virarayan panam	0 7 0
19 Total ..	17 3 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office on the 15th June 1921 with a view to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
18th January 1921.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued approximately at Rs. 65 was found by Uruma Nayakkan and Ranga Nayakkan in S.F. No. 132-2 of Kanjappalli village, Avanashi taluk, Coimbatore district, on or about the 26th October 1920.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office on the 30th June 1921 with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with provisions of the Act.

Description of the treasure.

Names of articles.	Approximate value. Rs. A. P.
12 Virarayan panams	40 8 0
2 Golds wires weighing 1½ sovereigns	25 0 0
Total ..	65 0 0

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
18th January 1921.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on 7th September 1920, one Siva idol made of copper, valued at Rs. 100, was found in S. No. 190-1 village-site poramboke of Echur village, Chayyar taluk, North Arcot district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office at Vellore on the 10th day of June 1921, when the matter will be inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
14th January 1921.

P. SITARAMAYYA,
Collector.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS.

Statement showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 26th February 1921.

(*Note.*—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	For corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current week.			Total from 1st February to the corresponding week of previous year.		For the current year from 1st February to date.			Exports by rail from the Madras Presidency during January 1921.	Imports by rail into the Madras Presidency during January 1921.	Total of columns (11) and (12) minus column (13).
	Received at mills (a)	Exported by sea.	Received at mills (b)	Exported by sea (c)	Total.	Received at mills.	Exported by sea.	Received at mills.	Exported by sea.	Total.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Tinnevelly ..	167		272			423		518					
Salem ..	Nil	903	Nil	282	1,355	587	7,026	547	632	2,775			
Cambodia ..	216		661			1,170		1,040					
Northern and Western.	461	1,451	582	310	702	1,806	3,638	2,245	948	5,130			
Coconada ..	8		Nil.			84		Nil.					
Outside cotton ..	437	Nil.	168	Nil.	168	1,010	Nil.	(f) 849	Nil.	849			
Total ..	1,189	2,354	1,830	592	2,124	5,335	15,144	6,192	1,537	7,810	(d) 1,245	(e) 660	6,809

(a) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of previous year by twelve mills.

(b) Do. in the current week by ten mills.

(c) Exports by sea in the current week are—Madras, 110; Tuticorin, 152; Coconada, Nil.

(d) Exports to the Bombay Presidency—to places on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line 1,089; exports to (1) to Pondicherry, 313; (2) Bengal, including Calcutta, 104.

(e) Imports to places in the Madras Presidency on the South Indian Railway line—from the Bombay Presidency 379; from the Hyderabad State, 281.

(f) Includes 199 bales not reported before.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 26th February 1921.

(*Note.*—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton	In the previous year.				In the current year.				Director's estimate of the 1920-21 crop.
	Number pressed during the week ending 28th January 1920.	Number pressed from 1st February to 26th February 1920.	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 1st February to 26th February 1920.	Total bales ginned for season from 1st February to 26th February 1920.	Number pressed during the current week.	Number pressed from 1st February to date.	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 1st February to date.	Total cotton consumed for 4 weeks ending 26th February to date.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tinnevelly	14	1,101	28	1,379	276	824	111	435	160,450
Salem	Nil	Nil	122	122	168	168	170	338	82,300
Cambodia	638	2,802	220	3,040	48	478	343	815	99,200
Northern and Western	411	1,738	Nil.	1,738	970	(a)1,656	Nil.	2,065	51,700
Coconada	428	1,286	42	1,318	178	604	Nil	604	36,100
Total	1,497	6,927	412	7,405	1,631	4,578	623	5,146	884,200

(a) Includes 702 bales not reported before.

Madras, 8th March 1921.

Statement showing the inland consumption and exports of raw cotton in the Madras Presidency for the week ending 5th March 1921.

(Note.—All figures are in bales of 400 lb. each.)

Variety of cotton.	For the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current week.			Total from 1st February to the corresponding week of the previous year.		For the current year from 1st February to date.			Exports by rail from the Madras Presidency during January 1921.	Imports by rail into the Madras Presidency during January 1921.	Total of columns (11) and (12) minus column (13).
(1)	Received at mills (2)	Exported by sea (3)	Received at mills (4)	Exported by sea (5)	Total.	Received at mills.	Exported by sea	Received at mills.	Exported by sea.	Total.			
					(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Tinnevelly ..	243	888	137	124	934	844	7,812	(f) 960	829	4,518			
Salem ..	41		164			628		401					
Cambodia ..	816		276			1,660		(g) 2,437					
Northern and Western.	437	102	513	Nil	630	2,241	2,918	(h) 2,169	845	4,119			
Cocanadas ..	17		Nil.			57		Nil.					
Outside cotton.	609	Nil.	281	Nil.	687	1,619	Nil.	(j) 1,408	Nil.	1,408			
Total ..	1,344	987	1,469	124	1,781	6,556	13,231	8,378	1,765	10,187	(d) 2,444	(e) 601	11,988

(a) Returns have been supplied in the corresponding week of the previous year by 12 mills.

(b) Do. in the current week by 12 mills.

(c) Exports by sea in the current week are—Madras Nil; Tuticorin 124, Cocanada nil.

(d) Exports in the Bombay Presidency—to places on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Nil, 1,663; to places on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, 170. Exports to (1) Pondicherry 622; (2) Bengal, including Calcutta, 104.

(e) Imports to places in the Madras Presidency on the South Indian Railway line—from the Bombay Presidency 318; from the Hyderabad State 281. Imports into the Madras Presidency from the Hyderabad State (viâ Wadi and Secunderabad) as recorded by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway: 1.

(f) Includes 18 bales not reported before.

(g) Includes 135 bales not reported before.

(h) Includes 118 bales not reported before.

(j) Includes 270 bales not reported before.

Quantity of cotton pressed in the pressing factories and of unpressed cotton received at spinning mills in the Madras Presidency during the week ending 5th March 1921.

Variety of cotton.	In the previous year.				In the current year.				Director's estimate of the 1920-21 crop
	Number pressed in week ending 6th March 1920.	Number pressed from 1st February to 6th Mar. 1920.	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 1st Feb. to 6th Mar. 1920.	Total cotton consumed by them from 1st February to 6th March 1920.	Number pressed in the week.	Number pressed from 1st February to date.	Unpressed cotton received at spinning mills from 1st Feb. to date.	Total cotton consumed by them from 1st February to date.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Tinnevelly	70	1,604	88	1,689	Nil	224	960	966	146,419
Salem	Nil	Nil	122	122	Nil	164	276	943	32,898
Cambodia	250	5,140	470	5,610	110	(a) 435	360	832	89,280
Northern and Western	329	2,918	Nil	2,647	918	(b) 2,169	Nil	3,069	61,700
Cocanadas	372	1,658	39	1,697	73	(c) 892	Nil	625	35,100
Total ..	1,021	6,244	719	9,963	1,101	6,873	719	6,315	366,398

(a) Excludes 118 bales wrongly included before.
(b) Includes 141 bales not reported before.
(c) Excludes 33 bales wrongly included before.

Madras, 11th March 1921.

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 4th December 1920.

District	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.									DEATHS.																				
			Caste.						Total.			Caste.						Total.			Causes.											
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.					
Ganjam	Chicacole	17,852	..	..	..	7	..	..	3	2	7	..	..	..	9	2	..	6	4	9	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	1					
	Berhampur	31,456	1	..	..	10	..	..	2	9	11	..	..	..	13	2	3	16	8	24	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	9					
	Parlakimedi	18,870	..	..	..	11	..	..	6	5	11	..	..	..	7	..	..	5	4	7	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	2					
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	48,416	..	..	1	10	..	..	15	19	30	..	..	1	22	..	..	14	9	23	..	..	..	5	8	4	1	5					
	Bimlipatam	9,814	..	..	..	12	..	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	4	1	..	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4					
	Vizianagram	37,550	..	..	2	35	3	..	22	18	40	..	..	..	24	0	..	13	10	23	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	7					
	Anakapalle	20,628	..	..	..	9	..	..	5	4	9	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	0	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..					
Godavari	Cocanada	54,110	..	..	1	30	..	..	18	22	37	..	..	..	26	..	..	21	19	30	..	..	..	12	..	6	1	4					
	Rajahmundry	48,417	..	..	..	24	4	..	12	16	28	..	..	..	35	1	..	20	16	36	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..					
	Peddapuram	15,436	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	Ellore	42,851	..	..	..	27	3	..	13	12	25	..	..	..	3	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Kistna	Masulipatam	42,120	..	..	..	18	1	..	10	9	19	..	..	..	1	0	..	12	11	23	4	..	..	3	..	..	3	1					
	Bezwada	32,887	..	..	1	27	3	..	19	16	31	..	..	1	33	0	..	29	16	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1					
	Palakole	12,951	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1					
Guntur	Guntur	43,812	..	..	0	44	10	..	36	30	59	..	..	1	31	07	..	32	17	49	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	Ongole	10,220	..	..	1	11	..	..	2	10	12	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	6	6	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..					
	Tenali	18,195	..	..	..	9	..	..	6	1	8	..	..	..	11	1	..	6	4	12	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..					
	Narasaraopet*	8,743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Nellore	Nellore	53,245	..	..	1	14	..	..	9	8	19	..	..	..	19	2	..	9	11	20	0	..	..	2	..	..	..	18					
Madras	Madras	518,660	..	6	55	369	51	..	314	222	436	2	9	16	434	79	..	247	200	507	..	2	..	81	94	116	3	230					
Chingleput	Conjeevaram	53,864	..	..	1	34	1	..	10	18	28	..	..	..	61	..	..	29	22	51	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	39					
	Chingleput	11,524	..	..	..	8	2	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	7	0	1	6	4	8	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	3					
	Cuddalore	58,574	..	..	..	81	1	..	10	22	32	..	..	1	36	1	..	12	15	27	..	..	..	1	5	6	..	88					
South Arcot	Chidambaram	21,827	..	..	..	11	..	..	9	2	11	..	..	..	22	..	..	13	9	22	..	..	..	5	3	3	..	24					
	Villupuram	16,137	..	..	1	7	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	1	19	..	..	9	11	20	..	3	..	5	3	..	1	10					
	Trichinopoly	123,512	..	..	3	20	14	6	36	31	67	..	..	5	30	6	4	50	33	86	..	..	..	19	18	18	..	44					
Trichinopoly	Srirangam	24,799	..	..	..	20	..	..	7	13	20	..	..	..	27	..	..	16	17	27	..	..	..	6	5	1	..	17					
	Karur	17,674	..	..	..	10	0	..	7	5	12	..	..	..	11	1	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	7					
	Tanjore	60,341	..	..	4	33	2	..	24	15	39	..	..	4	42	4	..	28	28	56	..	..	..	5	5	4	..	39					
	Kumbakonam	54,647	..	..	1	28	..	..	18	10	29	..	..	1	42	1	..	20	24	44	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	38					
Tanjore	Mayavaram	27,121	..	..	..	16	..	..	7	9	16	..	..	3	31	..	..	12	22	34	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	26					
	Negapatam	69,169	..	2	4	22	8	..	19	17	36	..	2	3	28	8	..	20	18	38	..	..	..	7	..	1	1	19					
	Mannargudi	31,308	..	..	..	16	..	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	21	..	..	11	13	24	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	14					
	Tiruvalur	21,000	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	13	1	1	4	11	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Madura	Madura	134,130	..	..	0	104	3	..	68	42	107	..	1	3	94	4	..	49	53	102	..	..	19	15	15	3	1	25					
	Periyakulam	16,714	..	..	..	10	..	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	6	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	Dindigul	25,032	..	..	12	16	6	..	19	14	33	..	..	8	18	2	..	17	6	23	..	..	..	2	7	3	..	11					
Madura	Palni	13,211	..	..	1	11	..	..	4	8	12	..	..	..	7	..	1	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
	Kodaikanal	2,206	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..					
	Bodinayakkanur	20,163	..	..	..	11	..	..	7	4	11	..	..	2	95	11	..	25	01	86	..	..	10	0	1	0	1	0					

* Not received.

[Continued on next Page

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 4th December 1920—*contd.*

District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Births: Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other races.	Births: Total. M.	F.	Total	Deaths: Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other classes.	Deaths: Total. M.	F.	Total.	Deaths: Causes. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Conservancy diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
Ramnad	Srivilliputtur ..	29,780	..	..	..	30	2	..	18	14	32	..	..	..	16	2	..	9	8	17	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	10
	Virudupatti ..	21,755	..	..	1	18	3	..	14	4	22	..	..	..	14	1	..	8	3	11	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	7
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly ..	44 905	..	..	1	38	1	..	20	20	40	..	..	1	30	5	..	18	20	38	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	12
	Palamcottah ..	43,909	..	..	4	24	1	..	20	16	36	..	..	3	40	7	..	27	23	50	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	20
	Tuticorin ..	42,185	..	..	..	28	1	..	13	13	26	..	..	3	41	1	..	21	28	50	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	23
Kurnool	Kurnool ..	28,040	..	..	1	8	6	..	9	6	15	..	..	..	5	5	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6
	Nandyal * ..	16,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	Cuddapah ..	17,807	..	..	..	7	4	..	6	5	11	..	..	..	6	6	..	7	6	13	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	5
	Proddatur ..	15,756	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	34,956	..	..	1	13	7	..	9	12	21	..	..	..	13	3	..	8	15	13	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	11
	Adoni ..	31,613	..	..	..	14	4	..	8	9	16	..	..	..	6	2	..	5	3	8	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
	Hospet ..	17,671	..	..	..	4	1	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	5	3	..	5	3	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	8,487	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
North Arcot	Vellore ..	46,748	..	..	..	30	5	..	18	19	35	..	..	1	15	5	..	7	14	21	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	15
	Gudiyattam ..	23,380	..	..	..	9	..	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	11	2	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	8
	Walajapet ..	8,862	..	..	..	11	3	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	6	3	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
	Tiruvannamalai ..	21,244	..	..	..	14	3	..	8	11	23	..	..	1	14	5	..	13	8	20	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	7
	Tirupattur ..	10,470	..	..	..	4	6	..	3	5	10	..	..	1	11	4	..	7	10	16	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	9
	Vaniyambadi ..	29,408	..	..	..	1	11	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	8	2	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	11
Chittoor ..	Tirupati * ..	18,702	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	Chittoor ..	13,788	..	..	..	15	1	..	7	8	15	..	..	1	3	2	..	4	8	12	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
	Salem ..	69,153	..	..	..	37	4	..	22	19	41	..	..	..	55	6	..	32	27	59	..	..	11	9	1	..	1	37
	Coimbatore ..	47,007	..	..	1	28	1	..	13	18	31	..	..	1	54	2	..	25	32	57	..	..	22	..	10	..	1	24
Coimbatore	Dharapuram ..	17,326	..	..	..	11	3	..	6	8	14	..	..	..	6	6	..	5	6	12	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	23
	Erode ..	18,701	..	..	..	4	1	..	6	2	8	..	..	..	6	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
	Udumalpet ..	10,446	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	16	1	..	8	5	13	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	1
	Tiruppur ..	9,428	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Nilgiris, The,	Ootacamund ..	18,828	..	..	3	8	1	3	6	5	11	..	..	4	4	1	8	8	9	17	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4
South Kanara.	Coonoor ..	8,038	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	4
	Mangalore ..	48,413	..	..	17	8	3	..	17	11	28	..	..	5	15	2	..	9	14	23	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	19
	Tellicherry ..	29,269	..	..	1	13	6	..	10	12	22	..	..	..	4	1	..	6	8	14	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	7
Malabar ..	Calicut ..	78,417	..	..	1	36	34	3	31	35	67	..	..	..	17	22	..	21	18	39	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	38
	Palghat ..	44,319	..	..	..	13	2	..	4	11	15	..	..	1	27	2	..	11	19	30	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	25
	Cochin ..	20,022	1	..	15	3	3	..	8	8	16	..	1	8	3	3	..	9	4	13	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	26
	Cannanore ..	28,967	..	..	1	9	15	..	8	14	22	..	1	8	3	7	..	8	7	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12
	Total ..	2,812,483	2	8	123	1,566	267	13	1007	948	1,955	2	10	90	1,766	269	19	1054	1184	2,238	7	9	206	328	275	280	20	1,163

3rd March 1921.

* Not received.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the week ending 11th December 1920.

| District | Municipal towns. | Population according to the Census of 1911. | BIRTHS. | | | | | | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | | | | |

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the week ending 11th December 1920—cont

District.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.									DEATHS.																			
			Class.						Total.			Class.					Total.			Causes.											
			European.	Eurasian.	Christian.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total.	European.	Eurasian.	Christian.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.					
Ramnad	Sivaliyattur	28,098	..	..	1	62	..	..	14	20	34	..	..	1	30	..	..	11	20	31	..	..	..	3	4	1	..	20				
	Virudupatti	21,956	..	..	3	19	1	2	19	15	22	..	..	1	19	..	1	6	12	22	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	17				
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	44,905	..	..	2	36	5	..	20	17	43	..	..	2	62	3	..	34	33	67	..	..	..	7	10	2	..	48				
	Palamcottah	44,909	..	..	1	22	12	..	20	15	35	..	..	3	40	3	1	24	29	53	..	..	..	10	19	4	..	19				
	Tuticorin	40,185	..	..	14	40	1	..	29	24	54	..	..	13	69	1	..	35	37	72	..	..	..	13	10	6	..	34				
Kurnool	Kurnool	26,040	..	..	..	9	9	..	11	7	18	..	..	..	8	12	..	13	7	20	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9				
	Nandyal *	16,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,807	..	..	..	4	10	..	9	5	14	..	..	..	10	0	1	10	7	17	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	10				
	Proddatur	15,760	..	..	..	10	..	..	5	5	10	..	..	..	11	2	..	4	9	13	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	6				
Bellary	Bellary	34,768	..	..	2	19	3	..	16	14	28	..	..	..	14	3	..	12	7	19	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	11				
	Adoni	11,645	..	..	1	3	4	..	4	10	14	..	..	..	7	..	..	3	4	7	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3				
	Hospet	17,671	..	..	..	11	5	..	6	5	16	..	..	..	7	1	..	6	3	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	9				
Anantapur	Anantapur	8,457	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	3	8	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2				
North Arcot	Vellore	49,746	..	..	1	26	8	..	14	21	35	..	..	2	25	6	..	15	19	32	..	..	..	5	1	3	1	22				
	Gudiyattam	63,390	..	..	..	10	1	..	8	3	11	..	..	..	16	2	..	8	11	17	..	..	..	3	0	..	..	16				
	Walajapet	9,002	..	..	..	5	2	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	5	6	..	..	..	1	0	..	..	5				
	Tiruvannamalai	21,244	..	..	..	17	1	..	7	11	18	..	..	1	23	1	..	15	13	28	..	..	..	11	7	2	..	6				
	Tirupattur	18,470	..	..	1	8	3	..	7	3	10	..	..	..	19	6	..	10	6	16	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	12				
	Vaniyambadi	20,405	..	..	..	2	0	..	4	6	11	..	..	..	4	6	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7				
Chittoor	Tirupati *	15,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Salem	Chittoor	17,708	..	..	..	11	3	..	10	4	14	..	..	..	8	2	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	6				
	Salem	69,153	..	88	2	66	3	..	39	65	71	..	..	1	36	3	..	50	48	98	..	..	37	4	2	2	1	53				
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	47,007	..	14	..	30	..	..	10	20	30	..	..	1	36	3	..	27	33	60	..	..	22	1	20	3	..	25				
	Dharapuram	17,926	..	..	..	6	2	..	0	3	5	..	..	..	10	0	..	7	9	19	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	7				
	Erode	16,761	..	..	..	11	1	..	9	0	12	..	..	..	9	1	..	9	4	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5				
	Udamalpet	10,465	..	..	1	6	2	..	0	1	3	..	..	..	13	3	..	10	9	19	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	8				
	Tirupur	9,429	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	5	2	7	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4				
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,629	..	6	3	3	2	0	7	8	15	..	..	0	4	2	0	7	10	17	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3				
South Kanara.	Coonoor	6,933	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1				
	Mangalore	48,416	..	..	11	21	6	..	23	14	38	..	..	0	5	1	..	6	13	18	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	14				
Malabar	Tellicherry	29,269	..	..	..	7	13	..	13	7	20	..	..	..	7	7	..	10	4	14	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	10				
	Calicut	78,427	..	..	9	33	27	1	35	34	69	..	..	1	27	29	..	38	18	61	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	41				
	Palghat	44,819	..	..	..	21	9	..	13	11	24	..	..	..	24	5	..	13	16	29	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	23				
	Cochin	20,023	..	1	4	1	0	..	4	4	8	..	..	7	0	7	..	11	9	20	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	9				
	Cannanore	29,957	..	..	3	12	3	..	9	9	18	..	..	1	..	10	..	5	6	11	..	..	..	3	0	1	..	4				
	Total ..	2,919,486	1	21	120	1,581	213	20	1,039	960	2,019	1	11	113	1,965	299	22	1215	1179	2,392	7	3	144	391	308	243	78	1,274				

* Not received

Madras, 3rd March 1921.

Return showing the BIRTHS AND DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the week ending 16th December 1893.

Districts.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1891.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other classes.	BIRTHS. Total. M.	F.	Total	DEATHS. Class. Europeans and Eurasians.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other classes.	DEATHS. Total. M.	F.	Total	DEATHS. Cause. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Diarrhœa and bowel complaints.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.
Ganjam ..	Chicacole ..	17,852	..	6	..	..	5	3	8	..	..	3	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	2
	Berhampur ..	21,458	..	8	..	1	6	4	12	..	1	18	..	..	7	7	14	..	..	8	1	..	..	6
	Parlakimedi ..	16,370	..	11	..	..	6	6	11	..	..	7	..	..	4	3	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam ..	47,413	1	19	1	..	10	11	21	..	1	23	1	..	20	5	25	..	..	6	6	..	..	8
	Bimlipatam ..	8,314	..	5	1	..	..	6	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Vizianagram ..	27,550	..	34	..	..	18	16	34	..	..	28	..	..	12	11	23	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
	Anakapalle ..	20,825	..	6	1	..	3	4	7	..	..	10	..	..	4	6	10	..	..	3	1	1	..	5
Godavari ..	Cocanada ..	63,110	..	17	2	..	7	12	19	..	..	32	1	..	20	13	33	..	..	7	..	2	..	23
	Rajahmundry ..	48,417	..	21	1	..	13	9	22	..	..	32	6	..	30	14	34	..	12	..	4	..	..	18
	Peddapuram ..	14,538	..	5	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	6	..	..	4	5	9	..	..	6	..	..	..	3
	Ellore ..	42,551	..	21	2	..	13	10	23	..	..	18	1	..	12	7	19	..	..	6	2	..	..	11
Kistna ..	Masulipatam ..	42,123	..	29	5	..	15	19	34	..	1	21	2	..	13	8	24	1	..	6	2	..	..	15
	Bezwada ..	62,867	1	25	3	..	18	14	27	..	..	26	2	..	14	17	31	..	3	2	3	2	..	21
	Pulakula* ..	12,963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guntur ..	Guntur ..	45,812	1	31	9	..	20	13	41	..	2	31	10	..	25	18	43	..	9	3	..	..	..	31
	Ongole ..	18,298	6	10	4	..	8	12	16	..	1	9	4	..	5	9	14	..	5	1	..	..	..	8
	Tenali ..	19,198	..	7	..	..	2	5	7	..	..	6	..	..	2	4	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
	Nazarazapet. *	6,748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nellore ..	Nellore ..	35,219	..	11	..	..	6	5	11	..	1	28	2	..	14	17	31	..	6	..	..	..	..	23
Madras ..	Madras ..	518,660	12	820	37	..	502	344	846	6	31	439	94	..	304	236	547	1	86	207	121	10	253	36
Chingleput ..	Conjeveram ..	13,864	..	38	2	..	23	17	40	..	..	61	2	..	36	27	63	..	..	6	11	..	..	46
	Chingleput ..	11,929	1	6	..	..	3	4	7	..	1	5	1	..	3	4	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
South Arcot.	Cuddalore ..	56,574	1	34	1	..	18	20	38	..	2	28	1	..	16	17	33	..	1	4	6	..	..	22
	Chidambaram.	21,327	..	7	..	..	4	3	7	..	..	6	..	..	2	6	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
	Villupuram ..	16,157	..	6	..	..	4	1	5	..	1	5	1	..	2	6	7	..	4	1	..	..	..	2
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly ..	123,512	7	45	9	4	31	32	63	..	6	71	11	1	40	49	89	..	19	17	10	..	..	43
	Srirangam ..	24,799	..	12	..	..	8	7	12	..	..	19	..	..	8	10	18	..	5	..	..	..	..	13
	Karur ..	17,374	..	12	1	..	6	7	13	..	1	16	2	..	8	11	19	..	4	1	4	..	..	10
Tanjore ..	Tanjore ..	60,341	1	21	1	..	17	13	29	..	6	37	4	..	22	24	46	..	6	6	11	..	..	23
	Kumbakonam.	34,047	..	25	..	..	11	14	25	..	1	35	..	..	14	22	36	..	6	..	3	..	..	27
	Mayavaram ..	27,121	..	16	..	..	8	10	18	..	1	12	..	..	4	9	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	10
	Negapatam ..	30,209	7	17	4	..	16	12	28	..	1	32	8	..	20	28	48	..	7	3	7	..	..	28
	Mannargudi ..	31,398	..	8	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	6	..	..	4	2	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	4
	Pattukottai ..	21,000	..	4	3	..	1	6	6	..	..	4	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
	Madura* ..	134,130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
adura ..	Periyakulam ..	18,719	3	17	1	..	10	11	21	..	3	24	1	..	16	13	28	..	4	0	0	..	..	17
	Dindigul ..	25,052	3	14	1	..	11	7	18	..	4	9	..	..	3	10	13	..	3	1	..	..	..	7
	Palni ..	13,211	..	17	4	..	7	11	21	..	..	3	3	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Kodaikanal ..	2,904	6	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bodinayakkanur	20,188	..	4	1	..	4	1	5	..	1	22	1	..	10	15	26	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

* Not received.

Return showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the week ending 18th December 1920—*contd.*

District	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	BIRTHS.									DEATHS.																				
			Class.						Total.			Class.						Total.			Causes.											
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedan.	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Diseases of the respiratory system.	Injuries.	All other causes.
Ramnad ..	Srivilliputtur ..	29,088	..	..	..	32	..	..	15	12	27	..	..	1	18	1	..	8	10	18	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	6
	Virudupatti ..	21,358	..	..	1	12	..	..	3	6	14	..	..	..	18	4	3	13	13	26	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	16
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	44,805	..	..	2	31	4	..	18	18	37	..	..	2	33	6	..	55	25	80	..	..	..	18	8	..	..	39
	Palamcottah ..	44,806	..	..	1	29	13	..	21	13	34	..	..	4	50	16	..	41	28	69	..	..	..	18	31	7	1	11
	Tuticorin ..	46,135	..	..	3	29	..	..	18	15	32	..	1	16	28	4	..	30	27	57	..	..	..	28	7	2	..	20
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	28,010	..	..	1	8	10	..	12	7	19	..	..	..	8	7	..	4	9	13	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
	Nandyal* ..	18,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	17,807	..	..	..	4	2	1	6	3	9	..	..	..	1	7	1	8	8	16	..	..	..	8	1	..	2	12
	Proddatur ..	15,758	..	..	..	10	2	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	6	5	..	8	9	17	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	12
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	34,958	..	..	1	11	8	..	16	4	20	..	..	1	6	5	..	6	8	14	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	8
	Adoni ..	31,445	..	..	..	17	3	..	8	12	20	..	..	..	6	4	..	6	8	14	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	10
	Hospet ..	17,671	..	..	..	4	1	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	7	2	..	2	7	9	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	9,457	..	..	..	5	2	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	8	..	..	3	4	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
North Arcot.	Vellore ..	48,746	..	..	2	37	7	..	15	21	36	..	..	..	65	7	..	14	18	32	..	..	..	3	1	3	1	22
	Gudiyattam ..	23,890	..	..	..	6	1	..	3	6	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5
	Walajapet ..	8,982	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	8	..	..	4	7	11	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	7
	Tiruvannamalai	23,244	..	..	..	18	1	..	5	8	13	..	..	..	32	4	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	15
	Tirappattur ..	10,378	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	1	13	6	..	11	6	17	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	7
	Vaniyambadi ..	20,468	..	..	1	7	3	..	8	3	11	..	..	..	6	3	..	3	6	9	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6
Chittoor ..	Tirupati* ..	16,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	Chittoor ..	16,709	..	..	1	10	1	..	8	6	13	..	..	..	6	..	..	7	4	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8
	Salem ..	39,153	..	..	..	26	2	..	11	27	38	..	..	3	68	7	..	51	57	108	..	2	57	6	7	2	1	31
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ..	47,903	..	..	21	30	..	..	27	14	41	..	1	6	61	1	..	47	48	95	..	..	63	3	27	..	2	27
	Dharapuram ..	17,826	..	..	..	7	..	..	3	4	7	..	..	1	8	2	..	4	7	11	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	7
	Erode ..	34,701	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	1	14	1	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	4	3	2	1	6
	Udumalpet ..	10,445	..	..	..	6	2	..	6	1	8	..	..	1	11	3	..	6	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Tirupur ..	8,429	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Nilgiris, The.	Ootacamund ..	18,826	..	..	5	6	3	6	7	14	21	1	..	4	10	3	11	8	20	28	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	4
	Coonoor ..	9,353	..	..	2	8	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	1	3	2	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	1	1	14	1	4
South Kanara.	Mangalore ..	43,412	..	..	7	18	3	1	8	13	23	..	..	3	11	2	..	12	3	15	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	12
Malabar ..	Tellicherry ..	28,239	..	..	2	11	6	..	13	8	22	..	..	2	6	6	..	3	11	15	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	12
	Calicut ..	78,417	..	..	1	84	34	..	20	38	58	..	..	3	40	28	..	25	23	51	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	38
	Palghat ..	41,318	..	..	..	28	13	..	22	19	41	..	..	1	23	8	..	16	16	32	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	24
	Cochin ..	20,823	..	..	1	1	1	..	3	3	6	..	1	4	2	2	..	2	7	9	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	4
	Cannanore ..	26,957	1	..	1	8	4	..	7	7	14	..	..	..	4	8	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	4
	Total ..	2,812,483	3	10	63	1,303	212	20	683	636	1,768	4	18	113	1,808	265	18	2149	1093	2,242	2	2	206	374	302	217	18	1,098

* Not returned.

Madras, 13th March 1921.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency for the week ending 25th December 1920.

Districts.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.									DEATHS.																				
			Class.						Total.			Class.						Total.			Causes.											
			European.	Eurasian.	Christian.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total.	European.	Eurasian.	Christian.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.					
Ganjam	Chicacole	17,852	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	5	1	6	..	..	..	2	0	..	..	4				
	Berhampur	31,426	..	..	..	5	1	1	0	1	10	..	..	..	9	..	..	5	4	9	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..				
	Parlakimedi*	18,270	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	43,419	..	..	..	21	..	..	10	11	21	..	..	..	10	..	..	13	7	20	..	..	..	2	11	2	..	0				
	Bimlipatam	9,314	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	0	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1				
	Vizianagram	37,510	..	..	..	29	..	..	14	15	29	..	..	..	33	..	..	14	18	32	..	..	..	5	11	1	0	12				
	Anakapalle	21,626	..	..	..	8	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	9	..	..	7	2	9	..	..	..	4	0	..	..	2				
Godavari	Cocanada	61,110	..	..	1	19	..	..	9	11	20	..	1	1	23	..	..	12	13	25	..	..	..	6	..	2	2	17				
	Rajahmundry	49,417	..	..	..	33	1	..	16	10	37	..	..	..	26	2	..	21	10	37	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	24				
	Peddapuram	16,436	..	..	..	6	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..				
Kistna	Ellore	43,531	..	..	..	22	5	..	21	10	31	..	..	..	12	2	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	12				
	Masulipatam	42,193	..	..	..	21	7	..	13	15	28	..	..	1	19	2	..	14	8	23	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	18				
	Bezwada	32,847	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	1	20	2	..	6	17	23	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	17				
	Pedakole	12,553	..	..	..	2	..	..	0	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	3				
Guntur	Guntur	43,812	..	..	..	20	6	..	14	12	26	..	..	3	16	6	..	11	14	25	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	21				
	Ongole*	18,286	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	Tenali	18,186	..	..	..	8	1	..	5	4	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	5	4	9	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	2				
Nellore	Narasaraopet*	8,743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	Nellore	39,246	..	..	1	17	5	..	7	16	23	..	..	..	21	5	..	12	16	28	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	20				
Madras	Madras	518,660	2	7	7	317	41	..	158	186	374	2	5	28	392	41	..	248	218	466	..	..	3	65	87	69	6	216				
Chingleput	Conjeevaram	53,851	..	..	..	33	2	..	24	11	35	..	..	..	20	..	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8				
	Chingleput	11,626	..	..	..	7	1	..	3	5	8	..	..	..	11	3	..	6	8	14	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	7				
	Cuddalore	35,574	..	..	1	33	2	..	22	14	36	..	..	2	28	4	..	10	15	25	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	24				
South Arcot	Chidambaram	21,327	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	13	1	..	9	7	16	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	11				
	Villupuram*	14,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	123,612	..	1	..	31	5	5	30	41	71	..	..	6	47	12	1	47	39	86	..	..	..	7	12	5	..	55				
	Srirangam	21,799	..	..	..	7	..	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	11	..	..	5	6	11	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	8				
	Karur	17,674	..	..	2	7	..	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	15	..	..	11	8	19	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	15				
Tanjore	Tanjore	60,551	..	..	1	24	5	..	10	13	23	..	..	..	37	3	..	19	24	43	..	..	..	13	3	3	1	21				
	Kumbakonam	51,547	..	..	1	27	..	..	16	12	28	..	..	1	37	..	..	17	21	38	..	1	..	6	4	1	..	27				
	Mayavaram	27,121	..	..	..	13	..	..	8	5	13	..	..	..	15	1	..	9	8	16	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	13				
	Negapatam	66,184	..	..	1	11	3	..	11	6	17	..	..	2	23	10	..	11	18	32	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	24				
	Mannargudi	31,893	..	..	..	13	1	..	9	6	15	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7				
	Tiruvalur	21,530	..	..	..	4	1	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	8	1	1	3	7	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5				
Madura	Madura	134,196	..	..	..	22	7	..	41	36	73	..	1	5	167	10	..	93	86	181	..	..	23	38	21	4	1	37				
	Periyakulam	18,718	..	..	1	15	5	..	5	12	17	..	..	2	13	..	..	4	9	13	..	..	..	3	5	1	..	9				
	Dindigul	25,092	..	..	4	15	5	..	8	13	21	..	..	1	11	1	..	4	7	11	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	7				
	Palni	15,211	..	..	..	8	4	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	10	..	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	8				
	Kodaikanal	2,965	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
	Bodinayakanur	20,181	..	..	..	8	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	1	38	8	..	10	32	42	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	2				

* Not received.

(Continued on next page.)

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the week ending 28th December 1920—*contd.*

Districts.	Municipal towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.									DEATHS.																
			Cases.						Total.			Cases.						Total.		Causes.								
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Others.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia.	Injuries.	All other causes.
Ramnad ..	Sivaliputtur ..	20,066	..	..	3	..	..	..	10	4	14	..	..	..	25	..	..	13	13	26	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	19
	Virudupatti ..	21,366	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	11	..	..	..	12	..	..	11	4	15	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	9
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	44,805	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	8	32	..	..	..	32	1	..	21	14	35	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	29
	Palamcottah ..	44,006	..	..	3	..	..	..	17	15	32	..	..	5	36	14	..	25	30	55	..	..	..	15	18	4	..	18
	Tuticorin ..	46,126	..	..	4	..	..	..	16	8	24	..	..	12	41	4	..	34	23	57	..	1	..	18	10	..	..	28
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	65,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	22	..	..	..	5	2	..	5	5	10	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	6
	Nandyal ..	16,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	2	3	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	17,807	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	11	..	..	..	6	2	..	5	7	12	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	4
	Proddatur ..	18,756	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	5	2	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	36,856	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	10	22	..	..	1	8	7	..	11	8	19	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	12
	Adoni ..	31,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	14	..	..	..	8	5	..	6	8	14	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	9
	Hospet ..	17,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	15	..	..	..	5	3	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	8,467	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
North Arcot.	Vellore ..	49,746	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	20	34	..	..	..	17	7	..	11	13	24	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	20
	Gudiyattam ..	28,390	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	9	25	..	..	..	16	6	..	9	11	20	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	7
	Walajapet ..	9,852	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
	Tiruvannamalai*	21,264	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tirupattur ..	10,470	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	Vaniyambadi ..	20,408	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	3	2	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2
Chittoor ..	Tirupati* ..	14,701	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chittoor ..	16,768	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	2	3	..	4	3	7	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	2
Salem ..	Salem ..	49,153	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	11	..	..	..	7	2	..	6	2	10	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	5
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	47,807	..	..	67	2	..	..	22	17	39	..	..	1	106	12	..	68	61	129	..	..	..	38	6	..	..	85
	Dharapuram ..	17,028	..	..	24	1	..	..	13	14	27	..	..	5	66	..	..	30	44	74	..	..	..	34	1	20	1	18
	Erode* ..	16,701	..	..	4	4	..	..	3	5	8	..	..	..	6	6	..	3	6	9	..	..	..	3	2	2	1	1
	Udumalpet ..	10,845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tiruppur ..	9,426	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	12	2	..	8	6	14	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	6
Nilgiris, The.	Ootacamund ..	15,820	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Coonoor ..	9,993	..	..	6	1	7	..	5	6	11	..	..	3	7	4	6	6	12	18	..	..	..	6	1	8	..	3
South Kanara.	Mangalore ..	48,412	..	..	6	18	4	..	11	17	28	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
																		7	5	12	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	8
Malabar ..	Tellicherry ..	28,256	..	..	2	11	2	..	9	14	23	..	..	1	10	4	..	10	6	16	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	11
	Cahcut ..	78,417	..	1	..	28	10	..	15	18	33	..	..	1	22	8	1	17	14	31	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	23
	Palghat ..	44,313	..	..	3	20	6	..	10	26	36	..	..	..	14	3	..	9	8	17	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	11
	Cochin ..	20,033	..	1	4	1	2	..	3	4	7	..	..	3	1	2	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	3
	Cannanore ..	28,057	..	..	..	6	9	..	11	6	17	..	..	6	6	..	..	7	4	11	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	4
	Total ..	2,612,453	2	11	68	1,276	225	16	361	786	1,087	3	7	86	1,714	227	9	1,038	1,002	2,040	5	5	121	306	261	183	28	1,039

* Not received.

Madras, 11th March 1921.

N. ANNAJI RAO,
for Sanitary Commissioner to the Govt. of Madras.

Statement showing Famine Statistics and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1896 to 12th March 1932.

(D = Deaths : S = Statistics.)

Year.		Anantapur.	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Cuddapah.	Cuddalore.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Nellore.	Salem.	South Arcot.	Tanjore.	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Coimbatore.	Nilgiris.	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Kanara.	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Coimbatore.	Nilgiris.	Ramnad.	Tinnevelly.	Vizagapatam.	Pudukkottai State.	Total.
First period (August 1896 to June 1901).	S	734																																			8,734
	D	364																																			2,666
Second period (July 1901 to June 1907).	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,616
	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	934
Third period (July 1907 to June 1911).	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,660
	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,370
Fourth period (July 1911 to June 1917).	S	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,488
	D	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,411
Fifth period (July 1917 to June 1921).	S	196	2,365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,776
	D	196	2,365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,008
Sixth period (July 1921 to June 1926).	S	5,992	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,921
	D	1,260	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,515
Seventh period (July 1926 to June 1931).	S	3,731	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,970
	D	1,264	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,956
Eighth period (July 1931 to June 1932).	S	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
	D	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
Ninth period (July 1932 to June 1937).	S	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500
	D	—	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500
Tenth period (July 1937 to June 1942).	S	971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	971
	D	971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	971
Eleventh period (July 1942 to June 1947).	S	54	354	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,410
	D	54	354	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,410
Twelfth period (July 1947 to June 1952).	S	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,810
	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,660
Thirteenth period (July 1952 to June 1957).	S	18	2,310	—	12,001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,732
	D	18	819	—	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	340
Fourteenth period (July 1962 to June 1967).	S	696	12,000	—	9,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,201
	D	696	12,000	—	1,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,367
Fifteenth period (July 1967 to June 1972).	S	2,000	2,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000
	D	2,000	2,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,000
Sixteenth period (July 1972 to June 1977).	S	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
Seventeenth period (July 1977 to June 1982).	S	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
Eighteenth period (July 1982 to June 1987).	S	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
Nineteenth period (July 1987 to June 1992).	S	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
Twentieth period (July 1992 to March 1997).	S	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
Twenty-first period (April 1997 to March 2002).	S	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
Twenty-second period (April 2002 to March 2007).	S	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
Twenty-third period (April 2007 to March 2012).	S	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
Twenty-fourth period (April 2012 to March 2017).	S	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
Twenty-fifth period (April 2017 to March 2022).	S	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
Twenty-sixth period (April 2022 to March 2027).	S	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
Twenty-seventh period (April 2027 to March 2032).	S	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
	D	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000
Grand Total	S	34,000	60,000	—	40,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	210,000
	D	34,000	60,000	—	40,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164,000

Statement showing PLAGUE SEIZURES AND DEATHS in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for week ending 12th March 1921 as compared with two previous weeks

District, town and port.	Reported during the week ending 26th February 1921.						Reported during the week ending 5th March 1921.						Reported during the week ending 12th March 1921.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur District																		
North Arcot district																		
Salary mistrict																		
Salary town																		
Chingleput district																		
Chittoor district																		
Coimbatore district																		
Coimbatore town																		
Cuddapah district																		
Cuddapah town																		
Ganjam district																		
Gumsur district																		
Godavari district																		
Cocanada town and port																		
Guntur district																		
Kistna district																		
Kurnool district																		
Madras City																		
Madura district																		
Madura town																		
Mangalore town																		
Masulipatam town																		
Nellore district																		
Palni town																		
Periyakulam town																		
Salem district																		
Salem town																		
Tanjore district																		
Tanjore town																		
Tinnevelly district																		
Tinnevelly town																		
Trichinopoly district																		
Trichinopoly town																		
Tuticorin town																		
Vizagapatam district																		
Vizagapatam town																		
Vizianagaram district																		
Vizianagaram town																		
Vizagapatam port																		
Yanam district																		
Yanam town																		
Yanam port																		
Total ...																		

Madras, 12th March 1921.

G. G. GIFFARD, Major-General, I.M.S.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras (Sanitary).

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery in and for Fort St. George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court-house of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the fourth day of April ensuing the date hereof at ten forty five o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort St. George or the Town of Madras or the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependent thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place above mentioned and not to depart without leave.

Dated this 2nd day of March 1921.

M. O. T. MUTHIAH CHETTY,
Sheriff of Madras.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

Mr Elder Ghat Barlar, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Hosur Division.
Muhammad Zindah Sahib Muhajir, Khan Sahib, Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore.
M.R Ry. Dinabhanda Palo Gora, Revenue Divisional Officer, Berhampur.

Under section 138 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

M.R Ry, Mangalore Ramachandar Avargal, District Munsif, Vayitri.

High Court, Madras,
9th March 1921.

G. S. WHITE,
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under section 10 of the Madras Civil Courts Act III of 1873 and in pursuance of the notification of Government No 138, dated 24th February 1921, published at page 211 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st March 1921, the District Judge hereby notifies that the Court of the Additional Subordinate Judge of Vizagapatam shall have and exercise local jurisdiction over the village of Nellimukku in the Vizagapatam taluk and over no other area and that the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Vizagapatam shall continue to have and exercise local jurisdiction over the District Munsifs of Yellamanchili Chodavaram and Vizianagram and over the Munsif of Vizagapatam except the said village of Nellimukku.

O. G. MACKAY,
Acting District Judge.

Vizagapatam, 1st March 1921.

Under the provisions of section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the following addition to the Civil Rules of Practice is published for the information of all persons interested; and it is hereby notified that the said addition as well as any objections to or suggestions relating to it, which may be received from any person interested in the matter, will be taken into consideration by the High Court on or after the 28th March 1921.—

AMENDMENT OF THE CIVIL RULES OF PRACTICE.

Rule 49.—*Add* the following words to the second sentence in sub-rule (2) after the word "thereof":—

"or at such other rates as may be prescribed by the District Judge with the previous sanction of the High Court."

High Court, Madras,
1st February 1921.

By virtue of the powers conferred by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, XV of 1882, and the Acts amending the said Act, and of all other powers hereto enabling, the High Court hereby makes the following addition to the Rules of the Small Cause Court, 1912, viz.:—

Insert the following as Rule 21-A of Order XXI:—

Decree of another Court transferred for execution.

Where a decree of another court is transferred for execution to the court and the decree-holder does not, within six months from the date of the transfer, apply for the execution thereof, the court shall certify the fact that no application for execution has been made to the court which passed the decree and shall return the decree to that court.

(Signed) J. P. WALLIS, *Chief Justice.*
" W. S. AYLING,
" F. D. P. OLDFIELD,
" T. SADASIVA AYYAR,
" C. G. SPENCER,
" V. M. COUTTS TROTTER,
" W. W. PHILLIPS, } *Judges.*
" O. NAPIER,
" C. V. KUMARASWAMI SASTRI,
" C. KRISHNAN,
" V. RAMESAM,
" C. E. ODGERS,

F. C. BUTLER,
Registrar.

High Court, Madras,
4th February 1921.

H-5

ELECTION PETITIONS.

The copy of the following petition is published under rule 31, sub-rule (2), clause (b), of the Madras Electoral Rules :—

MEMORANDUM OF ELECTION INQUIRY PETITION.

(Under rule 30 of the Electoral Rules)

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

V. P. Paskirisami Pillai, son of Venga Pillai, residing at Negapatam, Tanjore district	Petitioner.
(1) Rao Bahadur Venkatramier, son of Kamal Sahaiar, Pleader, Negapatam, Tanjore district	1st Respondent.
(2) T. Somasundara Mudaliyar, son of Tyagaraja Mudaliyar, Tiravalur, Tanjore district	2nd do.
(3) Rao Bahadur Appasami Vandayar, son of Veeraya Vandayar, Tanjore	3rd do.
(4) M. O. R. Manickam Pillai, son of Ramasami Pillai, Negapatam	4th do.
(5) V. S. Satyappa Pillai, son of Subramania Pillai, Negapatam	5th do
(6) T. K. Sivaramier, son of Krishnaier, Pleader, Kumbakonam	6th do
(7) A. T. Venkatanarayana Pillai, Municipal Councillor, Kumbakonam	7th do.
(8) Rao Bahadur K. G. Srinivasa Mudaliyar, son of Gopala Mudaliyar, Mannargudi	8th do.
(9) N. Abathsahaya Ayyar, son of Narayanasami Ayyar, Village Accountant, Kumbakonam taluk	9th do.
(10) N. R. Samiappa Mudaliyar, son of Ramalinga Mudaliyar, Nadambaisse, Tirumalpandi	10th do
(11) S. Natesa Ayyar, son of Sitharama Ayyar, Vakil, Kumbakonam	11th do
(12) T. M. C. Kuppusami Vandayar, son of Muthukumarasami Vandayar, Tanjore	12th do.
(13) Saminatha Mudaliyar, son of Vyapuri Mudaliyar, Kumbakonam.	13th do.

(The above candidates have been added as respondents in accordance with Rule 33 of the Electoral Rules)

The humble petition of Venga Pillai Paskirisami Pillai, candidate No. 10 of the Tanjore Rural Non-Muhammadan constituency.

1. SHOWETH,—That the petitioner and the abovenamed respondents were candidates for election by the Non-Muhammadan Rural Constituency of the Tanjore district.

2. That, in accordance with the electoral rules, an election for the Non-Muhammadan general constituency seats of the Tanjore district for the Madras Legislative Council was arranged to be held on the 30th November 1920.

3. The Government by an order, dated the 24th November 1920, authorized the extension of polling from the 30th November to the 3rd December, both days inclusive, in places where polling began on the 30th November and from the 4th to 7th December in places where polling did not commence on the 30th November. On account of the heavy floods and breaches in Tanjore district caused by the rains in the month of November, the Government thought fit to extend the time of polling with a view to enable the voters of the affected parts of the district to exercise their franchise; otherwise a large body of voters would have been prevented from voting.

4. In many of the polling stations of this district polling took place from the 30th November to 3rd December. But in Pattukkottai and Arantangi taluks which were seriously affected by the heavy floods polling took place only for a day (i.e.) on the 30th November.

5. The petitioner was informed by his election agent that the polling boxes in Pattukkottai division comprising 18 polling stations were removed on the 30th November and that the polling did not continue on the subsequent days up to 7th December as announced in the Government order. On the other hand in municipal areas which were not affected by the floods polling was continued from the 30th November to 3rd December 1920 both days inclusive.

6. The petitioner submits that the voters in the above two taluks were not benefited by the order of extension and that he has a very large number of supporters in these taluks. Further the list of voters clearly shows that out of the total number of 8,900 voters only about 200 are Brahman voters and the rest were non-Brahman voters.

7. It is a well-known fact that the election was fought not all over the Presidency on the Brahman non-Brahman issue. The petitioner expected that something like 40 to 50 per cent. of the voters would record their votes in his favour. If the polling had continued for three more days in the said taluks, as in the other parts of the district, the petitioner has every chance of success in the election; as a matter, he will secure more votes than Mr. K. S. Venkataramana Ayyar who succeeded only by a small majority of 227 votes, being the difference between 5,186 votes secured by Mr. K. S. Venkataramana Ayyar and 5,059 votes secured by the petitioner. The petitioner therefore submits that he was seriously handicapped and prejudiced by the non-extension of polling in the said taluks and that the election which did not afford an opportunity for a very large mass of voters is not a true and free election.

8. The petitioner understands that the cross (×) marks made below the last line of the ballot paper were counted in favour of Mr. K. S. Venkataramana Ayyar contrary to the rules and procedure of counting.

9. The unlimited ink marks which were impressed on the corresponding portion of the ballot paper when folded, were also counted in favour of Mr. K. S. Venkataramana Ayyar, which ought to have been invalidated.

10. On the 7th December 1920, the Collector himself announced that the petitioner had a majority of 872 and odd votes over Mr. K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, and that the ballot papers of Negapatam and Tiruvalur municipalities alone remained to be counted. The total number of voters who recorded their votes on the following day amounted to 3,654 in favour of Mr. T. Somasundara Mudaliyar alone, the second respondent, besides many more voters who recorded their votes in favour of the other candidates. But a perusal of the list of voters would show that there were about 2,700 voters in the aforesaid municipalities.

12. Under the above circumstances, the petitioner submits that the ballot papers were not properly and accurately counted and that by reason of the irregularities in the conduct of election in the Pattukkottai division the majority of voters have been prevented from electing the petitioner.

12. The petitioner therefore prays that the Election Commissioners will be pleased—

(a) To inquire into this petition.

(b) To order a recounting of votes as regards Mr. K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, the first respondent.

(c) To declare the petitioner elected in the place of Mr. K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, if after scrutiny the petitioner were found to have secured more votes than the first respondent.

(d) To set aside the election as a whole on account of the irregularities in the conduct of election in the Tanjore district.

(e) To grant all or any or such other reliefs the Commissioners may think fit.

Dated this 16th day of December 1920.

V. P. PACHAIYAPPA MUDALIYAR,
K. C. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Counsel for Petitioner.

I do hereby declare that the facts stated above are true to my knowledge, information and belief.

V. P. PACHAIYAPPA MUDALIYAR,
Petitioner.

The copy of the following petition is published under rule 34, sub-rule (2), clause (b), of the Madras Electoral Rules.—

MEMORANDUM OF ELECTION INQUIRY PETITION.
(Under rule 30 of the Electoral Rules.)

SUPPLEMENTARY PETITION TO THE ORIGINAL PETITION SUBMITTED ON 16TH DECEMBER 1920.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

V. P. Pachaiyappa Mudaliyar	*Petitioner.*
Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar and twelve others ..	*Respondents.*

V. P. Pachaiyappa Mudaliyar, son of Venku Pillai, residing at Negapatam, Tanjore district.	Petitioner.
(1) Rao Bahadur Venkatarama Ayyar, son of Kamal Seshayyar, Pleader, Negapatam, Tanjore district.	1st Respondent.
(2) T. Somasundara Mudaliyar, son of Tyagaraja Mudaliyar, Tiruvalur, Tanjore district.	2nd do.
(3) Rao Bahadur Appasamy Vandayar, son of Venkayya Vandayar, Tanjore	3rd do.
(4) M. G. R. Manickam Pillai, son of Ramaswami Pillai, Negapatam	4th do.
(5) V. S. Sattayappa Pillai, son of Subrahmanya Pillai, Negapatam	5th do.
(6) T. K. Sivaramayyar, son of Krishna Ayyar, Pleader, Kumbakonam	6th do.
(7) A. T. Venkatanarayana Pillai, Municipal Councillor, Kumbakonam.	7th do.
(8) Rao Bahadur K. G. Srinivasa Mudaliyar, son of Gopala Mudaliyar, Mannargudi.	8th do.
(9) N. Abathsakaya Ayyar, son of Narayanaswami Ayyar, village accountant, Kumbakonam taluk	9th do.
(10) N. R. Samiappa Mudaliyar, son of Ramalinga Mudaliar, Nadumbalam, Tiruturaipundi.	10th do.
(11) S. Natesa Ayyar, son of Sitarama Ayyar, Vakil, Kumbakonam	11th do.
(12) T. M. C. Kuppuswami Vandayar, son of Muthukumaraswami Vandayar, Tanjore	12th do.
(13) Swaminatha Mudaliyar, son of Vyapuri Mudaliyar, Kumbakonam	13th do.

The humble supplementary petition of Vaega Pachiriswami Pillai, candidate No. (10) of the Tanjore rural Non-Mahommadan constituency.

SHOWETH,—1. The petitioner submits that the removal of the polling stations at Thappalampuliyur and Thittacherry and other places is irregular and unwarranted by law and that the time allowed for polling in many places were not regularly observed.

2. The petitioner submits that the Returning Officer did not give proper directions to the voters as to the proper way of recording their votes in respect of the reservation of one seat to a non-Brahmin.

3. The petitioner submits that the proviso, rule 12, clause (7), is against the spirit of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendation and that no advantage or guarantee is given to non-Brahmins if the non-Brahmin candidate who gets the largest number of votes were declared elected to the reserved seat.

4. The petitioner therefore prays that the Election Commissioners will be pleased—

(a) to inquire into this petition,

(b) to set aside the election as a whole on account of the irregularities in the conduct of election in the Tanjore district

(c) to order a recounting of votes as regards Mr. K. S. Venkataramma Ayyar, the first respondent,

(d) to declare the petitioner elected in the place of Mr. K. S. Venkataramma Ayyar if after scrutiny the petitioner were found to have secured more votes than the first respondent,

(e) to grant all or any or other reliefs the Commissioners may think fit.

V. P. PACHIRIWAMY PILLAI,
Petitioner.

K. O. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Counsel for petitioner.

23rd December 1920.

I do hereby declare that the facts above stated are true to my knowledge, information and belief.

V. P. PACHIRIWAMY PILLAI,
Petitioner.

The copy of the following petition is published under rule 34, sub-rule (2), clause (3 of the Madras Electoral Rules:—

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.

Humble petition of the undersigned electors of the Indian Christian Constituency of the South Western Group of districts of the Madras Presidency.—Dated 21st December 1920.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—That your petitioners are some of the Indian Christian electors of South Kanara district who took part in the recent election held on the 30th November 1920 for the selection of a candidate for the Madras Legislative Council on behalf of the Indian Christian Electorate.

2. That this being the first occasion in which the Indian Christians were accorded by Government the valued privilege of communal representation they were naturally anxious to exercise their franchise to the best advantage of the community and return to the Council the candidate the most competent to represent it in the Council.

3. That at first five candidates came forward to stand for the election, viz., (1) Mr. J. H. A. Mascarenhas, B.A., LL.B., (2) Mr. A. E. C. Gonsalves, B.A., B.L., (3) Mr. F. F. Fernandes, Vakil, Udipi, (4) Mr A. J. Lobo, B.A., B.L., Government Pleader, and (5) Rai Saheb E. C. M. Mascarenhas, Retired Forest Officer.

4. That subsequently three of the candidates Nos. (1), (2) and (3) named above withdrew in favour of the fourth Mr. A. J. Lobo, as they considered him to be the most competent of the five candidates. The contest accordingly narrowed itself to one between Mr. E. C. M. Mascarenhas and Mr. A. J. Lobo and the result of the election held on the 30th ultimo was that Mr. Mascarenhas secured 823 votes whilst Mr. Lobo got 795, the former winning by the narrow majority of 28 votes, 50 votes being declared invalid by the Returning Officer.

5. That petitioners assert that if Mr. E. C. M. Mascarenhas was left to himself and the voters allowed to exercise their independent discretion and not interfered with by others Mr. Mascarenhas could not have possibly secured a litha of the votes that he got as the day of election wherein are the bulk of the electors.

6. That Mr. Mascarenhas made common cause with the Roman Catholic Clergy of this district through Dr. L. P. Fernandes, the Medical Officer in charge of Father Muller's Charitable Institutions at Kankanady, and the Vice-Chairman of the Mangalore municipality and in collusion with them actively carried on a systematic campaign to influence the Christian electors of all the five districts concerned.

7. That with this object in view on 25th May 1920, Mr. Mascarenhas secured a letter from the Bishop of Mangalore recommending his candidature to the Roman Catholic voters of the constituency and had the same printed and translated in the different vernaculars and circulated broadcast to all the Christian voters of the five districts. Armed with this letter Dr. Fernandes and Mr. Mascarenhas and some others went about from parish to parish in this district and in collusion with the Vicars of the several Roman Catholic parishes made the voters to believe that they would be rendered an object of divine displeasure or of spiritual censure if they did not vote for Mr. Mascarenhas who was openly declared by them to be the Bishop's nominee.

8. That to further the candidature of Mr Mascarenhas Dr. Fernandes made full use of his position as Vice-Chairman of the Mangalore municipality and as the Chief Medical Officer of Father Muller's Charitable Institutions to influence the voters. There is ample evidence to prove that he personally went to many voters in this district and by all sorts of misrepresentations, falsehoods and lodgement is succeeded in tampering with several of them and in extorting promises from them that they would vote for Mr. Mascarenhas. He succeeded also in preventing some who wanted to vote for Mr Lobo from going in the polling station to vote. Several of the staff of Father Muller's Hospital and even the Hospital Chaplain went about to put pressure on the electors on behalf of Mr. Mascarenhas.

9. That on 5th September 1920 Dr. Fernandes convened a meeting of the local voters near the hospital at Kankanady for the purpose of influencing the electors and the proceedings of the meeting which he has himself printed and published broadcast throughout the district will satisfy the Government as to the illegal attempts made by Mr. Mascarenhas and Dr. Fernandes and the wrongful

methods adopted by them to influence the voters. This printed publication circulated so widely amongst the ignorant voters principally in the mufassal stations has had the desired effect of good deal prejudicing some of the voters against the rival candidate.

10. That further several of the parish priests who wield not a little influence with the ignorant and uneducated voters in the rural parts of this district openly induced their parishioners to vote for Mr. Mascarenhas which they would not have done if left to themselves. They were told that the Bishop recommended the candidature of Mr. Mascarenhas and that they would incur the displeasure of Dr. Fernandes and of themselves and would get into difficulties as regards admission and treatment in the hospital if they did not vote for him. Some of these priests went to the length of openly expressing from the pulpit the candidature of Mr. Mascarenhas and calling upon them to vote for him. Voters were sent for by them and persuaded not to vote for the rival candidate.

11. That some of the parish priests even attended the polling stations on the day of election and tried to influence the voters there. Their open interference with the voters and the way in which they attempted to tamper with them was noticed by some of the polling officers, one of whom had to rebuke one of the priests for his conduct at the polling station on the 30th November. One or two priests even acted as authorised agents for Mr. Mascarenhas at the polling stations and it may be seen whether in their presence it is possible for the voters to go against the wishes of their parish priests and to exercise their independent discretion as against their parochial superiors.

12. That not only in this district but in the other four districts also Roman Catholic priests were made by Dr. Fernandes and Mr. Mascarenhas to actively influence the voters and make them to vote for Mr. Mascarenhas. In Chowghat south Malabar the Administrator in charge of the Syrian Catholic Diocese was made to issue a circular to all the parishes under his jurisdiction that they should vote for him. The several illegal ways in which these voters were influenced by the parish priests and how far they succumbed to these evil influences will be fully proved by reliable evidence which will be placed at the time of enquiry before the Commissioners appointed by Your Excellency.

13. In the matter of this election petitioners aver that Mr. Mascarenhas the candidate now declared elected and Dr. Fernandes his unauthorised agent and some others have been guilty of the most flagrant violation and defiance of the Electoral Rules laid down by Government and they have been guilty of corrupt practices. To name only a few—

(a) Undue influence on the part of Mr. Mascarenhas and of his agents, viz.—

(1) Dr. Fernandes.

(2) Mr. Felix Albuquerque, son-in-law of the candidate.

(3) Messrs. John J. Fernandes, L. P. Fernandes, Doris Brito and Rev. Father Emmanuel Fernandes, close relatives of Dr. Fernandes.

(4) Rathnal John, the contractor under Dr. Fernandes.

(5) Messrs. Piedade D'Souza and Minnie Coelho and one Periera, employees of Fr. Muller's Hospital under Dr. Fernandes.

(6) Mr. D. Mathias, a longstanding patient and an intimate friend of Dr. Fernandes.

(7) Messrs John Francis Alva, A. M. Mathias, Piedade Saldhana, intimate friends and indebted to Dr. Fernandes.

(8) Rev. Fathers C. P. Gonsalves, S. J., Frank Pereira, D. Mathias, Greg Lobo, P. R. D'Souza, A. J. E. Vas, J. L. D'Souza, A. J. D'Souza, G. A. D'Souza, F. Lyons, J. S. Sequera and Rev. Fr. Everett of Coonoor and Rev. Fr. Cockeen of Katapadi and the Rev. Vicar of Puliyur Church, Chowghat, and several other priests both of this district and of Malabar and Coimbatore whose names will be disclosed at the time of the enquiry.

(b) That further Mr. Mascarenhas and his agents Dr. Fernandes, Mr. John, J. Fernandes, Mr. L. P. Fernandes, Mr. Doris Brito, Mr. Alex Pais of Bombay and some others have printed and published several open letters, circulars and pamphlets with the connivance or knowledge of Mr. Mascarenhas and of Dr. Fernandes of a most scurrilous nature containing false and malicious statements reflecting against the personal character and conduct of the rival candidate. These falsehoods and imputations have been made and published with no other object than to poison the minds of the electors and to prejudice them against the rival candidate and two or three circulars of a similar nature have also been issued without the publisher's name. Most of these pamphlets and open letters were got translated by Mr Mascarenhas and his agents in the several vernaculars of the five districts and distributed broadcast amongst voters and non-voters, Christians and Non-Christians, amongst officials and non-officials with the sinister purpose of influencing the electors as against the rival candidate. Ample evidence will be produced before the Commissioners that these pamphlets printed here and elsewhere and circulated in all the five districts did actually prejudice the voters against one candidate and made them to vote for another.

(c) That gratification in cash or in kind was freely offered to several of the voters and received by some of them, by Mr. Mascarenhas and his agents with the object of inducing some of the electors to vote for Mr. Mascarenhas.

(d) That further for both drafting and printing the publications aforesaid and for holding public meetings and for other election purposes large expenses have been incurred by Dr. Fernandes and by Messrs. John J. Fernandes, Felix Albuquerque, L. P. Fernandes and Doris Brito without the written authorisation of either of the candidates and without their written consent.

(e) That moreover against the rules laid down conveyances were hired on the day of election by Mr. Mascarenhas and his agents to bring down the voters from their houses to the several polling stations and back so as to induce them directly or indirectly to give their votes in favour of Mr. Mascarenhas.

14. That in several other respects also which will be particularised and laid before the Commissioners at the time of enquiry this election is vitiated and liable to be set aside.

15. That further petitioners have reason to think that mistakes might have crept in sorting and in the counting of the ballot papers and in the scrutiny of the invalid votes and in the interest of justice it is prayed that the ballot papers may again be scrutinized as also the voting papers declared invalid.

16. It is prayed in the circumstances above stated Your Excellency may be pleased to direct an enquiry into this election and on the receipt of the report by the Commissioners Your Excellency may be pleased to set aside the election of Mr. Rai Sahib R. C. M. Mascarenhas to the Madras Legislative Council who is the respondent to this petition.

17. Petitioners have deposited Rs. 2,000, the security for costs, in the local treasury and the deposit receipt is herewith produced along with this petition.

18. It is prayed also that Your Excellency will be pleased to order the enquiry to be held at Coimbatore as it would not only subserve to the convenience of the parties concerned and of the several witnesses to be examined during the enquiry from the five districts concerned but also rendered necessary by the circumstance that on account of the priestly influence it would be extremely difficult to get witnesses to give evidence should they be examined in South Kanara or in Malabar, both of which districts are within the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Mangalore. It is submitted that if the enquiry is held at Madras it would be highly inconvenient to the witnesses and all concerned in view of the long distance and the heavy expense which would be involved thereby.

(Signed) 1. John P. Siqueira, B.A., B.L., Vakil, Mangalore, son of late Mr. S. Siqueira, residing at Field View, Codialbail, Mangalore.
(") 2. J. H. A. Mascarenhas, B.A., BL.B., High Court Vakil and Municipal Councillor, son of the late Mr. F. J. Mascarenhas, residing at Mangalore.
(") 3. A. A. Tellis, son of John Joseph Tellis, landowner, Falnir, Mangalore
(") 4. M. G. Brito, son of the late Mr. N. Brito, landholder residing in Rose Villa, Mangalore.
(") 5. J. Pais, coffee planter, Mangalore.
(") 6. S. J. Abreo, landholder, son of Mr. C. S. M. Abreo, Retired Magistrate, Mangalore.
(") 7. D. R. Baptist, son of Sebastian Baptist, landholder, Bandoore, Mangalore.
(") 8. P. J. Mascarenhas, son of Manuel Mascarenhas, landholder of Bandoor, Mangalore.
(") 9. B. B. Mathias, son of J. M. Mathias, coffee planter, Belmanna, South Kanara.
(") 10. Alexander Tellis, landlord, son of Santiago Tellis, residing at Faloir.
(") 11. J. G. Saldanha, landholder, son of L. F. B. Saldanha, residing in the town of Mangalore.
(") 12. J. M. Peris, son of Mathew Peris, landlord, Hosabetta, Karkal taluk.
(") 13. M. Alvares, High Court Pleador, Mangalore
(") 14. J. F. Brito, landholder, Mangalore.
(") 15. J. Lobo, Retired District Munsif, Mangalore.
(") 16. M. Das, landholder, Mangalore, son of Late Das.
(") 17. Syl. E. Rego, son of M. D. G. Rego, landowner, Derebail village, Mangalore.
(") 18. F. D'Souza, Proprietor, Weaving Establishment, son of Mr. Manuel D'Souza, Bandoor, Mangalore.
(") 19. Joseph Viegas, son of Domingo Viegas, general merchant, Market Road, Mangalore.
(") 20. R. S. Lobo, son of J. Lobo, landholder, residing in Codialbail, East ward, Mangalore.
(") 21. J. A. M. Periera, son of Pedro Periera Perera, Building Harapanketta, landlord, Mangalore.
(") 22. A. Joshua, Joint Proprietor, Messrs. L. Joshua & Sons, Bolmatha, Mangalore.
(") 23. I. L. Joshua, Managing Proprietor, L. Joshua & Sons, Mangalore Municipal Councillor.
(") 24. F. X. Lobo, Retired Station-house Officer and landlord, Mangalore.

We, the petitioners abovenamed, do declare that all the facts stated in the several paragraphs are true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Mangalore, 21st December 1920.

(1) John P. Siqueira.
(2) J. H. A. Mascarenhas.
(3) A. A. Tellis.
(4) M. J. Britto.
(5) J. Pais.
(6) S. J. Abreo.
(7) D. R. Baptist.
(8) P. J. Mascarenhas.
(9) B. B. Mathias.
(10) Alexander Tellis.
(11) J. G. Saldanha.
(12) J. M. Peris.
(13) M. Alvares.
(14) J. F. Brito.
(15) J. Lobo.
(16) M. Das.
(17) Syl. E. Rego.
(18) F. D'Souza.
(19) Joseph Viegas.
(20) R. S. Lobo.
(21) J. A. M. Periera.
(22) A. Joshua.
(23) I. L. Joshua.
(24) F. X. Lobo.

High Court, Madras,
10th March 1921.

C. K. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
First Assistant Registrar, Original Side

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION, APRIL 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the examination for pass certificates of the first grade, under the Legal Practitioners Act, XVIII of 1879, will be held at the Law College Hall, Madras, on Monday the 18th April 1921 and the three following days.

2. The hours of examination will be in accordance with the time-table given below :—

1921.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	2 to 5 p.m.
Monday, the 18th April.	Civil Procedure Code and Law of Evidence.	Law of Landlord and Tenant and Transfer of Property.
Tuesday, the 19th ,,	Criminal Procedure Code and Law of Evidence.	Law of Contracts.
Wednesday, the 20th ,,	Indian Penal Code	Laws of Torts and Easements.
Thursday, the 21st ,,	Hindu Law	....

High Court, Madras,
28th February 1921.

G. S. WHITE,
Secretary, Pleadership Examination Board.

APPRENTICES' EXAMINATION, APRIL 1921.

Candidates for the ensuing Apprentices' Examination are informed that the examination will be held in the Christian College Hall on Saturday, the 30th April 1921, as follows :—

1921	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	2 to 5 p.m.
Saturday, 30th April	.. Practice and Procedure (Civil)	.. Procedure (Criminal).

2. Candidates will be allowed to answer certain questions with the aid of books. They may bring with them any or all of the following books on the morning of the 30th April 1921 :—

(i) The Rules of the High Court, Original Side, 1905.
(ii) Do do. Appellate Side.
(iii) The Civil Rules of Practice, 1905.
(iv) The text of the Civil Procedure Code

And in the afternoon of the same day, the text of the Criminal Procedure Code

N.B.—No book should contain any notes of any sort, manuscript or printed. If any candidate brings with him a book containing notes, he will be liable to disqualification

The use of the above books will be allowed in answering the questions in the second half of each of the above papers.

Candidates on entering the examination room will leave their books in charge of the examination Superintendent At 12 noon and 4 p.m. the answers to the questions for which no books are permitted will be collected New answer books will then be distributed and candidates will, without leaving their seats, receive their permitted books from the Superintendent.

3. Candidates coming to the examination room after 10-30 a.m. or 2-30 p.m. will not be admitted.

4. No candidate will be permitted to leave the examination room till after 10-30 a.m. or 2-30 p.m and a candidate once quitting the examination room will not be again admitted.

5. Candidates are requested not to spoil the floor by throwing ink, etc They should not detach any sheets from their answer books.

High Court, Madras,
4th March 1921.

G. S. WHITE,
Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

The High Court and the office of Registrar will be closed from Monday the 16th May to Sunday the 24th July 1921, both days included Arrangements for the disposal of urgent work will be notified later.

High Court, Madras,
8th March 1921.

F. G BUTLER,
Registrar.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

(1) District and Sessions Court of Ganjam and the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Berhampur.	For two months from Monday the 25th April 1921 to Saturday the 25th June 1921 (both days inclusive).
(2) District Munsif's Courts of Aska, Berhampur and Sompeta.	For six weeks from Monday the 25th April 1921 to Saturday the 4th June 1921 (both days inclusive).
(3) Principal and Additional District Munsif's Courts of Chicacole.	For six weeks from Monday the 16th May to Saturday the 25th June 1921 (both days inclusive).

2. During the adjournment no plaint, petition or other paper will be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

S. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR,
Acting District and Sessions Judge.

Chittapur, 19th February 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court, Chingleput, and the Subordinate Judge's Court, Chingleput, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 2nd May to Saturday the 2nd July 1921 both days inclusive and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Chingleput (Principal and Additional), Pounamallee and Tiruvallur for six weeks from Monday the 2nd May to Saturday the 11th June 1921 both days inclusive and the Court of the District Munsif of Conjeeveram for six weeks from Monday the 23rd May to Saturday the 2nd July 1921 both days inclusive.

2. No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournment but arrangement will be made for granting copies of judgment, etc., provided that such applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the station during the vacation should be made to the High Court, Madras.

R. A. JENKINS,
District and Sessions Judge.

Chinglepot, 17th February 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual vacation as follows:—

(1) The District and Sessions Court of Chittoor and the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Chittoor.	For two months from Monday, the 25th April to Saturday, the 25th June 1921, both days inclusive.
(2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Chittoor, Madanapalle and Tirupati.	For six weeks from Monday, the 25th April to Saturday, the 4th June 1921, both days inclusive.
(3) The Court of the District Munsif of Shelinghur.	For six weeks from Monday, the 16th May to Saturday, the 25th June 1921, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment plaints, petitions and other papers will not be received Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees and other papers, provided applications for such copies have been presented before the commencement of the recess.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the station should be made to the High Court, Madras.

M. G. SYKES,
District and Sessions Judge.

Chittoor, 3rd March 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore	For two months from Monday the 25th April 1921 to Saturday the 25th June 1921 (both days inclusive).
The Subordinate Judge's Court, Gotacamund	
The Subordinate Judge's Court, Coimbatore	
The Official Receiver's Court, Coimbatore	
The District Munsif's Court, Gudalur, the Nilgiris ..	
The Principal District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore ..	For six weeks from Monday the 25th April to Sunday the 5th June 1921 (both days inclusive).
The Additional District Munsif's Court, Coimbatore ..	
The Principal District Munsif's Court, Erode	
The Additional District Munsif's Court, Erode ..	
The District Munsif's Court, Udumalpet	
The District Munsif's Court, Kollegal	
The District Munsif's Court, Tirupur	For four weeks from Monday the 25th April to Sunday the 22nd May 1921 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies, arrangements will be made by such court.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court

J. J. COTTON,
District and Sessions Judge.

Coimbatore, 3rd March 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court, Karnool, will be adjourned for the midsummer vacation for two months from Monday, the 25th day of April, to Saturday the 25th day of June 1921, both days inclusive, and the District Munsif's Courts of Karnool, Markapur and Nandyal, for six weeks from Monday the 25th day of April to Saturday, the 4th day of June 1921, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made—

(1) for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment;

(2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc.; and

(3) for the due service and return to the High Court of the notices issued to respondents

4. Urgent applications for bail, during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess, should be made to the High Court.

J. C. M. FOWLER,
District and Sessions Judge.

Karnool, 28th February 1921.

It is notified hereby that the District and Sessions Court of Madura and the Courts of the Subordinate Judges of Madura and Dindigul and those of the First and Second Additional Subordinate Judges of Madura will be closed for the annual vacation from 25th April 1921 to 28th June 1921, both days included

2. The Courts of the District Munsifs of Madura Town, Madura Taluk, Melur, Tirumangalam, Dindigul and Kodaikanal will be closed for six weeks from 25th April 1921 to 4th June 1921, both days included.

3. The Courts of the District Munsifs of Palni and Periyakulam will be closed for six weeks from 16th May 1921 to 24th June 1921, both days included,

4. No plaint, petition, or other paper will be received during the vacation.

5. Due provision will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders are entitled, provided that applications for such copies are presented before the court concerned is closed for the vacation.

H. D. O. REILLY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Madura, 3rd March 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court, Nellore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 9th day of May 1921, to Saturday, the 9th day of July 1921, both days inclusive. The District Munsifs' Courts of Nellore (Principal and Additional), Kavali (Principal and Additional), Kanigiri and Gudur will be closed for six weeks from Monday, the 9th day of May 1921 to Saturday, the 18th day of June, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition, or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTI,
District and Sessions Judge.

Nellore, 5th March 1921.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Godavari, the Courts of the Subordinate Judges of Cocanada and Rajahmundry and the Courts of the Additional Subordinate Judges of Cocanada and Rajahmundry will be closed for the annual recess of 1921 for two months from Monday, the 2nd May 1921 to Saturday, the 2nd July 1921 both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Rajahmundry (Principal and Additional), Amalapur, Razole at Amalapur, Cocanada (Principal and Additional), Ramachendrapur and Peddapur for six weeks from Monday, the 2nd May to Sunday, the 12th June 1921, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment no plaint, petition or other paper will be received, but copies of judgments, decrees and orders and other papers and documents to which the parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled will be granted provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court, Madras

T. S. TYAGARAJA AYYAR,
District and Sessions Judge.

Rajahmundry, 2nd March 1921.

It is hereby notified that the adjournment of the Civil Courts in the district of Tanjore for the annual recess will be as follows :—

The District and Sessions Court of Tanjore, the Courts of the Subordinate Judges of Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Mayavaram and Negapatam, the Additional Subordinate Judge of Tanjore, the Second Additional Subordinate Judge of Tanjore, and the Third Additional Subordinate Judge of Tanjore at Mayavaram and the Special Small Cause Court, Kumbakonam.	For two months from Monday the 2nd May to Saturday the 2nd July 1921, both days inclusive.
The Courts of the District Munsifs of Tanjore, Tiruvadi, Kumbakonam, Valangiman, Mayavaram, Shiyali, Negapatam, Tiruvalur (Principal), Tiruvalur (Additional), Mannargudi and Pattukkottai.	For six weeks from Monday the 2nd May to Saturday the 11th June 1921, both days inclusive
The Court of the District Munsif of Tiruturaipundi	For six weeks from Monday the 23rd May to Saturday the 2nd July 1921, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

R. NARAYANA AYYAR,
District and Sessions Judge.

Tanjore, 9th March 1921.

Notice is given hereby that the Court of the District and Sessions Judge of North Malabar and the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Tellicherry will be adjourned for the annual recess from Monday, the 18th day of April to Saturday, the 18th day of June 1921, both days inclusive, and all the Courts of the District Munsifs in the North Malabar district except the Courts of the Principal District Munsif of Tellicherry, Additional District Munsif of Tellicherry and District Munsif of Cannanore, from Monday, the 18th day of April to Saturday, the 28th day of May 1921, both days inclusive, and the Courts of the Principal District Munsif of Tellicherry, Additional District Munsif of Tellicherry and the District Munsif of Cannanore from Monday, the 9th day of May to Saturday, the 18th day of June 1921, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

Arrangements will be made for granting copies of judgments and decrees and other papers and exhibits to which parties or their pleaders are entitled, provided that the applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

Tellicherry, 2nd March 1921.

V. P. ROW,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the Tinnevelly district will be closed for the annual recess of 1921 as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, Tinnevelly, and the Courts of the Subordinate Judges of Tinnevelly and Tuticorin and the Court of the Additional Sub-Judge, Tinnevelly.	From Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 25th June, both days inclusive.
The Courts of the District Munsifs of Tinnevelly, Tuticorin, Kovilpatti and Tenkasi, Tinnevelly Additional and Second Additional.	From Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 4th June, both days inclusive.
The Courts of the District Munsifs of Ambasamudram and Srivaikuntam.	From Monday the 16th May to Saturday the 25th June, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received; nor will copies of papers be granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

Tinnevelly, 17th February 1921.

J. F. HALL,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

(*a*) The District and Sessions Court, the Subordinate Judge's Court, the Small Cause Judge's Court and the Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Trichinopoly, for two months from Monday the 25th April 1921 to Saturday the 25th June 1921, both days inclusive.

(*b*) The District Munsif's Courts of Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Kulitalai, Turaiyur, Ariyalur and Karur for six weeks from Monday the 25th April to 4th June 1921, both days inclusive.

2. No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the courts.

3. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

Trichinopoly, 28th February 1921.

E. GOPALA RAO,
Acting District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby notified that the adjournment of the Civil Courts in the district of North Arcot for the annual recess will be as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court of North Arcot at Vellore.	For two months from Monday the 2nd May to Saturday the 2nd July 1921, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Vellore, Arni, Tirupattur, Ranipet.	For six weeks from Monday the 2nd May to Saturday the 11th June 1921, both days inclusive.
The District Munsif's Court of Tiruvannamalai.	For six weeks from Monday the 23rd May to Saturday the 2nd July 1921, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition, or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the courts.

3. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the station during the vacation should be made to the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

Vellore, 3rd March 1921.

J. W. HUGHES,
District and Sessions Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 9 of 1918 (O. P. No. 19 of 1920) in the Court of the District Judge, Cuddapah.

Makhan Choudappa and Kondayya, sons of Lachanna of Jammalamadugu .. .. *Petitioners (Insolvents in I. P. No. 9 of 1918)*

Notice is hereby given under section 35 of Act V of 1920, that the order of the Official Receiver of Cuddapah, dated the 12th July 1919, in I. P. No. 19 of 1919, on the file of his court adjudicating the abovenamed petitioners insolvent has been annulled by an order of this court dated the 19th February 1921.

A. FOTHERINGHAM,
District Judge.

Cuddapah, 5th March 1921.

No. 1 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Mothuswami Udayan, son of Sangamalai Udayan, residing at Vadugamthoppanaickenpatti, Rasipuram taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Karuppan Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 27 of Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the abovenamed Mothuswami Udayan was adjudged as an insolvent on the 5th day of March 1921 by this court and that creditors should prove their claims on or before the 16th day of April 1921 by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the court an affidavit in form No. 3 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, and that the insolvent should apply for discharge within two years.

E. H. WALLACE,
District Judge.

Salem, 11th March 1921.

No. 8 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, North Malabar.

Chotikkalath Illath Krishnan Nambudiri of Cherukunnu desam of Velam amsam of Kurumbranad taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Thirumangalath parkum Ponnambath Koonath Krishnan Nambiyar and seven others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, that the aforesaid petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 19th February 1921, that T. P. Kanavan Nayar, Deputy Nazir, District Munsif's Court, Payoli, has been appointed Receiver in the matter, that creditors should prove their claims against the insolvent as soon as possible by delivering to this Court or sending to this Court by registered post an affidavit in the prescribed form and that the insolvent shall apply for his discharge within five months from the date of the order of adjudication, viz., 18th February 1921.

No. 1 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, North Malabar.

Narasimha Murtha Bhandary & Co., Bombay, by partner, Narasimha Murtha Bhandary .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor)*
Devidas Pai, son of Sadhu Pai of Thayeel desam of Cannanore amsam of Chirakkal taluk and Cheradappa Pai, son of Venkatesha Pai of said desam .. .. *Respondents (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given, under section 30 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, that the aforesaid respondents have been adjudged insolvents by an order of this Court, dated 14th February 1921, that Mr. M. Kunhi Kannan Nambiyar, first-grade Pleader, District Court, Tellicherry, has been appointed Receiver in the matter, that creditors should prove their claims against the insolvents as soon as possible by delivering to this Court or sending to this Court by registered post an affidavit in the prescribed form and that the insolvents shall apply for their discharge within six months from the date of the order of adjudication, viz., 14th February 1921.

V. P. ROW,
District Judge.

Tellicherry, 8th March 1921.

No. 1 of 1921 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chittoor.

Ramaswami Setty, son of Venkatappa Setty, aged 42 years, Gandhi, caste, residing in Garappa Nayudu street, Chittoor... *Petitioner.*

Under section 27 (1) of Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, it is hereby notified that an order of adjudication was made in the above matter by the court on 26th February 1921, and the debtor shall apply for his discharge within one month. The creditors shall prove their claims as soon as possible. Claims may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to me an affidavit in form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

S. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR.
District Munsif.

Chittoor, 2nd March 1921.

No. 2 of 1921 in the Court of the District Munsif, Hospet.

Chinivalada Ayyappa, son of Giddappa, Boya, major, cultivator, residence Kurikuppi, Hospet taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Halagowdra Kenanagawd .. .. *Counter-petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this court for his being adjudged an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 4th April 1921 for hearing.

T. BHUJANGA RAO,
District Munsif.

Hospet, 16th March 1921.

No. 2 of 1920 in the Court of the District Munsif, Madanapalle.

Kanugonda Koti Reddi .. .. *Petitioner.*
Raja Sumba Sadasiva Chickk Royal Yeswantha Bahadur and another .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 41 (1), Insolvency Act V of 1920, take notice that the abovenamed insolvent has applied to the court for his discharge and that the court has fixed the 1st day of April 1921, at 11 o'clock for hearing of the said petition.

M. V. HAYAGREEVA RAO,
District Munsif.

Madanapalle, 1st March 1921.

No. 1 of 1921 in the Court of the District Munsif, Parapanangadi.

Kanthamakkakath Cheriya Ahamed .. .. *Petitioner.*
Eramakkavattil Pathiya Akath Kunnu Marakkar and others .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner named above has applied to this court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 8th April 1921.

T. R. VENKATESWARA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

Parapanangadi, 1st March 1921.

No. 38 of 1920 (No. 1 of 1920 on the file of the Sub-Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

Ramalingam Ayyar, son of Anantakrishna Ayyar, Sathamalli, Tinnevelly taluk .. .. *Debtor.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned debtor has been adjudged by me an insolvent on 1st March 1921. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claim as soon as possible (that is) on or before 18th April 1921, by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per form No. 3 attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims, after which date I shall proceed to frame schedule for proved debts.

2. The debtor is directed to apply for his discharge within ten months from now.

No. 40 of 1920 (No. 9 of 1920 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tuticorin) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

Pethappa Nayakar, son of Pethappa Nayakar, Swaminatham, Puthiampathoor Vanitham, Ettayapuram Zamin, Kollpatti taluk .. .. *Debtor.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned debtor has been adjudged by me an insolvent on 28th February 1921. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claim as soon as possible (that is) on or before 18th April 1921, by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per form No. 3 attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims, after which date I shall proceed to frame schedule for proved debts.

2. The debtor is further directed to apply for his discharge within two years from now.

No. 7 of 1921 (No. 14 of 1920 on the file of the Additional District Munsif's Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

T. Nallayappa Pillai, son of Thanumalaya Pillai, Paramani, Karungulam Saragam, Nanguneri taluk .. .. *Debtor.*

The abovenamed debtor has presented a petition on 9th November 1920 for the benefits of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920.

The same is fixed for hearing before me on 19th April 1921 4 p.m. or adjourned day thereof. Creditors' objections against the application should be filed on or before the said date.

No. 13 of 1921 (No. 10 of 1920 on the file of the District Court, Tinnevelly) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

S. K. Ganapathappa Pillai, son of Subrahmanya Pillai, Tuppakulam street, Tuticorin .. .. *Debtor.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned debtor has been adjudged by me an insolvent on 9th March 1921. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claim as soon as possible (that is, on or before 22nd April 1921) by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per Form No. 3 attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims, after which date I shall proceed to frame schedule for proved debts.

2. The debtor is directed to apply for his discharge within twenty months from now.

No. 24 of 1921 (No. 16 of 1920 on the file of the District Court, Tirunelveli) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

K. Sayyid Murakkayar, son of Kadir Mohideen Murakkayar, Channel head street, Tuticorin .. .. *Debtor*

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned debtor has been adjudged by me an insolvent on 8th March 1921. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claim as soon as possible (that is) on or before 22nd April 1921 by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per form No. 3 attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1918, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims after which date I shall proceed to frame schedule for proved debts.

2. The debtor is directed to apply for his discharge within twenty-four months from now.

No. 25 of 1921 (No. 23 of 1920 on the file of the District Court, Tirunelveli) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tirunelveli.

K. M. Kasimeera Pillai Ravuthar, son of Muhideen Pichai Ravuthar, Marakkar Pallai street, Tenkasi centre .. .. *Debtor.*

Notice is hereby given that the above entitled debtor has been adjudged by me an insolvent on 25th February 1921. Persons alleging themselves to be creditors are hereby required to prove their claim as soon as possible (that is) on or before 18th April 1921, by delivering or sending by registered post affidavit of proof as per form No. 3 attached to Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1918, accompanied with books, accounts, vouchers and other documents to substantiate their claims, after which date I shall proceed to frame schedule for proved debts.

2. The debtor is further directed to apply for his discharge within eighteen (18) months from now.

A. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

Tinnevelly, 4th March 1921.

No. 62 of 1920 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly.

Kadir Sahib .. .. *Petitioner (Insolvent)*
Veeranna Chetty .. .. *Counter-petitioner.*

All persons alleging themselves to be the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent are required to tender proof of their claim on or before 4th April 1921. If they fail to do so, a final dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI,
Official Receiver

Trichinopoly, 2nd March 1921.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ON THE 11TH MARCH 1921.

Liabilities.	Amount.	Assets.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Subscribed Capital	5,28,56,640	Government Securities	11,34,75,064
		Other authorised securities under the Act	1,21,17,660
Capital Paid up ..	4,39,15,320	Loans	15,35,70,009
Reserve	3,49,21,000	Cash Credits	21,06,34,699
Public Deposits	4,23,61,020	Inland bills discounted and purchased..	2,71,47,000
Other Deposits	76,03,43,000	Foreign bills discounted and purchased.	95,000
Loans against securities per contra	....	Bullion	21,000
Contingent liabilities	....	Bond Stock	2,96,21,000
Sundries	65,19,000	Liability of central out for contingent liabilities per contra	..
		Sundries	21,49,000
		Balances with other Banks	15,27,000
		Cash	63,17,24,000
			76,17,28,000
Total	87,24,65,000	Total ..	87,24,65,000

Percentage, 30·33; Bank Rate, 6 per cent.

The above balance sheet includes—
Deposits in London .. .. .. £5,000.
Advances in London .. .. .. £30,100.
Cash and balances at other banks in London .. £74 6s. 8d.

N. R. F. WARREN.
B. AITKEN,
Managing Governors.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

ABKARI NOTICE

ABKARI—FOREIGN LIQUOR—TAVERNS—MADRAS TOWN—1921–22.

As the tariff rate of duty on beer and foreign liquors, including locally made foreign liquors, has been raised with effect from 1st March 1921, all the ten taverns in this town, which were sold in public auction on 11th February 1921 for the lease 1921–22, will be resold on Tuesday the 22nd March 1921, at the Madras Collector's office, Beach, Madras, at 1 p.m.

Madras, 10th March 1921.

A. TOTTENHAM,
Collector.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under section 3 (1) of the Madras Salt Act IV of 1889, as amended by the Madras Decentralisation Act, 1914, and in supersession of all the previous notifications on the subject, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras, defines the limits of the undermentioned salt factories in the Madras Presidency as follows:—

Factory.	Where situated.		Limits.
	Village.	Taluk.	
Kayalpatnam and its extensions (Kayalpattam, Kayalpatnam extension and Arumuganeri)	Kayalpatnam and Arumuganeri.	Tiruchendur ..	North, S. Nos. 261, 31, 30, 35, 12, 31, 140, 20, 16 and 118 of the Kayalpatnam north village, east, S. Nos. 118, 20, 14 and 13 of the Kayalpatnam north village; south, S. Nos. 1, 3-B, 5-A 6-A and 7-A of the Kayalpatnam south village, S. Nos. 240, 234, 230, 233, 235, 234, 228, 236, 223, 222 and 224 of the Kayalpatnam south village and the Tuticorin-Tiruchendur Railway line, west, S. Nos. 136 99, 98, and 97 of the Arumuganeri village; S. Nos. 98-1, 94, 91-F, 91-D, 91-E, 89-2, and 13 of the Kayalpatnam north village.
Koovagam	Kayalpatnam Vadapagam.	Tiruchendur ..	North, S. Nos. 129, 128 and 127 of the Kayalpatnam north village, east, S. Nos. 127 and 103 of the Kayalpatnam north village, south, S. Nos. 106, 104, 107 and 110 of the Kayalpatnam north village; west, S. Nos. 119, 121, 1/3 and 121 of the Kayalpatnam north village.
Kulasekharapatnam.	Kulasekharapatnam.	Do. ..	North, S. Nos. 234, and 210-1 of the Kulasekharapatnam village, east, S. Nos 209-1, 210-3, 210-5, 7, 9, 5 and 10, 208 and 207 of the Kulasekharapatnam village; south, Karamani river, west, S. Nos 319, 324 and 323 of the Kulasekharapatnam village.

Board (Separate Revenue), Madras,
9th March 1921.

D. N. STRATHIE,
Acting Secretary.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 383 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Board of Revenue directs that, from and after the date of this notification, the land in the Dindigul municipality described below and measuring 205 square feet, be the same a little more or less, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Dindigul Municipal Council:—

SCHEDULE.

Survey number.	Boundaries.	Extent of the land to be excluded.
Town survey No. 443 ..	North and east, T.S. No. 443; south, T.S. No. 443; west, T.S. No. 443.	205 sq. ft.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 383 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Board of Revenue directs that, from and after the date of this notification, the land in the Periyakulam municipality described in the following schedule and measuring 6 square feet be the same a little more or less, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Council:—

SCHEDULE.

Survey number.	Boundaries.	Extent of the land to be excluded.
T.S. No. 3051 (lane poramboke) portion,	North, T.S. No. 3047; east, T.S. No. 3052; south southwest, T.S. No. 3051.	6 sq. ft.

Board (Land Revenue), Madras,
3rd March 1921.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 383 of the Madras Municipalities Act No. V of 1920, the Board of Revenue hereby directs that from and after the date of this notification, the land described in the schedule below in Tirupati town, Chandragiri taluk of Chittoor district, and measuring 22 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Tirupati Municipal Council.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land.	Survey number.	Name of land.	Area to be excluded.
Municipal road poramboke ..	Town Survey No. 2202 ..	Bazaar Street ..	22 sq. ft.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 363 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Board of Revenue directs that, from and after the date of this notification the land described below, measuring 12 sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, and forming a portion of a street in the Dindigul municipality shall be withdrawn from the control of the Dindigul Municipal Council.

SCHEDULE.

Survey number.	Boundaries.	Extent.
344	North T S No 353; east, south and west T S. No. 346 ..	12 sq. ft.

In exercise of the powers delegated under section 363 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Board of Revenue hereby directs that, from and after the date of this notification, the land in the Periyakulam municipality described in the following schedule and measuring 21½ sq. ft., be the same a little more or less, shall be withdrawn from the control of the Periyakulam Municipal Council.

SCHEDULE.

T S No.	Bounds for	Extent.
4114	North T S. No. 4091; east T S. No 4094; south T S. No. 4114; west T S. No 4100.	21½ sq. ft.

Board (Land Revenue), Madras,
4th March 1921.

L. H. ARNDT,
Secretary.

[illegible]

[illegible] 144-ാമത്തെ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

Return of Vessels arrived at, and departed from, the PORT OF MADRAS from the 27th February to the 5th March 1921.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Name of vessel.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Where from.	Berth occupied.
1921. February 27 ..	Arrived ..	S.S. "Esmeralda" ..	3,125	B	T. Powell ..	Tavoy (Burma).	No. 5.
" 27 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Knight Templar."	4,615	B	J. Jones ..	Singapore ..	West quay No. 1.
" 27 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Egra" ..	3,345	B	T. B. H. Whyte head.	Do. ..	No. 2.
" 28 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Ellenga" ..	3,512	B	H. McClelland ..	Negapatam.	No. 3 and south quay.
" 28 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Shahjahan" ..	1,403	B	J. W. Emmerson	Rangoon ..	No. 3.
March 1 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Sharata" ..	1,957	B	F. B. Signold ..	Do. ..	No. 3
" 1 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Rinda" ..	2,321	N	J. A. Hansen ..	Calcutta ..	No. 2.
" 1 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Glen Mabeth."	2,981	B	W. F. Smith ..	Calcutta ..	West quay No. 2.
" 2 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Nevara" ..	4,248	B	W. F. Causey ..	London ..	West quay No. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Arrived or sailed.	Name of vessel.	Tons.	Nation.	Master.	Bound to.	Berth occupied.
1921. February 27 ..	Sailed ..	S.S. "Alberia Treves."	3,197	I	Castiglionitto.	Genoa ..	West quay No. 2.
" 28 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Esmeralda" ..	3,106	B	T. Powell ..	Singapore ..	No. 5
March 1 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Sukwata" ..	4,277	B	W. Jardeman.	Calcutta ..	No. 2.
" 1 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Egra" ..	2,322	B	T. B. H. Whyte head.	Singapore ..	No. 2.
" 2 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Grantald" ..	3,913	B	H. Holiday ..	Calcutta ..	Nos. 1 and 2
" 2 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Lanuia" ..	3,301	B	H. O. Ellis ..	Do ..	South quay.
" 2 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Rinda" ..	2,321	N	J. A. Hansen ..	Do ..	No. 2
" 2 ..	Do ..	S.S. "Knight Templar."	4,616	B	J. Jones ..	Liverpool ..	West quay No. 1.
" 3 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Glen Mantegart."	4,274	B	R. Stirling ..	London ..	West quay No. 3.
" 3 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Sharata" ..	1,957	B	F. B. Signold ..	Negapatam ..	No. 3.
" 4 ..	Do. ..	"H. M. S. Carpine"	3,500	B	(Other particulars are not available.) ..	..	No. 5 and west quay No. 6.
" 4 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Ellenga" ..	3,513	B	H. McClelland ..	Rangoon ..	No 3 and south quay
" 5 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Sunfield" ..	1,871	B	W. H. Atkinson.	Calcutta ..	West quay No. 3.
" 5 ..	Do. ..	S.S. "Shahjahan" ..	1,403	B	J. W. Emmerson.	Do. ..	No. 3.

B = British. I = Italian. N = Norwegian.

G. H. FINNIS,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

Harbour Office, 8th March 1921.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 6 of 1921.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras, 5th March 1921.

F. G. SMITH,
for *Presidency Port Officer.*

[Appendix to the '*Calcutta Gazette*,' January 5, 1921.]

BAY OF BENGAL.—CHITTAGONG COAST.

South Patches light-vessel—Temporarily replaced by a country brig.

No. 308-*L* (*first publication*)—

Former Notice.—No. 336-L of 1920 is hereby cancelled.

Subject.—The South Patches light-vessel 'Sarang' will be removed from her station on the 3rd January 1921 and replaced early in February 1921.

During her absence a 84 ton country brig will be moored in the same position.

She will have 'S P' painted in large letters on each side.

By day.—She will carry a black ball on her mast topmast head.

By night.—She will exhibit two ordinary ship's riding lights, in a horizontal position, one at each foretop sail yardarm and will also burn a flare every half hour.

Position.—Lat. 21° 29' N., long. 91° 37' E.

Charts affected.—No. 823, Coonada to Bassein river.

" 859, Manla river to Elephant point.

Publications.—List of Lights, Part VI, 1920, No. 830.
Bay of Bengal Pilot, 1910, page 329.
Authority.—Port Officer, Chittagong, Notice dated 27th December 1920.

W. K. THYER, Comdr., R.I.M.,
Deputy Port Officer of Calcutta.

Published for general information.

C. B. BAYLEY,
Deputy Secretary, Marine Department.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REVOLVERS LOST.

Two revolvers' lost on voyage from U.K.S.S. "Hunstand" between 21st January 1921 and 18th February 1921.

[Illegible]
Officer, Commanding British Concentration Camp.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Reports of deserters or absentees without leave from the 1st Battalion (The Black Watch), Royal Highlanders, dated at Allahabad, this 1st day of March 1921.

Number, rank and name, 2745948, Private Bernard Murray; age, 21 years 7 months; height 5 feet 4 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue; trade, boiler fixer; date of re-enlistment, 17th February 1919, place of enlistment, Cowpar Fife, Scotland; parish and county in which born, Parish of Bradford, County of Yorkshire; date of desertion or absence, 20th February 1921; place of desertion or absence, Allahabad, India; marks, tattoos, right or left forearm, bust of a lady with MINNIE tattooed underneath; both arms are covered with tattoos of various figures; under six years' service.

Number, rank and name, 2745933, Private Harper James; age, 20 years 2 months, height, 5 feet 6½ inches; colour of complexion, fair, hair, auburn, eyes, blue, trade, miner; date of enlistment, 4th February 1919; place of enlistment, Perth, Scotland; parish and county in which born, Parish of Dundee, County of Forfar; date of desertion or absence, 20th February 1921; place of desertion or absence, Allahabad, India; marks, tattoos, left forearm, snake and palm tree; left biceps, Black Watch Regimental cap badge; right forearm, figure of a lady; under left elbow, head and shoulders of a cowboy; under three years' service.

S. H. EDEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders).

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 95th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee, India, dated at Kirkee, this 7th day of March 1921.

Number, rank and name, 28383, Driver Burns, G; age, 28 years; height, 5 feet 5 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, dark; date and place of desertion or absence, Kirkee, 5th March 1921; escaped from detention on night of 5th or morning of 6th instant; rather short, stockily built; no further information.

[Illegible]
Commanding 95th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Report of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 37th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, dated Newshera, the 3rd March 1921.

Number, rank and name, 1017227, Gunner Thomas Ryan; age, 34 years; height, 5 feet 7 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, dark, brown; eyes, blue; trade, miner; date of enlistment, 31st July 1916; place of enlistment, Mansfield Notts; parish and county in which born, Rutters Hill, Nottingham; date of desertion or absence, 5th February 1921; place of desertion or absence, Newshera; marks, various tattoo marks, both arms and hands; under two years' service.

F. A. MARTIN, Lieut., *R.F.A.*,
for *Commanding 37th Battery, R.F.A.*

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF DIET ARTICLES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will hold an auction at the Central Jail, Cannanore, at 4-30 p.m. on 30th March 1921 for the supply of the following articles of rations for use during the year 1921-22. Intending bidders are requested to be punctual.

2. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received provided they reach the undersigned on or before the day and hour already mentioned and are accompanied by the specified earnest money. Tenders will be opened at the time of auction and the rates offered will be considered along with the bids. Tenders should quote the rate offered in pounds and annas per rupee for delivery at the Central Jail, Cannanore, and specify the same in words as well as in figures. No cash will be advanced to suppliers when giving orders, but the cost of all supplies delivered at the jail *as ordered* will be paid after they have been inspected and passed. During the prevalence of plague in the vicinity of the jail or in that of the areas from which supplies are drawn, all grain, dhall, sugar and ragi will be liable to be first exposed in the sun outside for four hours before being taken into the jail.

3. Successful bidders or tenderers will be required to enter into stamped agreements with the jail *within seven days* of the receipt of intimation by them that their rates have been accepted. In addition they should, before signing such agreements, deposit as security, 10 per cent of the total value of the supplies undertaken. Failing compliance within the time specified, the earnest money may be confiscated and in the event of withdrawal they will also be liable to pay any difference between the prices accepted and those ultimately obtained by the jail. The earnest money received from unsuccessful bidders or tenderers will be returned at the close of the auction.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other bid or tender.

5. The contract entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons. It is not to be sublet.

SCHEDULE.

Name of article.	Approximate quantity required.	Earnest money payable.	Conditions.
	Lb.	Rs.	
Boiled rice	180,000	75	Should not be less than six months old and of white colour. Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 3 per cent.
Ragi	167,160	70	Wastage in all process of cleaning not to exceed 10 per cent.
Dhal (country thovarai) ..	48,000	50	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 8 per cent.
Tamarind (pressed): ..	10,000	5	Should be sound and free of sand and seed. Not to be dumped.
Chillies	3,500	5	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 5 per cent. Not to be dumped.
Coriander	5,100	5	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 7 per cent. No weevil.
Turmeric	500	5	Wastage not to exceed 5 per cent. To be free of insects.
Onions	14,000	4	To be clean and of good quality. No dry skin.
Sugar	2,000	2	To be of good quality.
Sago	1,000	2	Do.
Wheat	2,100	3	To be of good quality. Not weevil eaten.
Dhal gram (country thovarai).	60,000	50	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 3 per cent.
Firewood	300 tons.	10	To be of good hard quality and dry.

NOTE.—Samples can be seen at the Jail or if preferred corresponding ones can be tendered for approval.

Central Jail, Cannanore,
22nd February 1921.

W. S. SNOW,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, up to 5 p.m. on 21st March 1921 for the supply by contract of the articles enumerated in the undermentioned lists for the use of the Vellore Central Jail from 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1922.

2. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.

3. Tenders should be superscribed 'Tender for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Vellore Central Jail.'

4. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by Re 25 earnest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers and which will be forfeited in the case of the successful tenderer if he fails to deposit in cash 5 per cent of the value of the articles contracted for by him and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of the acceptance of the tender being made known to him.

5. Samples of all articles in list A should accompany tenders and the articles in list B should be of the best quality.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. No advance of cash shall be made to the contractor. Payment for the articles supplied will be made by the undersigned.

8. The contract is subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

9. The contract should not be sublet.

10. Further information can be had from the undersigned.

11. The quantities given in the schedule are only approximate and the contractor will be required to supply more or less according to the Superintendent's orders.

12. Articles to be supplied only on indent signed by the Superintendent.

13. Indigo samples should be not less than ½ lb. weight, and not a mixture of several qualities.

Name of article.		Probable quantity.
List A.		
Saffron	Lb.	200
Catechu	"	125
Green galel	"	500
Green powder	"	500
Sheep skin, thin	"	100
Calf skin	"	100
Fullers' earth	"	500
Appalams	"	60
White sarah grass (well seasoned) ..	"	2,000
Rattan, first quality	"	100
Manikampoo	"	500
Indigo	"	5,000
List B.		
Bees' wax	Lb.	20
Tin solder	"	50
Coconut oil	"	100
Turpentine	"	100
Wire nails of sizes	"	500
American flour	"	50
Chalk	"	25

Name of articles.		Probable quantity.
List B—cont.		
Gallnut	Lb.	250
Palmyra jaggery	"	1,000
Japan varnish	"	12
Lamp oil	"	500
Sulgra seeds	"	500
Alum	"	500
Sakanmaram	"	10
Dammar (resin)	"	10
Goat nails	"	6
Brass screws of sizes	Gross	15
Date mats	No.	500
Enamel paint	Tins	24
Hemp bills, white and black ..	Nil.	50
Split bamboos, assorted	Bundles of 125	200
Turkey red cloth, 2' wide	Yds.	50
Lawn cloth, 3' wide (best quality) ..	"	50
Brushes	No.	20
Design cloth, 2' wide	Pieces.	6
Charcoal	Bags of 80 lb. each.	100
Gunny needles	No.	50

Name of article.		Probable quantity.
Line B—cont.		
Ordinary needles	No.	50
Machine needles	,,	100
Shoe gallah	Bottles	12
Painting brushes	No.	24
Chocolate paint (dark)	Kegs	12
China paper	Sq. ft.	100
Brass punkah hooks	No.	12
Do. wheels	,,	12
Eyelets and hooks, English	,,	100
Ordinary eyelets	,,	100
Calgal, thick	Yds.	1,000
Bottles (large size)	No.	24,000
Head balls	,,	50
Chunam soap	Lb.	150
Soap nuts	,,	500
Khaliar	Lb.	500
Manjith	,,	200
Lacdye	,,	100
Packing gunny	Yds.	2,000
Silk cotton	Lb.	50
Jaggery (cane)	,,	50
Chutnis	Parts	10
Ravenchinna	Lb.	100
Lothra	,,	500
Pomegranate rinds	,,	100
Cudivel	,,	500
Hinges of sorts	No.	100
Bronze	,,	100
Country cotton	Lb.	100
Wire gauze for sifting flour	Yds.	20
Brass buckles of sorts	No.	10
Each side leather	Lb.	100
Machine made, khaki (200 yards) cords No. 5 cord	No.	200
Line C.		
Kitchen bamboos	No.	100
Salt natha	,,	500
Wander's batons, each bamboo to make two	,,	200

Name of article.		Probable quantity.
Line C—cont.		
Loom bamboos, 6½ feet	No.	300
Chick bamboos, ½ to 2 inches diameter	,,	500
Jute hog ball thread	Lb.	1,000
Brass cleat	,,	200
Brass wire	,,	500
Wood oil	,,	500
Linseed oil	,,	500
Iron rods for ankle rings, ¼" diameter,	,,	5,000
Teakwood in logs	15 tons each.	
Do. in cut planks		
Do. planks		
Mangowood planks		
Cut sandals	No.	2,000
Cut white wool	Lb.	15,000
Plucked do.	,,	15,000
Chunam gray wool	,,	20,000
Chunam white wool	,,	1,200
Jungle wood and pieces of wood	Tons	5
Do. planks of same	,,	3
Iron rod, 1" square or less	Lb.	500
Steel rod ½", ¼", and ⅜" diameter	,,	500
Dye pots	No.	24
Dye pots covers	,,	60
Flannel for jackets in the sick in hospital	Yds.	100
Thimbles	No.	25
Candles	,,	25
Country blasting powder	Lb.	200
Pepper	,,	25
Naphthalene	,,	25
10s white twist	,,	20,000
20s do.	,,	28,000
4s do.	,,	40,000
32s do.	,,	2,000
60s do.	,,	1,000
10s colored twist	,,	2,000
20s do.	,,	6,000
30s do.	,,	1,000
40s do.	,,	1,000

Central Jail, Vellore,
20rd February 1921.

A. C. ANDERSON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF RAW WOOL, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, up to 5 p.m. on Saturday, the 19th March 1921, for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the jail for the official year 1921–1922.

2. Tenders should be superscribed 'Tender for the supply of wool, etc.,' and should be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 50 in the case of wool and Rs. 25 in the case of other articles.

3. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above. The earnest money of unsuccessful tenderers will be duly returned. The successful tenderers will be required to furnish security in cash to the value of the 10 per cent of the articles contracted for and to execute a bond for the due performance of the contract within ten days from the date of acceptance of their tenders being made known to them, failing which their earnest money will be forfeited to Government. In case of failure to undertake the supply the successful tenderer will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

4. The articles should be strictly in accordance with approved samples. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor. Payment of articles will be made on delivery or monthly by the Superintendent.

5. The contract is subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

7. The contract should not be sublet on any account and no sub-agent will be acknowledged

8. The quantities mentioned in the list are only approximate and the contractor will be required to supply more or less according to requirements.

9. Any further information can be had from the undersigned. Printed tender forms can be obtained from this office on application.

SCHEDULE.

Articles.	Probable quantity.	Remarks.
Cut wool, grey, soft and long staple	25,000 lb.	To be delivered as required, should be clean, not matted, free from thorns, wastage not to exceed 12 per cent.
Cut wool, black, soft and long staple	5,000 ,,	Do.
Cut wool, white, soft and long staple	600 ,,	Do.
Mill spun woollen yarn, grey	20,000 ,,	To be delivered as required
Do. black	9,000 ,,	Do.
Do. white	400 ,,	Do.

Articles.	Probable quantity.	Remarks.
Sheep skin leather, thin, for binding work.	55 lb.	To be supplied in one lot.
Raw goat, dry in rolls	....	Each roll to contain 12 smaller lengths measuring 20 yards each, to be delivered as required.
Date mats for packing	1,200 lb.	To be delivered as required.
Tamarind seeds	28,000 ,,	Free of weevil and stone, to be delivered as required.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF DIET ARTICLES.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hold an auction at the Central Jail, Bellary, at 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 19th March 1921, for the supply of the following articles of rations, etc., for use for one year from the 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1922. Intending bidders are requested to be punctual.

2. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the day and hour already mentioned and are accompanied by the specified earnest money. Tenders will be opened at the time of auction and the rates offered will be considered along with the bids. Tenders should quote the rate offered in lb. and annas per rupee for delivery at the Central Jail, Bellary, and specify the sums in words as well as in figures. No cash will be advanced to suppliers when giving orders, but the cost of all supplies delivered at the jail *on order* will be paid after they have been inspected and passed. In the event of the prevalence of plague in the district, all grain, pulse and oil-seed will be liable to be first exposed to the sun for four hours before being weighed.

3. The successful bidder or tenderer will be required to enter into a stamped agreement with the jail *within seven days* of the receipt of intimation by him that his rate has been accepted. In addition, he should, before signing such agreement, deposit as security 10 per cent of the total value of the supply undertaken. Failing compliance within the time specified, his earnest money may be confiscated, and in the event of withdrawal, he will also be liable to pay any difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained by the jail. These conditions will be carried out strictly. The earnest money received from the unsuccessful bidders or tenderers will be returned at the close of the auction.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other bid or tender.

5. The contract entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons, It is not to be doubted.

SCHEDULE.

Name of article.	Approximate quantity required.	Earnest money payable.	Conditions.
	lb.	Rs.	
Rice	138,000	25	Should be not less than six months old and of white colour Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 3 per cent.
Cholam	305,000	25	To be free from admixture of other grains and from husk, stones and weevil. Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 2 per cent.
Dhall	105,000	15	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 5 per cent.
Tamarind (cleaned) ..	22,000	3	Should be free from rind and seed. Not to be damped.
Chillies	2,000	5	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 3 per cent. Not to be damped
Coriander	8,000	5	Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 7 per cent. No weevil.
Turmeric	350	5	Wastage not to exceed 3 per cent. To be free of insects and mud.
Onions	12,000	5	To be clean and of good quality. No dry skin.
Mutton	700	5	Without bone; good quality.
Ghee	100	5	Fresh, of good quality.
Kerosene oil .. tins.	150	5	Of good quality, not smoky. Each tin not to weigh less than 31½ lb.
Vegetables	30,000	3	Country, of different varieties, fresh, exclusive of wastage.
Firewood .. tons.	100	10	To be of good quality.
Sago	150	5	Do.
Sugar, white	750	5	Do.
Milk .. .. pts.	10,000	5	The milk should be drawn at the jail under supervision.
Bread .. .. ,,	2,000	5	To be of good quality.
Wheat, Bodla	5,000	10	To be free from weevil. Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent.
Gingelly seeds	10,000	15	Brown quality. Not dumped. Wastage in cleaning not to exceed 10 per cent and outturn of oil to be not less than 30 per cent.
Aloe fibre	4,000	5	Should be white and well beaten; wastage not to exceed 25 per cent.
Jaggery	1,200	3	To be of good quality.

NOTE.—Samples can be seen at the jail.

Central Jail, Bellary,
24th February 1921.

R. A. STEELE,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DIET AND HOSPITAL NECESSARIES FOR THE GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTER HOSPITAL, COIMBATORE, AND THE POLICE HOSPITAL, COIMBATORE.

SEPARATE sealed tenders will be received by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore, up to 10 a.m. on 20th March 1921, for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries required for the Government Headquarter Hospital, Coimbatore, and the Police Hospital, Coimbatore, for the year 1921–22 (i.e. commencing from 1st April 1921 to end of 31st March 1922).

2. No tender will be received after the date and hour specified above.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of diet and hospital necessaries for the Government Headquarter Hospital, Coimbatore, or the Police Hospital, Coimbatore." Articles required are detailed in the schedule annexed.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (in Government promissory notes or bank receipts) as earnest money. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected. No cash will be received. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to successful tenderer as soon as he lodged the security.

5. The successful tenderer must, within thirty days from the date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security of Rs. 400 for the Government Headquarter Hospital, Coimbatore, and Rs. 200 for the Police Hospital, Coimbatore, and execute a bond at his cost for the performance of his contract.

6. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent of deposit money will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond and if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

7. The contract must not be sublet. The security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

8. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer reserves to himself the right to decline tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

9. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall be endorsed over to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2-58, dated 31st March 1880, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to that effect.

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money if in Government promissory notes or bank receipts confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

10. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

11. No articles shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the Medical Officer or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

SCHEDULE.

Articles.	Rate per
Rice, old and well-cleaned ..	1 pound.
Rice, new	"
Raw rice	"
Tamarind without seeds	"
Salt, white	"
Dhall, first sort	"
Dhall, second sort	"
Curry powder including all ingredients ..	"
Pepper	"
Onions	"
Garlic	"
Turmeric	"
Coriander	"
Asafœtida	1 ounce.
Cummin seeds	"
Chillies, dried	1 pound.
Vendayam	1 ounce.
Vegetables	1 pound.
Gingelly oil	"
Ghee, good sort	"
Kerosene oil, white	1 bottle.
Kerosene oil, yellow	"
Cocoanut	"
Cocoanut oil	1 pound.
Castor oil	1 bottle.
Lime juice	"
Mutton with bones	1 pound.
Mutton without bones	"
Hoppers weighing 2 ozs.	One.
Sheep's feet	1 pair.
Bread	1 pound.
Soda, split	One.
Lemons, split	"
Eggs, fowl	"
Chicken	"

Articles.	Rate per
Coffee powder, 1st sort	1 pound.
Coffee seeds	"
Tea, Lipton	"
Sugar, Arbuthnot	"
Sugar, brown	"
Jaggery, best sort	"
Sago	"
Sooji	"
Milk (malted in hospital specific gravity not below 1024).	1 pint.
Milk, hand (not below 1024) ..	"
Firewood, well-dried	1 pound.
Bonfires	One.
Chatties, large	"
Chatties, small	"
Earthenpots, large	"
Earthenpots, small	"
Goglets, big	"
Goglets, small	"
Coal tar	1 pound.
Charcoal	"
Grass	One.
Saw dust, deal wood	1 pound.
Sawdust, teak wood	"
Country broom	One.
Brooms, country	"
Sir cantahs, bundle	"
Knives	"
Ladder	"
Winnows	"
Bucket, common large	"
Bucket, common small	"
Trays, big	"
Trays, small	"
Cloth, unbleached for bandages ..	1 yard.
Longcloth, bleached for plaster ..	"

Articles.	Rate per
Dungry cloth	1 yard.
Flannel cloth	"
Cotton, sheet	1 pound.
Muslin	1 yard.
Grease cloth	"
Soap, carbolic	One.
Soap, brown	"
Soap, sunlight	"
Linseed	1 pound.
Honey, pure	"
Dried ginger	"
Extract of liquorice	1 ounce.
Copper sulphate	"
Camphor	"
Ammonium chloride	1 pound.
Soda	"
Borax	1 ounce
Potassium nitrate	1 pound.
Alum	"
Chiretta	"
Bitter Apocynum	"
Senna leaves	"
Barley	"
Rice, powdered	"
Coriander, first sort	"
Oatmeal, first sort	"
Arrowroot, first sort	"
Arrowroot, second sort	"
Cheese	1 ounce.
Candles, belmont	One.
Candles, country	"
Wick	1 yard.
Chimneys for lamps, big ..	One.
Chimneys for lamps, small ..	"
Benzoin	1 ounce.
Straw	1 bundle.
Lime fruit	One.
Buttermilk	1 pint.
Match boxes, 8	One.
Fire, safety, big	1 doz.
Fire, safety, small	"
Washing soda	1 pound.
Table salt	1 packet
White lead polish	1 pound.

Articles.	Rate per
Knife polish	1 Tin.
Metal polish	"
Nail, brush	One.
Gun paper	1 doz.
Biscuits, arrowroot	1 packet.
Almond	1 pound.
Bran, wheat	"
Chalk	"
Sieve pins	One
Nails, wire ½ inch, 3 inch & 1 inch	1 doz.
Nails, screw do. ..	"
Hooks and eyes	"
Iron hinges	"
Rose' wax	1 pound.
Vinegar	1 bottle.
Mustard	"
Sulphur	1 pound.
Soap-nuts	"
Cloves	1 tola.
Cardamoms	"
Nutmegs	"
Poppy seeds	1 pound.
Methylated spirit	1 bottle.
Brandy, hennil	"
Brandy, Rathaw No. 9	"
Attaut	"
Brand, ounces of whisky ..	1 tin.
Brand do. mutton ..	1 "
Bowril	1 jar.
Antiphlogestin	1 tin.
Liquid peptenoid	1 bottle
cum, white	1 pound
Thread (mill)	One.
Blow pipe	"
Chunay	1 pound.
Bamboo stick	One.
Strawring	"
Punkah rope	1 yard.
Cash, minimum	end.
Comb, wooden	"
Coconut dbs	"
Coconut ladle	"
Wooden ladle	"
Lacchea	"

Coimbatore, 1st March 1921.

J. SHORTT EVERS,
Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF KEROSENE OIL AT OOTACAMUND

Notice is hereby given that tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on Thursday the 24th March 1921 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, F., for the supply of 500 gallons of kerosene oil of 125° to be delivered to the Branch Press at Stonehouse Hill, Ootacamund, in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. Each tender should include delivery charges and be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10 which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF WOOD, METALS, POTASH, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on Thursday the 24th March 1921 by the Superintendent, Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, for the supply, for a period of one year from 1st April 1921, of all or any of the articles mentioned in the following groups: group I, wood, etc.; II, metals, tools, nails etc.; III, oil, canvas, etc.; III-A, date mats, ropes, etc.; IV, brushes; V, kerosene oil and petrol; VII, soap, country, etc.; VIII, potash, country; IX, wood-work; X, metal-work and XI cotton belting; etc. Tenders should be on printed forms, copies of which can be obtained free on application and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25 for each of the groups, which will be returned if the tender is not accepted. Ten per cent on the estimated annual value of the accepted tenders should be deposited and the contractor must execute an agreement on stamped paper the cost of which is to be borne by him. This deposit will be forfeited in case of failure to supply the articles within the time stated or of the quality required. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for doing so. The articles should be weighed and delivered, as may be directed, at the Mint Buildings, Penitentiary Branch and Mount Road Branch at the cost of the supplier.

Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras,
3rd March 1921.

F. L. GILBERT,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET FOR THE DISTRICT JAIL, PALAMCOTTAH.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will hold an auction at the District Jail, Palamcottah, at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, 22nd March 1921, for the supply of the following articles of diet for one year during the official year ending 31st March 1922. Intending bidders are requested to attend in person or by agent punctually on the day mentioned. Samples of the articles required can be seen on any day up to the date of auction. Bidders may either adopt these samples or offer others of equal quality at the time of bidding and they are at liberty to bid for all or any of the articles they may wish to supply up to the full quantities required. Intending suppliers whose bids may be accepted will be required to deposit earnest-money as shown below.

2. In the case of suppliers who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received, provided they reach the undersigned on or before the day and hour mentioned in paragraph 1 and are accompanied by the required earnest-money and samples. The tenders will be opened at the time of the auction and the rates offered will be considered along with the bids made at the auction. Tenders should quote rates in lb. and oz. per rupee for delivery at the District Jail, Palamcottah, and specify the same in words as well as in figures. No cash will be advanced to suppliers when giving orders for articles, but the cost of all articles delivered at the jail on order will be paid promptly, after they have been inspected and passed by the Superintendent.

3. Successful bidders and tenderers will be required to enter into stamped agreements with the Superintendent of the jail immediately after the auction is over, and in addition, they should, before signing such agreements, deposit as security 10 per cent of the total value of each article which they have undertaken to supply. Failing compliance, their earnest-money will be confiscated. In the event of their withdrawal they will also be liable to pay any difference between the prices accepted and those ultimately obtained by the jail. The earnest-money received from unsuccessful bidders or tenderers will be returned at the close of the auction.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other bid or tender.

5. Contracts for supply must not be sublet and all contracts entered into will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

6. The quantities required will be subject to 25 per cent more or less than the probable requirements.

Probable requirements.

Description of article.	Probable quantity required.	When to be delivered.	Earnest-money to be deposited.	Remarks.
	lb.		Rs.	
Rice (Pachangal or Sona-mulli mundu, white, second quality).	150,000	In two instalments.	60	The rice should not be less than six months old, and wastage should not exceed 4 per cent.
Ragi	120,000	In three instalments.	30	At least half the quantity should be old grain. The grain should not be mildewed or damp and the wastage in processes of preparation of flour should not exceed 12 per cent.
Dhall (country thovarai).	25,000	Do.	10	The dhall should be free of husk and stones. Wastage in cleaning should not exceed 6 per cent.
Dhall gram	25,000	Do.	60	The dhall should be free of husk and stones. Wastage not to exceed 5 per cent.
Gingelly seed ..	12,000	Do.	25	The wastage in cleaning should not exceed 10 per cent and the outturn of oil should not be below 40 per cent.
Chillies	1,000	In two instalments.	10	The chillies should be perfectly dry and free from mildew.
Coriander	1,000	Do.	10	The coriander should be new and free of weevil and sand.
Turmeric (curry variety)	300	Do.	5	Should be well dried.
Tamarind	6,000	Do.	20	The tamarind should be free of rind, fibre and stones. Half the quantity of 1920 crop; and the other half of 1921 crop.
Onions	4,000	Monthly ..	20	
Milk	As per requirements.	Twice daily ..	10	The specific gravity of the milk should be between 1030 and 1038. Cows should be milked at the jail under supervision.
Firewood (dry) ..	24 tons ..	Seven tons monthly.	60	

District Jail, Palamcottah,
28th February 1921.

M. GURUNATHAYYA,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF RAW RATIONS DURING 1920-21.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the following raw rations will be received by the Superintendent, District Jail, Berhampur, up to 12 noon on Friday, the 25th March 1921 :—

(1) Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of raw rations" and should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 50.

(2) Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate in lb. per rupee at which each of the articles will be supplied, delivered at the jail.

(3) Tenders not in accordance with the above condition will be rejected.

(4) Tenders may be for one or more articles.

(5) The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

(6) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per cent of the value of the articles with the necessary stamp duty as security for the due performance of the contract and to execute a bond within fifteen days from the date of the acceptance of the tender. In case of failure the earnest money will be liable to confiscation.

(7) The articles contracted for should be delivered as ordered by the Superintendent.

(8) The contract should not be sublet on any account.

(9) The contract will be subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Ootacamund.

(10) The quantities mentioned below are only approximate. The contractor will be required to supply more or less.

(11) Wastage in excess of that prescribed will have to be made good by the contractor.

(12) Any further information can be had from the undersigned on application.

SCHEDULE.

Name of article	Probable quantity required up to 31st March 1922.	Remarks
Boiled rice	40,000 lb	.. Good and white, not less than six months old; wastage not to exceed 3 per cent—To be delivered in four lots.
Ragi	80,000 ,,	.. Not less than six months old; wastage not to exceed 10 per cent—In four lots
Dhall (kantholu) ..	15,000 ,,	.. Country thovarai (Kesari dhall will not be accepted); wastage not to exceed 5 per cent—In four lots
Chillies	1,000 ,,	.. Dry and old; wastage not to exceed 10 per cent—As required.
Cleaned tamarind ..	5,000 ,,	.. Not dumped; wastage not to exceed 40 per cent—To be supplied as required.
Turmeric	250 ,,	.. Wastage not to exceed 5 per cent. } As re-
Coriander	1,000 ,,	.. Dry; wastage not to exceed 5 per cent. } quired.
Onions	8,000 ,,	.. To be delivered four times a month.
Firewood	100 tons	.. Dry in small billets; jungle or casuarina wood—As required.
Gingelly seeds	.. about 12,000 lb.	.. Wastage not to exceed 10 per cent and the outturn of oil to be not less than 40 per cent.
Palmyra jaggery ..	10 maunds	.. Good quality—As required
Sago	150 lb.	.. To be supplied as required.
Sugar	200 ,,	.. To be supplied as required.

District Jail, Berhampur,
3rd March 1921.

V. C. MENON,
Superintendent.

SALE OF NUX-VOMICA IN VELLORE NORTH DIVISION OF THE NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS 1921–24.

The right to collect and dispose of the nux vomica of the reserves and nurseries and other Government lands of the North Vellore Forest division will be sold in public auction for the years from 1st July 1921 to 30th June 1924 on the 19th April 1921 by the District Forest Officer, North Vellore, at Vellore (2 p.m.) subject to the conditions in paragraphs 2 to 12 infra. The sale will commence at 2 p.m. and will be continued after the above date, if not completed on that day.

2. No person will be allowed to bid at the auction, unless he produces a solvency certificate duly signed by the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar within whose jurisdiction he usually resides or owns property and unless he has previously deposited a sum of Rs. 500 with the officer conducting the sale as earnest money. No person will be allowed to bid for another, unless he holds a power-of-attorney duly executed in his favour authorizing him to bid on behalf of such other person. The earnest money deposits of all unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them soon after the sales are finished, while those of the successful bidders will be retained as part payment of the first instalment.

3. All sales are subject to confirmation by the District Forest Officer or the Conservator of Forests, III Circle, who reserves to himself the right to accept or reject any bid, including the highest one, without assigning any reasons for so doing.

4. The sale list shall be signed by the highest bidder for every lease, immediately after the sale is knocked down in his name, and a certificate shall also be appended thereto by him to the effect that he has read and understood the terms of the sale notice and of the Agreements to be executed and that he agrees to abide by them.

5. The highest bidder for every lease must deposit with the officer conducting the sale, immediately after close of the sale 25 per cent of the sale amount less the earnest money deposited by him under paragraph 2 supra. Any amount collected in excess of lease amount will be refunded to the contractor at the close of the sale. After the sale is sanctioned, the above amount including the earnest money deposit will be credited towards the first instalment of kist, i.e., one-twelfth of the sale amount of the lease due by the contractor (successful bidder).

6. The successful bidder must deposit as security either in the shape of 2 or 5 per cent war bonds or in cash in the Postal Savings Bank within seven days from the date of receipt of order accepting the offer, 25 per cent of the sale amount, up to a maximum of Rs. 500 as guarantee for the due fulfilment of his contract. An agreement shall also be executed by every successful bidder, at his own cost, within fourteen days from the date of receipt by him of the order sanctioning the sale, in the prescribed form which will be read out at the time of sale and copies of which can also be previously inspected at the District Forest Office and the Range offices. Unless and until the security deposit is furnished and the agreement executed as above, no contractor will be allowed to commence work in the leased area.

7. If the successful bidder of any lease fails to furnish the deposit referred to in paragraph 5 or to furnish the security deposit or to execute the agreement referred to in paragraph 6 above, the lease may be resold at the risk and loss of such bidder who will not only forfeit any deposits already furnished by him, but will also be liable for the loss, if any, accruing by such re-sale. In the latter case, the security that will be forfeited will not count towards the loss, if any, by the re-sale. He will, however, not be entitled to any profit, that may result from the re-sale. Any removal of produce by the contractor his men, or his beats before the execution of the agreement will be treated as an offence punishable under the Forest Act.

8. All lease amount must be paid by the contractors in twelve equal instalments on or before the dates given below, into the Head Treasury, Vellore, or into any sub-treasury in the district and the receipted challan must be sent so as to reach the District Forest Officer before the dates fixed for the payment of the instalments.

First instalment or one-twelfth of the sale amount	..	On the date of sale.
Second instalment	..	On or before 15th September 1921.
Third instalment	..	Do. 15th December 1921.
Fourth instalment	..	Do. 15th February 1922.
Fifth instalment	..	Do. 15th July 1922.
Sixth instalment	..	Do. 15th September 1922.
Seventh instalment	..	Do. 15th December 1922.
Eighth instalment	..	Do. 15th February 1923.
Ninth instalment	..	Do. 15th July 1923.
Tenth instalment	..	Do. 15th September 1923.
Eleventh instalment	..	Do. 15th December 1923.
Twelfth instalment	..	Do 15th February 1924.

Under no circumstances may the contractors remit the kists to range clerks. If they are remitted to the Range officer in person, they should insist on receipt in form No. 20 being issued immediately. If remittance is made by money order, besides the usual money order acknowledgment by the Range officer no other acknowledgment will be given.

N.B.—Interest at 6 per cent will be collected on all overdue instalments. For the purpose of calculating the interest for portion of a month interest for period not exceeding fifteen days will be calculated for half a month and that for period in excess of fifteen days for a whole month. If the last day fixed for payment of any kist happens to be a holiday the kists should be paid on the previous day.

9. If any instalment be not paid on the due date, work may be suspended until such time as the amount is paid with interest and if the amount is not paid within one month of its falling due, the District Forest Officer may cancel the contract, forfeit the security deposit and re-sell the block at the risk of the contractor. The contractor will not be entitled to any revenue that may be collected departmentally during the suspension of the contract nor will he be entitled to any extension of time to make up for such suspension. In case of a fresh sale, the contractor will have no claim to any excess over the original sale amount; but he will be responsible for any deficiency the security that is forfeited not counting towards such a deficiency.

10. Intending bidders may obtain, at any time, further particulars regarding the sales at the District Forest Office, North Vellore.

11. No tenders will be received before or after the sale under any circumstances, and, if any are sent in, no attention will be paid to them.

12. The following are the important conditions, among others, subject to which agreements must be executed by the successful contractors:—

(*a*) That the contractor shall not claim any compensation for land granted on pattа or for any other purposes or rights to produce admitted to the forest settlement.

(*b*) That the contractor shall be prohibited from storing the produce outside the limits of the North Vellore Forest Division relating to the lease.

(*c*) That the contractor shall submit, at the end of each month, to the District Forest Officer, an account showing description and quantity of forest produce collected by him during that month and the place or places at which the produce is stored up, together with counterfoils of permits issued for the collection of the forest products.

(*d*) That all removals of the produce should be effected only on authorized permits which should show the description and quantity of produce removed.

(*e*) That collection of the produce should be carried out only by men who have the contractor's permit in proper form authorising them to do so.

(*f*) The contractor will not be permitted to remove forest produce from the areas under panchayat management.

(*g*) The contractor is expected to abide by the conditions of the Poisons and Drugs Act (Act XII of 1919) or any other Act regulating the transactions on the produce in force for the time being.

E. K. KRISHNAN,
District Forest Officer.

North Vellore, 3rd March 1921.

SALE OF THE RIGHT OF ENJOYMENT OF USUFRUCT OF TREES, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of the right of enjoyment of the usufruct of trees, collection of shells, etc., noted below will be conducted at the respective stations and on the dates specified between 3 and 5 p.m. All intending bidders are requested to bid for them.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1. All bidders should deposit Rs. 5 at the commencement of the sale. The successful bidder should pay the whole amount of bid in advance as soon as the bid is knocked down. The deposited money will be repaid on the spot in the case of unsuccessful bidders.

2. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, but in the case of dispute the right will be re-auctioned.

3. The sale shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Engineer and the enjoyment commences from the date of approval of the Executive Engineer and after the lease agreements are signed by the lessees.

4. No damage should be done to the trees or banks or berms, of canal. If anything should happen unexpectedly, it should at once be brought to the notice of the Executive Engineer, Chingleput division, otherwise the lessee will have to hold himself responsible for any loss to Government.

5. The lessee will have the right only to enjoy the usufruct, etc., as noted but not to infringe any other rules in existence and after the approval of the Executive Engineer.

Items of miscellaneous properties to be sold in public auction in the Chingleput division, Madras, for the month of May 1921.

Number and name of sub-division.	Description of produce to be sold.	Period of issue.	Place of auction.	Date of auction.
1. Buckingham Canal, South subdivision.	Cadda tree produce 69/0 to 75/0 ..	1st April 1921 to 31st August 1921.	Swarnamukhi look .	1921. 19th May
2. Do.	Do. 76/0 to 99/3 ..	Do.	Siddavaram .	19th May.

Madras, 11th March 1921.

R. SAVARINATHAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

TENDERS FOR LOADING AND UNLOADING OF WAGONS.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Officer in charge, Clothing Depot, Mount Road, for the work of loading and unloading of wagons at Central Station and Salt Cotaura, with stores consigned by or to the Depot or on the same of the Inspector of Clothing, Madras, during the official year 1921-22. The tender should be submitted in strong covers and marked clearly in a prominent place. "Tenders for loading and unloading of wagons" and should reach the undersigned before 12 noon on Wednesday the 23rd instant. The tenders should be submitted on tender forms which are obtainable at the Depot on payment of Re. 1 per set on application in writing. Each tender must be accompanied by a Madras Bank Receipt for Rs. 25 as earnest money.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 either in cash or in Government Promissory Notes as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application in writing.

The Officer in charge does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N.B.—All communications should be addressed to Mount Road.

TENDERS FOR SERVICES OF AN AUCTIONEER.

SEALED tenders for the services of an auctioneer for the official year 1921-22 will be received by the Officer in charge, Clothing Depot, Mount Road, up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

Forms of tender are obtainable on payment of Re. 1 per set on application in writing.

Tenders should be submitted in strong covers and marked clearly in a prominent place "Tenders for the services of an auctioneer" and each tender must be accompanied by a Madras Bank Receipt for Rs. 25 as earnest money.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 600 either in Government Promissory Notes or in the Post Office Savings Bank as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Officer in charge does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N.B.—All communications should be addressed to Mount Road.

Mount Road, Madras,
9th March 1921.

O. H. GALVIN, Captain,
Officer in charge, Clothing Depot, Mount Road.

TENDERS FOR COVERING SALT HEAPS.

SEALED tenders for the following works relating to the covering at the Madras Depot of salt to be manufactured during 1921 season in the factories (Kattur, Vayalur with model salterns and Kattupalli extension, Attipat North with Thillai extension, Attipat, South and Vallur) of the Fenoor Circle will be received by the Assistant Commissioner at the office of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle, up to 3 p.m. on the 1st day of April 1921.

Nature of work.

I. (*a*) Bringing the tiles and encumbents supplied by Government to the storage site and covering the heaps with them in such manner as may be required by the Inspector, Madras Depot, and providing the other materials required for covering such as galvanized bolts and nuts, galvanized iron wire and pegs. The number of heaps to be covered thus will be about 150.

I. (*b*) Bringing the tiles supplied by Government to the storage site, covering the heaps with them, putting on chunam borders one foot by one inch thick to ridges and top as may be required by the Inspector, Madras Depot (chunam and sand being provided by the contractor and mixed in the proportion of 3 : 1).

I. (*c*) Covering the ridges of heaps with country made pan-tiles to be supplied by the contractor set in chunam (chunam and sand being mixed in the proportion of 3 : 1), the size of each tile will be 1' 3" in length and 1' in breadth taken over all.

The number of heaps to be covered in this way [(*b*) and (*c*)] will be about 400.

Note.—Rates for a thirty-garee heap should be given separately for work No. I (*a*), I (*b*) and I (*c*) above as per details noted below :—

Work I (a).—Bringing the tiles and zinc sheets and covering the heaps with them—

Galvanized iron bolts and nuts	6 dozen.
Galvanized iron wire	250 running feet.
Pegs	30

Work I (b)—Bringing the tiles and covering the heaps with them—
Plastering the ridges and top with chunam borders one foot wide, one inch thick

Work I (c)—Bringing the tiles and covering the heaps with them—
Plastering the ridges and top with country pan-tiles to be supplied by the contractor, set in chunam. Each tile will be 1' 2" in length and 1' in breadth taken over the ars.

II. Tenders can be made either for work No. I (a) or for I (b) or for I (c) or for all.

III. Covers containing tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the work in connexion with the covering of salt heaps at the Madras Depot" and should be accompanied by a treasury receipt of payment into the Madras Depot Salt Treasury of a deposit of Rs. 50 only for each work.

IV. Successful tenderers must, if further required, make a further deposit of Rs 200 for due fulfilment of their contract for each work and execute agreements (copies of which can be seen at the office of the Assistant Commissioner, Chingleput subdivision, or of the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle) within a week from the date of their being notified of the acceptance of their tenders. In case they fail to do so, the deposits will be forfeited to Government and the acceptance of their tenders cancelled. The stamp duty on agreements must be paid by the tenderers themselves.

IV. (a) But where the tenders of one and the same individual are accepted for all the three works, a further deposit of Rs 100 only for the due fulfilment of the contract for all the three works will be required.

V. The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any other tender.

VI. Further particulars may be obtained from the Inspector, Madras Depot Circle.

VII. The deposits of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as soon after the opening of the tenders as possible while the deposits of the successful tenderers will be returned on due fulfilment of their contracts.

M. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Asst. Commr., Salt, etc., Dept., Chingleput Subdivision.

Madras, 10th March 1921.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE CENTRAL JAIL, CANNANORE.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 1st April 1921 to 31st March 1922 will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Cannanore, up to 26th March 1921.

Description of articles.			Probable requirements.
Aluminium wire	.. ..	Lb.	16
Aluminium sheet	.. ..	"	10
Alum ..	.. ..	"	8
Borax ..	.. ..	"	6
Brass ..	.. ..	"	50
Brass screws, 1"	..	Gross.	1
Do. ½"	..	"	1
Do. ¼"	..	"	2
Brass lock ..	.. ..	Pair.	200
Drawer lock ..	.. ..	"	100
Brass hinges, 3", etc.	.. ..	"	200
Brass handles ..	.. ..	"	24
Ball thread, big size	.. ..	Gross.	2
Bullock hide ..	.. ..	Lb.	80
Bamboos ..	.. ..	No.	400
Coconut shells for charcoal	..	Lb.	4,000
Iron tacks, 1"	..	Gross.	30
Iron rod, ½" ..	.. ..	Lb.	500
French polish (Kerosin)	..	Tins.	10
Wire nails, 2" ..	..	Lb.	50
Do. 1" ..	..	"	20
Sand paper ..	.. ..	No.	600
Colton for polishing	.. ..	Lb.	20
Cocoanut shells for carving	..	No.	2,000
Cajan	.. ..	Lbs.	..
Chalk	.. ..	Lb.	5b
Caigut	.. ..	Yds.	1,000
Galvanised sheet	.. ..	Lb	500
Fullers earth ..	.. ..	"	500
Glue	.. ..	"	20
Karaigram ..	.. ..	"	10,000
Galvanised wire	.. ..	"	500
Hemp, iron ..	.. ..	"	1,500
White twist do.	.. ..	"	400

Description of articles			Probable requirements.
Green mattays ..	.. ..	No.	500,000
Dry mattays ..	.. ..	"	500,000
Soaked mattays	.. ..	"	500,000
Iron rivet, ½" ..	.. ..	"	50
Do. ¼" ..	.. ..	"	15
Lamp oil ..	.. ..	Lb.	40
Linseed oil (Kerosine)	..	Tins.	8
Paint, white ..	.. ..	Lb.	100
Enamel, white ..	.. ..	"	5
Rattan, country, thin	.. ..	"	200
Do. thick	.. ..	"	150
Rattan, good ..	.. ..	"	1,000
Koon	.. ..	"	5
Silver good lace	.. ..	"	200
Sulphur	.. ..	Lb.	10
Salammoniac ..	.. ..	"	20
Raw wool ..	.. ..	"	15,000
Charcoal ..	.. ..	"	80,000
Wire nails, 1½"	..	"	50
Do. 1" ..	..	"	25
Do. ¾" ..	..	"	50
Raw rice (probably)	.. ..	"	100
Indigo ..	.. ..	"	1
Iron screws, 1½"	.. ..	Gross.	25
Do. 1" ..	.. ..	"	25
Do. ½" ..	.. ..	"	25
Do ¼" ..	.. ..	"	22
Paddy husk ..	.. ..	Lb.	800
Carah gram ..	.. ..	"	250
Turpentine ..	..	Tins.	8
Flat iron, (1½ × ½)	..	Lb.	300
Jute fibre ..	.. ..	"	1,200
Straw	.. ..	"	80,000

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Central Jail, Cannanore."

2. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

3. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent on the total value of articles tendered for.

4. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond within fifteen days from date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In case of failure his deposit of 2 per cent delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment of the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Cannanore, as soon as the articles are received.

8. The contract must not be sublet.

9. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and security confiscated to Government.

10. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

11. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

12. In case of the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rate than those accounted for.

13. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Cannanore, on application on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Central Jail, Cannanore,
8th March 1921.

W. S. SNOW,
Superintendent.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND MANUFACTURES.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the District Jail, Madura, on 23rd March 1921 at 3 p.m. for the supply of the following articles required for the year 1921–22 :—

Articles.	Probable quantity, more or less.	
	lbs.	
Rice, boiled, samba, dry, cleaned and white—wastage not to exceed 4 per cent (six months old).	100,000	To be delivered as required.
Ragi, Mysore, clean and dry—wastage not to exceed 10 per cent in cleaning and grinding. Half the quantity to be old. Should not contain black rotten grain.	180,000	"
Dhall, clean and free from husk, stones and mud—wastage not to exceed 5 per cent.	41,000	"
Tamarind, clean and new and dry and free from seeds and stone and husk	4,000	"
Coriander, clean from weevil and dust (not damp)	1,300	"
Firewood, well dried and in billets of 3 to 9 feet in length and 1 foot in diameter.	20 loads per month	"
Chillies, dry	1,400	"
Turmeric, dry, clean and free from weevil	200	"
Gingelly seeds, good quality and clean, outturn should not be less than 40 per cent—the wastage and dryage should not exceed 10 per cent.	28,000	"
Coconut muttays, big size, outturn not less than 10 per cent fibre ..	No. 100,000	"
Jaggery, palmyra	1,000	"
Kerosene oil	3,600	"
Onions	6,000	"
Kora grass—3 feet and 4 feet in length	4,000	"
Fresh cow's milk	Specific gravity 1,030° to 1,032°	Daily as required.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest money. The deposits of the successful bidders will be returned by the Superintendent, District Jail, Madura, until the supplies are made and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for whatever article they may wish to supply up to the quantity required.

3. In the case of large supplies, the successful bidders will be required to execute a bond within seven days of the date of the auction and also shall deposit a cash security of 10 per cent on the probable value of the supply to be made failing which their deposits will be confiscated. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

4. Samples of articles should be furnished for inspection at the time of auction and bidders by tender should not fail to send in their samples in time. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person. The cost of the articles will be paid upon delivery; but no advance will be made on any account.

5. In the case of those merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered, provided they reach the Superintendent at or before 3 p.m. of the 23rd March 1921 and are accompanied by the deposits of Rs. 50. The tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the rates offered will be considered with the auction bids. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rates offered, which should be in lb. per rupee delivered at the Madura District Jail.

6. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

7. Wastage exceeding 10 per cent in the case of ragi, and gingelly seeds and coconut muttays, 5 per cent in the case of dhall, and 4 per cent in the case of rice will have to be made good by the contractor.

8. The contract in each case is subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

District Jail, Madura,
23rd February 1921.

MUHAMMAD KHUDBUDIN,
Superintendent.

SALE OF ASSESSED WASTE AND TANK-BED LANDS IN THE DIVI TALUK.

NOTICE is hereby given that full ryotwari rights in the assessed waste and tank-bed lands which are situated in the Divi Island of the Divi taluk, Kistna district, and are commanded by the Divi Pumping System will be sold in public auction by the Headquarters Deputy Collector at his office at Avanigadda on 13th April 1921, at Nagayalanka on 14th April to 16th April 1921, and Kodur on 18th April 1921 and 19th April 1921 or on such adjourned dates and at such places as may thereafter be notified. But the selling officer may at any time during the sale refuse to bring to sale all the lands advertised for sale if he considers that adequate prices have not been realized for the plots theretofore sold or for other reasons.

2. The land to be sold will be divided into separate fields subdivided and durably demarcated. Lists giving the survey number, the extent and assessment of each field can be obtained on application to the Headquarters Deputy Collector. Lists will also be given to the karnams of the villages concerned for distribution and will be available at the time of the sale.

3 *The bids will be subject to the following conditions* :—

(*a*) The lands will be knocked down to the highest bidder approved by the selling officer subject to confirmation by the District Collector, who will be at liberty to accept or reject any bid without assigning reasons.

(*b*) The Deputy Collector may fix upset prices and may accept or reject any bid without assigning reasons. He may withdraw any field from auction and may put up two or more fields in one lot subject to a maximum of ten acres.

(*c*) Persons who wish to bid must be prepared to address proof of their position and means and must pay an initial deposit of Rs. 50. At the conclusion of the sale, the deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned ; the initial deposits of successful bidders will be credited towards the deposit required under clause (*e*) below.

(*d*) Persons intending to bid shall notify to the Deputy Collector whether they are bidding on their own account or as agents for other persons. in the latter case, they must file a written authority from their principals, otherwise their bids will be rejected.

(*e*) The deposit of a successful bidder will be 15 per cent of the purchase-money in each case. This should be paid immediately on the completion of the sale, if the percentage is not covered by the initial deposit. Successful bidders must, within one month from the date of confirmation of the sale, pay not less than one-half of the balance of the full amount of their bid and execute an agreement in the prescribed form binding themselves to pay the balance, if any, not later than the 1st March 1922 with interest at 9½ per cent.

(*f*) The purchaser of any lot will be required to pay, along with the deposit referred to in clause (*e*), the value as set out in the sale list of all trees standing thereon. If for any reason the sale is not confirmed or if the lot is relinquished under clause (*n*) or clause (*o*), the price paid for the trees at the value aforesaid will be refunded to the purchaser after deducting the value of any trees removed by him.

(*g*) The successful bidder will receive a ryotwari patta after confirmation of the sale by the Collector and after payment by the bidder of the full purchase-money together with the cost of demarcating the land. He will be informed of the cost of such demarcation at the time of the sale or as soon afterwards as possible and shall pay the cost within one month of being informed of the cost.

(*h*) If the purchaser fails to execute the agreement referred to in clause (*e*) or clause (*f*) or to deposit or to pay any sum due under clause (*e*) or clause (*g*) on or before the due date, he will forfeit the amount already deposited and the lot will be resold at his risk

(*i*) The lands will be sold as 'dry' subject to the payment of the annual assessment at the dry rates mentioned in the lists referred to in paragraph 2 above and of such local and other cesses as may have been or may hereafter be imposed. The present classifications of soil and rates of assessment will be liable to revision in connexion with any future general revision of the land revenue settlement of the taluk. As regards charge for irrigation, the lands are subject to the rules set forth in section E of appendix I to Board's Standing Order No. 4 and to any alterations which may be made therein from time to time.

(*j*) Persons whose bids are confirmed by the Collector will be required to pay the assessment and cesses due on the lands purchased with effect from fasli 1331 unless crops are grown on the lands in fasli 1330, in which case the payment of assessment and cesses will commence from fasli 1330.

(*k*) A proportionate refund of the purchase-money will be allowed if the deficiency between the extent notified for sale and the actual extent exceeds 10 per cent, provided that the refund is claimed within six months from the date of confirmation of the sale

(*l*) So much of the land as may hereafter be required for channels, drainage works, bothies or other works connected with irrigation or for roads or other communal or public purposes shall be surrendered by the purchaser on demand. In such cases he will be allowed a refund of the proportionate purchase money and the extent surrendered and taken up will be removed from his patta. The Collector of the district shall be the sole judge as to which lands are required for such purposes.

(*m*) Existing and customary rights to foot-paths, bandy tracts, water courses, bothies, etc., will not be affected in any way by the sale of the lands on which they are situated.

(*n*) Should it be found within three years from the date of confirmation of the sale that any land so sold is not irrigable, or should the Executive Engineer in charge of the Divi Pumping Project declare that it is undesirable for any technical reason to irrigate any such land, the purchaser shall have the option of cancelling the sale and relinquishing the land. If he elects to cancel the sale and relinquish the land, the purchase-money shall be returned and thereupon the purchaser shall have no claim to any damages on account of the cancellation of the sale. If he elects to retain the land he shall have no claim to a supply of water. In such cases the relinquishment of portions of a single lot will not be accepted.

(*o*) If in any other case any purchaser shall, within three years from the date of receipt of a ryotwari patta under clause 3 (*g*), unconditionally relinquish the full extent of land purchased in a single lot, his purchase-money less five per cent will be refunded to him.

This concession applies only to purchasers and to their heirs and not to transferees.

4. Purchasers are hereby informed that cultivation under the Divi Pumping system is not advisable before the 1st July and is not safe after the 15th November as the water is liable to be brackish before and after these dates, there is risk in attempting to raise a six months' crop.

Masulipatam, 10th March 1921.

P. L. MOORE,
Collector.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salved within the limits of the port of Pamban and all claims thereto must be preferred and proved within six months from the date of this notification before the Port Officer, Pamban :—

Description.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One piece of jungle wood, 18' 8" × 2' 4" girth Do. 15' 8" × 2' 5" " Do. 18' 8" × 2' 6" " Do. 15' 8" × 2' 9" "	7th February 1921.	Pamban Sea, North.

இதற்கு 1880-ஆம் ஆண்டின் 7-ஆம் சட்டம் 76-ஆம் பிரிவுக்கு அமைவாகப் பின்வருகின்ற வரிசை, தொகை, அளவுகள் எல்லைக்குட்பட்ட கடல் வாணிகத்தில் தொடர்புடைய பொருட்களாகப் தரைதட்டியவைகள் இந்த அறிவித்தல் வெளியான திகதி முதல் ஆறு மாதத்திற்குள் இந்த அறிவித்தல் வரவேற்கப்பட்டவர் முன்னிலையில் உரிமை கோரப்படவேண்டும்.

விபரம்.	கண்டெடுத்த திகதி.	கண்டெடுத்த இடம்.
1 காட்டுமரத்துண்டு, 18' 8" × 2' 8" சுற்றளவு 1 ஒடி. 15' 8" × 2' 6" ஒடி. 1 ஒடி. 18' 8" × 2' 6" ஒடி. 1 ஒடி. 15' 8" × 2' 9" ஒடி.	1921-ஆம் பிப்ரவரி மாதம் 7-ஆம் திகதி.	இராமேசுவரம் கடல், வடக்கு.

Ramnad, the 28th February 1921.

S. SACHIDANANDA SASTRI,
Receiver of Wrecks.

Notice is hereby given under section 76 of Act VII of 1880 that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the village of Palidivakkam, Ponneri taluk, and all claims thereto must be preferred and proved within six months from the date of this notification before the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruvallur, Chingleput district :—

Description.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
A teak wood, 25 feet long, 4 feet girth.	5th January 1921.	No. 46 Palidivakkam village, Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district.

இதற்கு 1880-ஆம் ஆண்டின் 7-ஆம் சட்டம் 76-ஆம் பிரிவுக்கு அமைவாகப் பின்வருகின்ற விபரம், தொகை, அளவுகள் தரைதட்டியவை, பெ. 45, பழவேற்காடு தொகுதி, பொன்னேரி தாலுக்கா, பொன்னேரி வட்டத்தில் அமைந்துள்ள பழவேற்காடு கிராமத்தில் இந்த அறிவித்தல் வெளியான திகதி முதல் ஆறு (6) மாதத்திற்குள் இந்த அறிவித்தல் வரவேற்கப்பட்டவர் முன்னிலையில் உரிமை கோரப்படவேண்டும்.

விபரம்.	கண்டெடுத்த திகதி.	கண்டெடுத்த இடம்.
1 தேக்கு மரம், நீளம், அடி. 25, சுற்றளவு, அடி. 4	1921-ஆம் ஜனவரி மாதம் 5ஆம்.	பழவேற்காடு கிராமம், பொன்னேரி தாலுக்கா, பெ. 45, பழவேற்காடு, செங்கற்பட்டு.

Tiruvallur, 9th March 1921.

W. LAMECH,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 109, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

[*A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.*]

[*The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*]

LIST OF GAZETTED OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st February 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (4 p.).

BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS, 1920 Edition. Correction slips Nos. 24 to 29 to Vol. I and No. 18 to Vol. II. Each. Price 0 (0 p.).

MADRAS REGISTRATION MANUAL, Part II. Sixth list of corrections. As. 2 (0 p.).

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY (with Coorg), corrected up to 1st February 1921. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1 (6 p.).

MINOR RULES. ENGLISH. Fifth list of corrections and amendment to Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam. Each. Price 0 (0 p.).

FLORA OF THE NILGIRI AND PALNEY HILL-TOPS BY P. F. FYSON. Vol. III, 1921. Demy 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 15-0. (0 as.).

SUPPLEMENT TO DIGEST OF INDIAN LAW CASES BY R. D BOSE FOR 1919. Imperial 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 4. (4 *as* 6 *p.*).

ANNUAL VOLUME OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1919-1920. Foolscap folio. Board. Rs. 6 (12 *as.*).

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, FOR 1919-20. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As. 8 (6 *p.*).

MADRAS QUARTERLY CIVIL LIST, corrected up to 1st January 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 (4 *a.* 6 *p.*)

MADRAS QUARTERLY CIVIL MEDICAL LIST, corrected up to 31st December 1920. Royal 8vo Paper cover. Re. 1-6 (3 *a.* 6 *p.*).

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, COIMBATORE, CALENDAR FOR 1920-21. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As 12 (6 *p.*).

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONSTITUTING THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION SUB-DIVISIONS IN THE REGISTRATION DISTRICT. Correction slip Nos 1 to 5 to Calicut. Each. Pice 6 (6 *p.*). North Arcot corrected up to 1st May 1920. As 12 (1 *a.* 6 *p.*).

HALF-YEARLY LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 31st December 1920. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 4 (6 *p.*).

LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, 1920. Demy 8vo. Board. Re. 1-3 (4 *as*).

HALF YEARLY LIST OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MADRAS SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st JANUARY 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8 (1 *a.*).

REVIEW AND RETURNS OF THE RAIL-BORNE TRADE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1919-20. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. Re. 0-8 (4 *a.*).

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, PART I, FOR 1919-20. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. Re. 4 (4 *as.*).

LINGUISTIC SURVEY OF INDIA. Index of Language Names by Sir George A. Grierson. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Re. 1 (4 *a.*).

DEVOLUTION RULES. Published in the Gazette, dated 18th January 1921. As. 2-6 (6 *p.*).

CLASSIFIED LIST AND DISTRIBUTION RETURN OF ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 31st December 1920. Royal 8vo Paper cover. Re. 1-8 (3 *a.*).

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1919. Foolscap folio. Board. Re. 2-8 (5 *a.*).

MADRAS SANITATION REPORT FOR 1919. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As. 12 (1 *a.*).

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES FOR 1919-20. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. Re. 1-2 (4 *a.*).

MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY corrected up to 1st February 1921. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8 (1 *a.*).

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Vol. I for 1919-20 Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As. 4 (1 *a.*).

MADRAS FOREST MANUAL, 1912 edition. Tenth list of corrections. As 2 (6 *p.*).

MADRAS REGISTRATION MANUAL, Part I, corrected up to 1st January 1921. Royal 8 vo. Board. As. 12 (2 *a.*).

ANNUAL REPORT ON VACCINATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1919-20. Foolscap folio. Paper cover As. 6 (1 *a.*).

CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE, VOL. I. Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth list of corrections. Each As. 2 (6 *p.*).

NEW UNION MANUAL, 1920. Second list of Corrections. Pice 6 (6 *p.*).

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS FOR THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS. Published 22nd February 1921 for 1922, etc. As 3 (6 *p.*).

TRIENNIAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the year ending 1919 Foolscap folio. Paper cover. Re. 2-8 (4 *a.* 6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XXXV OF 1920. Rasul Mirajan Trading. Foolscap folio. Tamil, Oriya and Telugu Each. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XXXVI OF 1920. Indian Coinage (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Telugu Malayalam and Oriya. Each. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XXVIII OF 1920. Indian Patents and Designs (Temporary Rules) Amendment. Foolscap folio. Telugu and Hindustani. Each. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XXIX OF 1920. Indian Patents and Designs (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Hindustani and Oriya. Each. Pice 6 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XXXII OF 1920. Post Office Cash Certificates (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Telugu. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XXXIII OF 1920. Identification of Prisoners, Foolscap folio. Oriya, Tamil and Telugu. Each. Pice 3 (6 *p.*)

INDIA ACT XXXIV OF 1920. Indian Passport. Foolscap folio. Tamil, Oriya and Telugu Each. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XLII OF 1920. Indian Companies (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Telugu and Hindustani. Each. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XLIII OF 1920. Presidency Banks (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Malayalam, Telugu and Hindustani. Each, Pice 3 (6 *p.*)

INDIA ACT XLIV OF 1920. Indian Income-tax (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Telugu. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XXXVII OF 1920. Indian Army (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Tamil, Oriya and Telugu. Each. Pice 3. (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XXII OF 1920. Lepers (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Telugu and Oriya. Each. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XXIII OF 1920. Indian Rifles. Foolscap folio. Telugu and Oriya. Each. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XLI OF 1920. Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping). Foolscap folio. Malayalam and Kanarese. Each. Pice 3 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT V OF 1920. Provincial Insolvency. Foolscap folio. Telugu and Kanarese. Each. As. 2 (6 *p.*).

INDIA ACT XLV OF 1920. Paper Currency (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Kanarese and Malayalam. Each. Pies 6 (6 p.).
INDIA ACT XLVIII OF 1920. Indian Territorial Force. Foolscap folio. Kanarese. Pies 6 (6 p.).
INDIA ACT XLIV OF 1920. Civil Procedure Code (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Oriya. Pies 3 (3 p.).
INDIA ACT XXVII OF 1920. Indian Motor Vehicles (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Oriya. and Telugu. Each. Pies 3 (3 p.).
INDIA ACT XXX OF 1920. Rouble note. Foolscap folio. Oriya. Pies 6 (6 p.).
INDIA ACT XXV OF 1920. Negotiable Instruments (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Telugu. Pies 3 (3 p.).
INDIA ACT XLIX OF 1920. Auxiliary Force. Foolscap folio. Hindustani and Kanarese. Each. Pies 3 (3 p.).
INDIA ACT XXXIX OF 1920. Indian Elections, offences and inquiries. Foolscap folio. Oriya. Pies 6 (6 p.).
ORDINANCE IV OF 1920. Treaty of Peace made at St. Germain-en-laye. Foolscap folio. Telugu. Pies 6 (6 p.).
MADRAS ACT VI OF 1920. Madras Irrigation Cess (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Hindustani. Pies 3 (3 p.).
MADRAS ACT VII OF 1920. Madras Town Planning. Foolscap folio. Telugu. As. 1-9 (6 p.). Hindustani. As. 1-6 (6 p.).
MADRAS ACT VIII OF 1920. Madras Elementary Education. Foolscap folio. Tamil, Kanarese and Hindustani. Each. As. 1-3 (6 p.). Telugu. As. 1-5 (6 p.). English (Royal) As. 6 (6 p.).
MADRAS ACT XV OF 1920. Madras Village Panchayat. Foolscap folio. Hindustani and Tamil. Each. Annas 1 (6 p.). Malayalam and Kanarese. Each As. 1-3 (6 p.).
MADRAS ACT IX OF 1920. (Amendment to Salt). Folio. Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani, Kanarese, Malayalam and Oriya. Each. Pies 6 (6 p.).
MADRAS ACT X OF 1920. (Amendment to the Co-operative Societies). Folio. Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani, Kanarese, Malayalam and Oriya. Each. Pies 6 (6 p.).
MADRAS ACT XI OF 1920. Madras General Clauses (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani, Kanarese, Malayalam and Oriya. Each. Pies 3 (3 p.).
MADRAS ACT XII OF 1920. Madras District Municipalities (Amendment). Foolscap folio. Hindustani and Oriya. Each. Pies 3 (3 p.).
MADRAS ACT XIII OF 1920. Mulgeni-Rent Enhancement. Folio. Kanarese. Pies 6 (6 p.).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[*A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.*]

TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF LEGISLATION IN THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S COUNCIL DURING 1918. Royal 8vo. As. 8-6 (1 s.).
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS (EDITION 1917), LIST No. I, DATED 30TH JUNE 1919. As. 2-9 (1 s.).
UNREPEALED GENERAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth boards. Rs. 2 (3 *as.*)

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts which are vacant in the office of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India, Pusa, Bihar:—

Three posts of Assistants (Upper Division) on Rs. 100—8—156—8—240 per mensem with efficiency bar at Rs. 156;

two posts of clerks (Lower division) on Rs. 40—5—100—8—125 per mensem with efficiency bar at Rs. 60;

one post of Assistant Librarian on Rs. 40—5—100 per mensem.

2. Candidates for the posts of Assistants must be University graduates with Secretariat experience and must possess a good knowledge of noting, drafting and accounts. Those for the posts of clerks must have passed at least the Intermediate examination in Arts and possess typewriting qualifications.

3. Applications in the candidates' own handwriting stating age, qualifications and previous experience (with copies of testimonials) should be addressed to the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, and should reach the office not later than the 31st of March 1921. Candidates selected for the posts must be prepared to join at once and will be on probation for one year.

S. MILLIGAN,
Agricultural Adviser to the Govt. of India.

Pusa, 19th February 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a temporary permit clerk on Rs. 30 of this office. The vacancy is a long standing one and the appointment is likely to be sanctioned year after year. Candidates willing to accept the post should be prepared to deposit a sum of Rs. 150 as security in the postal savings bank in the name of the District Forest Officer, West Godavari.

Only candidates who have completed at least the Secondary School-leaving Certificate course and obtained satisfactory marks in all the subjects need apply. The applicants should state the number of marks obtained by them in the public examination. Preference will be given to those who have previous office experience.

A. HANUMANTHA RAO,
District Forest Officer, West Cuddapah

Cuddapah, 23rd February 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Tracers and Lower Subordinates temporarily vacant in this division. Only passed men fully qualified under the examination rules need apply.

P. V. MANIKKAM NAYAKAR,
Executive Engineer, T.B.S. Division, IV Circle.

Salem, 19th February 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a Temporary Tracer's post on Rs. 20—1—35 from candidates who have passed the Government Technical Examinations of at least the Elementary grade in Geometrical Drawing, Bedding Drawing and Estimating and Free-hand Outline Drawing. Candidates with previous official experience will be preferred. Applications will be received till 15th April 1921.

Bezwada, 21st February 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed Lower Subordinates of the College of Engineering, Madras, for acting appointments of Sub-overseers (salary Rs. 30 + 10 temporary allowance).

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 25th February 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Telugu-knowing passed candidates for the post of acting third clerk of this Court on Rs. 30 plus 10. Preference will be given to men in the Judicial Department.

T. KRISHNASWAMI NAYUDU,
Subordinate Judge.

Chittoor, 22nd February 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates duly qualified under Public Service Notification for employment as a clerk in a permanent vacancy in the office of the Marine Biologist, Fisheries Department, Tuticorin, on a pay of Rs. 25—1—30 plus Rs. 10 per mensem allowance. The qualifications required are—

(1) If the candidates are S.S.L.C. holders they must have scored good marks in all groups.

(2) Candidates should have passed at least the Government Type-writing Examination, Elementary grade.

(3) They should be able to put up ordinary drafts and notes. Preference will be given to those who have experience in Government offices.

Applications should be addressed to the Marine Biologist, Fisheries Department Tuticorin. The selected candidate will be on probation for a period of one year. He must also be prepared to deposit a cash security of Rs. 100.

R. H. WHITEHOUSE,
Marine Biologist

Tuticorin, 22nd February 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who possess Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or other superior educational qualifications with Type-writing test in elementary grade or who have taken typewriting as their optional subject, for being employed as typist on Rs. 30 per mensem including the temporary addition to the pay in the office of Sub-Magistrates in Sankari division.

P. GOVIND MENON,
Revenue Divisional Officer.

Sankari, 27th February 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following vacancies in the office of the Harbour Engineer to Government of Madras, Public Works Department, Cochin :—

Temporary Assistant Draughtsmen on Rs. 40 + Rs. 12 (temporary addition to pay) + Rs. 3 (local allowance).

Temporary Tracer on Rs. 30 + Rs. 10 (temporary addition to pay) + Rs. 3 (local allowance).

2. (a) Applicants for the Draughtsmen's places should have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, or possess the Group Certificate in Mechanical Drawing referred to in the Public Service Notification.

(b) Applicants for the Tracer's place should have passed the following examinations :—

Geometrical Drawing	.. ..	Elementary.
Freehand Outline Drawing	.. ..	Do.
Bedding, Drawing and Estimating	.. ..	Do.

3. Applications with testimonials, if any, should be sent so as to reach the undersigned on or before 25th March 1921.

4. Men with previous experience will be preferred.

R. C. BRISTOW,
Harbour Engineer to Government.

Cochin, 3rd March 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of the Timber Depot Clerk at Beypore near Feroke Railway Station on Rs. 30 per mensem including allowance. The post is at present temporary but will continue year after year. Preference will be given to men whose vernacular is Malayalam.

M. C. CHANDY,
District Forest Officer, South Malabar.

Nilambur, 9th March 1921.

WANTED a Shorthand Clerk and Typist for the office of the Administrator-General and Official Trustee, High Court. Applications should reach the undersigned before 31st March 1921.

H. D. CORNISH,
Administrator-General and Official Trustee of Madras.

High Court House, Madras,
8th March 1921.

WANTED a draughtsman, sub-overseer, seventh grade, for the Technical Section of the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation), Madras. Applicants should be qualified lower subordinates and state age, present and last employment, if any, with particulars of pay drawn, and forward copies of testimonials. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 25th March 1921.

F. E. MORGAN,
Assistant Chief Engineer, P. W.D. (Irrigation).

Madras, 11th March 1921.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Shorthand-typist in this Institute. Applicants should have passed the Government Technical Examinations in Shorthand and Typewriting, both Intermediate grade. Pay Rs. 60—1—85 plus Rs. 10 war allowance plus Rs. 10 shorthand allowance. The selected candidate will be sub *pro tem* for three months after which period there is every likelihood of his being confirmed in the post. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 29th March 1921.

J. CUNNINGHAM, Major, I.M.S.,
Director.

King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.
Saidapet, 8th March 1921.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 2nd April 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

V. R. SUBBA RAO.

Madras, 2nd March 1921.

On or after the 8th April 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

N. SIVA RAJ.

Madras, 3rd March 1921.

On or after the 16th April 1921, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

O. M. RAMALINGA AYYAR.

Ongole, 8th March 1921.

I, Mr A. D Susainathen, shall hereafter be known as Joseph Stephens.

A. D. SUSAINATHEN.

Arkonam, 10th March 1921.

I, David Luther Paul, will hereafter be known as David Luther Pau.

D. L. PAUL.

Cocanada, 4th March 1921.

NOTICE.

THE MADRAS EQUITABLE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society will be held on Wednesday the 30th March 1921 at 5 p.m. at the offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. Ramsay & Co., Ramsay's Buildings, Beach, Madras, for transacting the following business :—

(1) Adopting the Directors' report and audited accounts for the year 1920.
(2) Appointing Directors in the place of those who retire.
(3) Appointing an Auditor or Auditors and fixing his or their remuneration.

(By order of the Board of Directors)

RAMSAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Post Box No. 89, Madras,
15th March 1921.

THE Government Promissory Note No. 195584 of the 5½ per cent War Bonds of 1920 for Rs. 100 originally standing in the name of the Bank of Madras and last endorsed to G. L. Rozario, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the aforementioned security.

G. L. ROZARIO,
Electric Telegraph Inspector,
M. & S.M. Railway, Rajahmundry.

Madras, 18th February 1921.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly

Parianna Mahurier .. .. *Petitioner*
Duraiswami Pillai and others .. .. *Respondents.*

It is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner as creditor has applied to the above court for adjudicating the said Duraiswami Pillai, son of Kandaswami Pillai, residing at Madavalur, Musiri taluk, insolvent, and that the petition comes on for hearing on 1st April 1921.

K. G. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Petitioner's Pleader.

Trichinopoly, 2nd March 1921.

No. 2 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge, Trichinopoly

Venkatarama Ayyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Panchapakesa Ayyar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

It is hereby notified that the abovenamed petitioner as creditor has applied to the above court for adjudicating the said Panchapakesa Ayyar, son of Rama Ayyar, residing at Veeranachampatti, Musiri taluk, insolvent, and that the petition comes on for hearing on 1st April 1921.

K. G. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Petitioner's Pleader.

Trichinopoly, 4th March 1921.

P D M.C No 2 of 1921 in the Court of the Official Receiver, Guntur.

Alla Rangayya .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Lanka Raghupathi Nayudu and thirteen others .. .. *Respondents (Creditors).*

The abovenamed debtor has applied to the Court to be adjudged an insolvents and the petition stands posted to 22nd March 1921 for trial. All persons interested in the above matter may on that date appear in person or through a Vakil

Y. BUTCHI RAMAYYA,
Vakil

Guntur, 11th March 1921.

No 33 of 1920 in the Court of the District Judge, Guntur.

Kaveeri Sreeramulu .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kamineni Ramaswami Kongara Ranayya and Kongara Basavayya .. *Respondents.*

The abovenamed petitioner (creditor) has applied to the court to adjudge the first respondent an insolvent and cancel the sale-deed of 14th June 1920 executed by the first respondent in favour of the other respondents and the petition stands posted to 21st March 1921 for trial All persons interested in the above petition may appear on that date either in person or through a vakil

Y. BUTCHI RAMAYYA,
Vakil

Guntur, 11th March 1921.

NOTICES

O P. No. 31 of 1921 in the Court of the District Judge of South Kanara.

In the matter of the will of Joseph Augustin Fernandes

Doctor Lawrence Patrick Fernandes .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of the District Judge of South Kanara for the grant of probate to the last will of Joseph Augustin Fernandes who died on the 8th day of August 1919 at Pallavaram, Chingleput district, Madras, and that the 19th day of April 1921 has been fixed for the hearing of the said application Persons desirous of opposing the said application must file caveats in the said court by that date.

The gross and net values of the estate have been sworn at Rs. 25,244-4-0 and Rs. 12,625-8-0 respectively.

A. C. GUNSALVES,
Vakil for Petitioner.

Mangalore, 9th March 1921.

Take notice that N. Ananthayya, Insolvent in I.P. No. 42 of 1919 of the District Court, Guntur, filed a petition for composition and scheme of arrangement I. A. No. 1 of 1921 and the same stands posted to 22nd March 1921, for hearing.

B. S. SARMA,
Vakil.

Guntur, 4th March 1921.

Notice is hereby given, that Tallari Venkatappayya filed an insolvency petition No. 25 of 1918, in the District Court, Guntur, to adjudge Kanamadhara Subbayya an insolvent and he was declared an insolvent. All the creditors and debtor filed a composition scheme under section 38 of the Provincial Insolvency Act in the District Court, Guntur, and it is posted to 4th April 1921 for hearing. The objectors may come and oppose the same on or before that date.

M. SADASIVAYYA,
Pleader.

It is hereby notified that Nuttuva Nagamani and two others of Dhulipudi, Repalli taluk, filed Insolvency Petition No 21 of 1920, on the file of the Principal District Munsif's Court, Tenali, and that the same stands posted to 23rd March 1921, before the Official Receiver, Guntur, for objections.

S TULASIDAS,
Petitioner's Vakil.

Guntur, 9th March 1921.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India and the Public Debt Office will be closed from Friday the 25th to Monday the 28th instant (both days inclusive) on account of "Easter" being gazetted holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order)

N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Madras Local Board.

Madras, 14th March 1921.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 24 of 1920-21, HELD ON FRIDAY, THE 25TH FEBRUARY 1921.

Present:

Mr. H. H. G. MITCHELL, C.S.I., M.INST.C.E., *Chairman.*

Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S.
Capt. E. W. Huddleston, C.I.E., C.B.E., R.I.M.
Mr. M. Brown.
Lt.-Col. C. L. Maguire, R.E., C.B.E.
Mr. Abdul Hamid Khalesh.
Mr. A. F. Symonds.
Mr. W. Alexander, M.L.C.
Mr. J. F. Simpson, M.L.C.
Mr. T. M. Ross.
M.R.Ry. M. Venugopala Nayuda Garu.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathoorbhojadoss Garu, M.L.C.
Mr. A. M. McDougall, M.L.C.
Mr. R. J. C. Robertson.

398. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday, the 11th February 1921.

399. Read and recorded a note by the Chairman reporting the progress made in the matter of sinking the caisson for the permanent head of the sheltering arm of the breakwater.

400. Read and recorded a letter No 94, dated 22nd December 1920, from Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton, the Trust's purchasing Agents in England, stating that they had passed for payment a claim amounting to £3,533, in excess of the contract sum, from the contractors for the supply of the steel caisson, on account of variations in wages and cost of materials.

401 Read correspondence between the Honorary Secretary of the Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association, Madras, and the Chairman as well as the latter's note on the subject of the erection in the Trust's premises of a press for rebaling bales of raw skins and hides opened in the harbour premises for Customs purposes. Read also minutes by Trustees.

Resolved that the Customs Authorities be addressed with a view to their permitting the bales to be taken into the town for repressing, in which case a press in harbour premises would not be necessary.

402 Read a letter No. 327-A D/21-2, dated 19th February 1921, from the Secretary to the Public Works Department of the Government of Madras to the Chairman enquiring whether the Trust has any objection to the proposed amendment to the Madras (Port) Electric Licence 1908 as advertised in certain local daily newspapers of the 8th, 9th and 10th February 1921.

Resolved that Government be informed that the Board have no objection to the proposed amendment.

403 Read a note by the Chairman submitting for sanction an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,990 for a compound wall along the southern boundary of the Trust's premises

Resolved that the estimate be sanctioned debitable to the provision, in 1921-22, under Revenue, 3. Engineering and Maintenance, (VII) New Minor Works.

404 Resolved, subject to sanction of Government which is necessary under section 44 (2) of the Madras Port Trust Act, to approve of the Trust's Traffic Manager's recommendation for remission of transit dues in nine cases amounting to Rs 784-3-0.

405 Resolved to sanction the Chairman's proposal to accept the tender of Messrs R. Venkateshwar & Co., for Rs. 2,036-1-0 for printing the Trust's forms and registers for 1921-22.

406. Recorded a note by the Trust's Chief Engineer, dated 16th February 1921, showing contracts made by the Board's purchasing Agents in England of which information has been received since the last week of January 1921.

407. Recorded a *nil* statement of estimates sanctioned since the 11th February 1921.

408. The following statement showing pilotage work done was ordered to be recorded :—

Particulars.	For week ending 17th Feb. 1921.	For week ending 24th Feb. 1921.	Total from 1st Jan. to 11th Feb. 1921.	Total from 1st Jan. to 25th Feb. 1921.
Steamers piloted into the harbour	11	11	70	92
,, piloted out of the harbour	13	10	86	96
,, transported from one berth to another ..	2	5	21	28
,, attended	..	..	1	1
Sailing vessels piloted into the harbour ..	2	1	3	13
,, piloted out of the harbour	3	3	11	18

409. The following statement of vessels which used the quays was ordered to be recorded :—

Particulars.	For week ending 17th Feb. 1921.	For week ending 24th Feb. 1921.	Total from 1st Jan. to 11th Feb. 1921.	Total from 1st Jan. to 25th Feb. 1921.
I.—Steamers.				
West quay, No. I berth	2	3	7	11
Do. II do.	2	1	6	9
Do. III do.	1	1	3	5
Do. IV do.	1	1	5	7
South quay	1	2	3	12
East quay	..	2	4	6
	8	10	34	50
II.—Sailing vessels.				
West quay	3	..	3	4

410. The following statement showing work done by vessels was ordered to be recorded.—

Period.	Steamers.					Sailing vessels.		Total quantity of cargo shipped.	Total quantity of cargo landed.	Remarks.	
	Quays.		Moorings.		Oil berths.					* Coal landings.	
	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo landed.	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo landed.	Quantity of bulk oil and fuel landed.	Quantity of cargo shipped.	Quantity of cargo landed.			Quays.	Moorings.
	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1921.											
From 1st to 8th January.	2,344	233	..	5,782	1,552 K. oil.	..	368	2,344	7,383	..	..
For week ending 15th January	430	508	80	2,808	1,601 K. oil.	..	121	468	3,208	838	2,285
For week ending 22nd January	2,317	6,204	468	13,541	..	..	155	2,803	14,928	5,803	1,448
For week ending 29th January.	3,782	4,439	288	6,987	2,246 Benzine.	..	113	3,990	14,771	2,220	1,647
For week ending 5th February	468	13,617	1,194	3,617	..	..	173	2,660	14,339	6,822	420
For week ending 12th February	1,467	9,852	507	4,948	..	..	98	1,974	14,898	3,344	2,885
For week ending 19th February.	2,190	8,562	1,041	3,562	..	..	372	3,231	11,767	7,311	..

411. Recorded the Trust's Capital and Revenue accounts for December 1920.

412. Recorded G.O. No. 18, Finance (Marine), dated 15th January 1921, recording the Administration Report of the Madras Port Department for the year 1919–1920.

413. Recorded G.O. Routine No. 3, Finance (Marine), dated the 14th February 1921, sanctioning the remission of harbour dues amounting to Rs 141, proposed in resolution No. 373, dated the 25th January 1921.

414. Recorded G.O. Routine No. 4, Finance (Marine), dated the 15th February 1921, sanctioning the remission of transit dues amounting to Rs 36-3-0 proposed in resolution No. 374, dated 25th January 1921.

415. Recorded the annual volume of the sea-borne trade and navigation of the Madras Presidency for the year 1919–1920.

416. Recorded the Report by the Department of Statistics (India) on the production and consumption of coal in India during the year 1919.

417. Securities and cash held by the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 24th February 1921 were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities	Cash balances.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Account	.....	7,73,062	7	10
Provident Fund Account	4,51,900	—68,582	12	6
Deposit Account	18,150	5,572	10	1
Rides Sailors' Home Charity Account	57,500	2,587	13	8
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	28,500	641	14	5
Pilotage Fund Account	1,28,400	17,874	2	5
Harbour Dues Advance Account .. .	.....	1,16,210	8	5
Railway Freight Advance Account	.....	33,405	6	2
Capital Account	.....	85,855	11	7

Port Trust Office, Madras,
11th March 1921.

H. H. G. MITCHELL,
Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1921.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometer. Corrected daily means. Dry	Wet	Observed extremes. Max.	Min.	Maximum solar radiation.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
March.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Ots.		Miles.	Inch.	Hrs.	Hrs.	
7th Mon. ..	29·816	80·7	75·2	89·6	73·6	146·6	76	S. by E.	114	..	6	10·2	Fine.
8th Tues. ..	·771	82·6	76·4	91·3	77·1	152·6	73	S. by E.	147	..	23	6·1	Do.
9th Wed. ..	·812	81·4	76·1	85·3	76·1	103·1	93	E.	164	..	20	6·3	Do.
10th Thurs. ..	·873	82·3	75·7	90·3	74·7	124·5	78	S.	135	..	22	9·2	Do.
11th Fri. ..	·836	80·3	74·3	85·6	73·1	130·2	74	S S E.	102	..	6	6·8	Do.
12th Sat. ..	·856	80·2	73·1	85·3	72·2	142·7	74	S. by E.	67	..	20	3·2	Do.
13th Sun. ..	·914	79·7	73·4	86·3	71·8	165·6	72	S E. by S	49	..	6	6·4	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current civil day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 5·46 inches, the average due for the same period being 1·21 inches.

Madras Observatory,
14th March 1921.

E. BARNES,
Offg. Deputy Director

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 11.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1921. [Price, 6 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH MARCH 1921.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.

Week ending 12th March 1921.—Week generally rainless. Standing crops fair generally but last or withering in parts (of) Circars and Deccan. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and dry crops—outturn generally fair. Sowings (of) paddy and dry crops proceeding but restricted in places for want of water. Condition of cattle good generally. Water insufficient in parts. Pasture and fodder sufficient generally, except in parts (of) Circars and Deccan. Prices stationary or fallen at most places. Prospects doubtful in parts (of) Ganjam; bad in parts (of) Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur; fair elsewhere. Test works in progress, six in Bellary, four in Anantapur and one in Kurnool. Average daily attendance Bellary 3,174, Anantapur 1,246, Kurnool 28. Test works converted (into) relief works in parts Bellary from (the) 14th instant and probably so in Anantapur.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R.S., SGR., L. RDS. & AGRL.),
MADRAS, 15*th March* 1921.

K. E. CHIDAMBARA AYYAR,
Acting Secretary.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

AGENCY DIVISION.

Water-supply insufficient in six taluks. Agricultural operations nil. Standing crops fair Harvested castor, chillies, sugarcane, mustard, turmeric, and cholam;—outturn not reported Pasture insufficient in five taluks Fodder not available in three taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks insufficient in two taluks. Prospects fair in parts, poor in Nugur.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Rumeilkunda 8·75 feet. Surada 5·75 feet. Transplantation of ragi in progress Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, greengram, horsegram; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects not very favourable.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally insufficient. Transplantation of ragi progressing. Agricultural operations backward in one taluk. Standing crops thriving Harvested greengram, sugarcane, ragi, chillies, sweet potato, onions; outturn poor to normal. Pasture insufficient in two taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects on the whole not favourable

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in three taluks and one division. Godavari 2·50 feet below anicut. Manuring, planting of sugarcane, transplanting of paddy and weeding progressing in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, outturn normal; sugarcane, chillies, grams, tobacco, paddy, fair to normal; castor fair. Pasture insufficient in one taluk. Fodder not available in one taluk Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects normal.

KISTNA.

Water-supply insufficient in four taluks. Kistna 2·20 feet below anicut. Manuring, transplanting of ragi, weeding, watering tobacco and chillies, in progress. Standing crops fair but paddy and

gingelly suffering for want of water in one taluk. Harvested ragi, maize, sugarcane, indigo, chillies, castors and cotton; cutturn fair. Pasture insufficient in six taluks. Fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest and anthrax prevail in five taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of three taluks. Transplanting of ragi under wells in progress. Standing crops fair, but chillies and cotton failing in one division. Harvested varigu, tobacco, greengram, bengalgram, cutturn fair; ragi, chillies, cotton, poor to fair; castors, bad to fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts of four taluks. Fodder available except in one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair except in parts of one taluk.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient under rainfed tanks. Kurnool-Cuddapah canal flowing. Tungabhadra 4·60 feet below crest. Sunkesula 2·75 crests. Agricultural operations nil. Standing crops not flourishing. Harvested wet and dry crops in parts; cutturn poor to fair. Pasture scanty in parts. Fodder available except in parts. Free removal of grass and leaves from reserves permitted. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects bad.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient for irrigation generally under rainfed tanks. Ploughing; picking of cotton and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but cotton and white cholam completely withered in most parts of the eastern taluks. Harvested sugarcane, cutturn fair; cotton, bad to fair; and horsegram, bad. Pasture generally insufficient; fodder available except in three taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available except in most parts of the eastern taluks. Grain-stocks generally sufficient except in three taluks. Prospects fair to good in the western taluks of the district and bad in the eastern taluks.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under a few tanks and wells. Ploughing; planting of sugarcane, weeding and transplantation of paddy and ragi under wells in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but cotton on dry lands bad to poor in parts and withering elsewhere. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, bengalgram and tobacco, cutturn fair; wheat, poor to fair; cholam, bad to fair; and cotton, bad to poor. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one taluk. Employment available except in one taluk. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects continue bad.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of cholam, korra, ragi, paddy and gingelly and transplantation and weeding of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cotton, turmeric, sweet potatoes, varigu, coriander, horsegram, chillies, onions, wheat, bengalgram, cholam, groundnut and sugarcane; cutturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient, but scanty in three taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in three divisions. Supply in the Sangam delta and the Kanigiri reservoir adequate, but in the Nellore delta inadequate. Sowing of paddy and transplantation of ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi, cutturn fair to normal; and cholam, bad to normal. Pasture sufficient except in three taluks; fodder available except in two taluks and one division. Condition of cattle generally good but rinderpest prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; transplantation and weeding in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects satisfactory.

MADRAS.

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, indigo, gingelly and groundnut, planting of sugarcane, transplantation of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy, ragi, indigo and gingelly in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cumbu, groundnut, and sugarcane; cutturn fair. Pasture insufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in three divisions and parts of four taluks. Ploughing; sowing and transplanting of paddy, ragi, cholam, chillies and sugarcane and weeding of paddy, chillies and sugarcane proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops fair except paddy which is affected in parts of one taluk with disease. Harvested paddy, ragi, indigo, sugarcane and groundnut; cutturn poor to normal. Pasture sufficient but scanty in two taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but 'Surakku' disease prevails in two villages of one taluk and anthrax in one village of another taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair but more rain is needed in three taluks.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of four taluks and two divisions. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, ragi and gingelly, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, redgram, horsegram and ragi, outturn fair; castor, poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks. Sowing and transplanting of paddy, ragi and cholam proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, cumbu, horsegram and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Three feet of water in the Chauvery at Erode. Sowing of cholam, gingelly, weeding of cotton and transplanting of paddy and sugarcane proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton, castor, horsegram, varagu, thenai, ragi, pulses, chillies, paddy, sugarcane, turmeric, tobacco and plantains; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient except in two taluks. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Discharge over the anicut 4·0 feet. Sowing of paddy, gingelly, cholam and cucumber and transplanting of paddy proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, redgram, varagu, ragi, coriander, onions, chillies, turmeric, oil seeds, cotton and horsegram; outturn normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Discharge over the crest of the Lower Anicut in the Coleroon northern and southern branches was 1·1 feet in each. Sowing of paddy and gingelly and transplanting of paddy and tobacco proceeding or concluding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

MADURA

Water-supply sufficient. Discharge through Periyar Main canal 767 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and cholam and transplanting of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but sorethroat prevails in one village. Employment available Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in four taluks. Ploughing; sowing of cholam, gingelly and cumbu and transplanting of paddy and ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to fair; ragi, cumbu, varagu, cholam and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over Srivaikuntam anicut. Discharge through vents adequate. Sowing and transplanting of paddy and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, outturn fair; cumbu, poor. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available Grain-stocks sufficient except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply sufficient except in one division and one taluk. Ploughing, and sowing of third rice crop progressing in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy; outturn normal. Pasture sufficient except in one division; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good; but rinderpest prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Harvest over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crop fair. Pasture sufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning, putting manuring and ploughing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 12TH MARCH 1921.

Division	District	Rainfall in inches: In the week 1921	In the week: Average of 25 years ending with 1915	Up to the end of the week (from 1st April): 1920	Up to the end of the week (from 1st April): Average of 25 years ending with 1915	Prices in Seers (or 80 rupees) per Rupee: Rice — Average for March*	Rice — Last week	Rice — This week	Ragi — Average for March*	Ragi — Last week	Ragi — This week	Cholam — Average for March*	Cholam — Last week	Cholam — This week	Cumbu* — Average for March*	Cumbu* — Last week	Cumbu* — This week	District	Division
Circars.	Agency Division.	..	..	..	..	..	5·8	5·9	..	11·1	12·3	..	9·7	9·6	..	8·0	7·0	Agency Division.	
	Ganjam	..	0·1	60·3	47·2	3·0	(a)5·8	5·9	14·2	8·4	8·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ganjam	Circars.
	Vizagapatam	..	0·1	28·5	18·1	3·0	4·6	4·6	14·3	8·0	9·0	..	8·1	8·0	13·0	7·2	6·8	Vizagapatam	
	Godavari	..	0·1	32·4	41·4	8·5	(a)5·0	5·0	14·3	(a)9·0	9·0	14·6	9·5	9·7	..	9·1	9·1	Godavari	
	Kistna	..	0·1	76·5	30·0	5·4	5·0	5·4	10·9	8·3	8·4	12·0	8·1	8·1	..	6·6	6·7	Kistna	
	Guntur	..	0·1	20·1	32·8	6·6	6·5	5·5	..	8·6	9·7	12·3	7·6	7·6	12·9	5·6	5·9	Guntur	
Deccan.	Kurnool	..	0·1	15·0	24·2	7·5	5·0	5·1	..	8·0	8·1	14·6	(a)7·4	7·4	11·9	6·6	7·1	Kurnool	Deccan.
	Bellary	..	0·1	17·2	22·9	7·0	4·5	4·6	..	9·7	9·7	10·7	6·6	6·6	..	..	..	Bellary	
	Anantapur	..	0·1	11·6	21·6	7·6	5·1	5·1	14·6	8·2	8·5	10·7	7·2	7·6	14·0	5·0	7·2	Anantapur	
	Cuddapah	..	0·1	23·9	28·2	7·1	4·9	5·0	13·0	8·5	9·7	13·2	7·6	7·6	13·2	7·2	7·5	Cuddapah	
Carnatic.	Nellore	..	0·1	3·0	(35·5	6·7	6·7	6·2	13·6	8·2	9·7	12·4	7·5	8·2	12·9	7·0	7·1	Nellore	Carnatic.
	Chingleput	..	0·1	54·3	43·7	6·2	6·9	6·9	11·2	6·6	6·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chingleput	
	Madras	..	..	64·0	49·7	6·6	6·3	6·3	11·2	7·5	7·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madras	
	South Arcot	..	0·1	62·2	45·6	7·6	6·4	6·3	12·1	9·6	8·3	..	..	..	10·9	7·9	7·6	South Arcot	
Central.	Chittoor	..	..	..	91·0	8·3	8·7	8·7	13·1	8·1	8·1	..	..	..	12·6	7·6	7·5	Chittoor	Central.
	North Arcot	..	0·1	30·0	40·7	8·1	8·2	8·2	12·7	7·6	7·6	..	..	..	11·6	7·4	7·4	North Arcot	
	Salem	..	0·1	35·6	34·4	7·1	6·2	6·2	12·9	8·2	8·5	11·5	7·6	7·4	12·2	(a)7·3	8·6	Salem	
	Coimbatore	..	0·2	27·4	26·1	7·1	6·6	6·3	13·4	9·2	8·3	12·8	7·6	7·8	10·6	8·1	8·2	Coimbatore	
	Trichinopoly	..	0·1	44·6	32·6	7·3	5·1	6·2	13·6	8·3	10·0	12·9	7·2	7·1	11·0	6·2	8·6	Trichinopoly	
South.	Tanjore	..	0·1	79·6	32·8	7·7	9·6	8·4	13·1	8·4	8·4	..	..	..	..	7·5	7·6	Tanjore	South.
	Madura	..	0·2	42·4	31·6	8·0	5·6	5·7	13·1	8·9	10·0	11·1	10·6	10·7	10·9	7·3	7·3	Madura	
	Ramnad	..	0·2	40·9	30·1	7·7	4·6	4·8	15·0	(a)7·7	7·9	11·8	7·3	7·3	11·0	6·2	6·2	Ramnad	
	Tinnevelly	..	0·3	35·5	26·9	8·2	(a)9·1	8·3	13·4	8·9	9·6	11·9	8·6	8·3	10·8	8·5	8·2	Tinnevelly	
West Coast.	Malabar	..	0·1	0·1	136·1	137·0	7·7	8·7	6·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malabar	West Coast.
	South Kanara	..	..	..	136·0	142·0	9·7	5·5	6·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	South Kanara	
	Travancore	..	..	0·1	92·5	67·6	..	6·8	5·8	..	6·0	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	Travancore	
	Cochin	..	..	†0·1	123·7	†111·7	..	0·1	6·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cochin	
Hills.	The Nilgiris	..	..	0·3	72·3	73·7	7·2	4·4	4·6	11·9	7·9	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	The Nilgiris	Hills.

A = Agency. L = Lifting. * Average of the 15 years ending 1919-20. † Average of 10 years. (a) Revised figure.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg No. I—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 6.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 15, 1921. [Price, 11 as. 3 p.

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Proceedings of a Meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Monday, the 14th day of February 1921	283
Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George re-assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Tuesday, the 15th day of February 1921	439
Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George re-assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Wednesday, the 16th day of February 1921	474
Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George re-assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Thursday the 17th day of February 1921	553

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61, 6 & 7 Geo. V, Ch. 37, and 9 & 10 Geo. V, Ch. 101).

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 14th day of February 1921, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Acharyar Avergal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats :—

(i) Khan Bahadur Sir Mirza Abdul Husain Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*

(ii) M.R.Ry. Kasargod Sadasiva Bhat Avergal

(iii) M.R.Ry. Kuthiravattath Prakkanam Thampan Avergal.

(iv) Mr. Albert Edward Rencontre.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon then addressed the Council as follows :—"Mr President and Members of the Legislative Council:—" It is but a few weeks ago since with impressive dignity His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught inaugurated our new Reformed Council and spoke to us words of advice, of hope and encouragement which I am sure will always remain in our minds and guide our future actions. To-day we meet to commence our first business session and it is my duty, as head of the administration, to give some indication to Members of the Council of the immediate business that will be brought before them, to make a reference to any general matters affecting the welfare of our Province and its people, and to state generally what further legislative proposals are under the consideration of Government with a view to introduction in the near future.

"But before doing so, I wish to express my feelings of pride and satisfaction, feelings which I am certain are shared by every member of this Council, at the splendid greeting which

was given to His Royal Highness by all classes and communities of the citizens of our Presidency on his arrival in Madras, and the respectful and cordial welcome which he received wherever he went in fulfilment of his public engagements. Of the misguided efforts on the part of non-co-operators to boycott the visit of our royal guest I need say nothing, except that to the outward eye they met with no success. The oldest Presidency in India has fully upheld her reputation of loyalty and devotion to our King-Emperor by her reception of his royal representative to our capital city. His mission will, I trust, produce more and more a spirit of co-operation and goodwill amongst all those who are sincerely working to prepare India for her position of absolute equality amongst the nations that comprise the British Empire.

"With regard to immediate legislation during the coming session, Government propose to introduce the following Bills:—

A Bill to fix the pay of the Deputy President,

A Survey Bill which has already been published, and

A Bill to amend the Madras Cattle Diseases Act with a view to deal with the question of the impounding of diseased cattle.

"The Budget will be placed before Members for their consideration in March, after the conclusion of the discussion on which the Council will be prorogued.

"I regret to have to say that owing to shortage of rain test works for famine relief have had to be started in certain districts in the Presidency. Members can rest assured that Government are fully alive to the necessities of the situation, and the recent visit of the Member of the Government who is in charge of the Revenue Department to the most severely affected localities will, I hope, satisfy them that everything possible is being and will be done to relieve the distress which is inevitable when such conditions arise.

"It is a matter of keen satisfaction to the Government, and I am sure also to every Member in this Council, that the protracted labour dispute at the Buckingham Mills which has caused so much misery and distress to thousands of workmen and their families has been settled. Our thanks are sincerely due to all those who negotiated this amicable settlement and for the spirit of compromise and mutual goodwill which has brought about such a satisfactory result. Let me add in this connexion that, while it is true that at the present time the world is passing through a period of serious financial and economic depression, I am sanguine enough to believe that before long this country will be enjoying a period of considerable industrial advance. With the lessons we can learn from the experiences of the most highly developed industrial countries, I trust that we shall always realise that the employer who brings the money and management into any venture, and the workman who supplies the labour, which are the two main factors to ensure its success, should not be in continual antagonism to each other, but should work in the closest co-operation to secure the prosperity of any industrial project. This may seem to many an impossible ideal to attain, but I am certain that if employers and employed could establish the relations of confidence and partnership, we should hear little of these labour troubles which have caused us so much anxiety during the past two years.

"I think it must be clear to Members of the Council that the present voluntary machinery which we have established may have to be replaced by a legislative measure. Government are carefully considering the question of legislation for placing unions on a legal basis, for devising proper machinery to prevent lightning strikes or sudden lock-outs, especially in public utility services, and to minimise inconvenience to the public necessarily incident to any struggle between capital and labour. We wish to introduce legislation suitable to our country which is yet in the early stages of industrial development, to encourage industrial development on proper lines without in any way hampering or shackling it by legislation based on mere idealistic theories.

"As regards the other legislation which we are likely to undertake in the near future, I would remind the Council, in the first place, that the year 1920, the last year of the old Council, was a very fruitful one in the matter of legislation. The Council passed no less than 15 Bills into law, most of them dealing with matters which had long been under consideration. The most important of these were those dealing with Children, Elementary Education, Municipalities, Local Boards, Village Panchayats and Town Planning, which, it is hoped have placed the general law relating to education and Local Self-Government on a fairly up-to-date basis. In saying this, I do not mean to say that there is not much scope for further legislation in these departments, but it is probable that some time will be taken in ensuring the satisfactory working of the new Acts which have just been brought into force. My Ministers are, however, fully aware of the necessity that exists for several further measures for the welfare of the people, of which the following may be mentioned on matters that are at present in sight:—

"(1) The question of undertaking legislation for the better organization of maternity aid and for securing the conditions necessary for reducing infantile mortality and for enabling the proper rearing up of children, particularly of the poorer classes. It may, if decided on, take the shape either of an amendment of the District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act or of a separate enactment altogether.

"(2) A Housing Bill: in the Town Planning Act, we left the problem of housing alone. Attempts were made in the Select Committee and in Council to enlarge its scope so as to include housing, but, though we did insert one or two provisions for meeting the needs of the poorer classes, we took the line that the main problem of housing should be reserved for separate legislation. The details of this legislation have yet to be elaborated.

"(3) A special law for housing Industrial Labour.

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(His Excellency the Governor ; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.)*

"Another question of great importance arising in the Ministry of Local Self-Government is that of controlling the administration of religious and charitable endowments and escheats. This is a matter in respect of which much anxiety for legislation has been shown by Members of this Council and more than one private Bill has been introduced. It was difficult for progress to be made pending the disposal of certain general questions by the Government of India. They have now enacted Act XIV of 1920, which forms a basis of administration, and my Government proposes to supplement this, as soon as proposals can be got ready, by a local and more detailed Act.

"In the Ministry of Development, there is no legislation other than the Bill to amend the Cattle Diseases Act immediately under contemplation, but there are sundry matters now in hand which may ultimately lead to it.

"While therefore in the case of the transferred subjects, the recent large output of legislation has rendered any large immediate activity unnecessary, the case is different on the reserved side of the Government, where the enlargement of the Executive Council makes it possible to take up projects some of which have been under examination for a great many years. The need has long been felt for a measure defining the rights and obligations of landlords and others in respect of irrigation and I think I am right in saying that half a century has passed since proposals for legislation on this subject were first entertained. A draft Bill was prepared in the course of the last recess at Ootacamund and the Honourable Member in charge hopes soon to be able to take action upon it.

"Another very important matter in respect of which legislation has to be introduced is to define the principles of Land Revenue Settlement. This is a matter dealt with by the Joint Committee of the Houses of Lords and Commons. My Government realise that Honourable Members are anxious to see the text of the Bill. The matter is a very difficult one and I am afraid it will take some time before it will be complete, but I can assure them that every effort is being made to expedite its preparation.

"Meanwhile another very large measure is in hand, viz., the revision of the Madras Estates Land Act. Some of the older members of this Council will remember the prolonged and anxious discussions which took place in 1908 when an attempt was first made to define the relations of landlord and tenant in estates. We have now some 12 years' experience of the Act and many doubts and difficulties have arisen, so much so that four or five private Members' Bills have been introduced in previous Councils for dealing with the question. The whole matter is now being dealt with in one comprehensive Bill by the Honourable the Law Member.

"A minor matter in the same connexion is the extension of the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act to the Wynaad which it is hoped, by the greater security of tenure which it gives, will aid in the development of that undeveloped area.

"The administration of our ports, though it is largely an imperial matter, is conducted through means of a number of excluded local funds collected under a variety of enactments. In the case of the larger ports, a policy of development is very urgently necessary and at the same time it seems desirable to adopt one of greater co-ordination in respect of these small funds. The whole question is under examination, the result of which is likely to be the introduction of Bills to provide for Port Trusts in some of the larger ports and to amend the Landing and Shipping Dues Act which applies to the minor ones in such a way as to give greater powers to the local committees. At the same time it is proposed to repeal the Madras Ports Police Act of 1871 which is not now in force in any port.

"I have now laid before Members of the Council the legislative business which they will be asked to consider and have only a few words to add in conclusion. It will have been observed that I have reduced the number of nominated officials to a very low limit. This is an experiment which I am fully aware will place a great strain on Executive Councillors and Ministers owing to the fact that they will not have as heretofore the support of official experts to assist them in debate, and I must express my thanks to them all that so far as possible they readily agreed to this arrangement. But it will also put a greater responsibility on non-official Members for the conduct of the course of the discussions. From the experience I have gained here of the work of the Legislative Council in the past, I am fully confident that this experiment will prove a success and that under the guidance of your President the work of this Council will be carried on in a thoroughly satisfactory and parliamentary manner.

"As head of the Government and as one who for nearly eight of the best years of his life has served your country, has endeavoured to secure goodwill and co-operation between our two races, and has striven to the best of his ability for its progress and advance, my earnest prayer is that a Divine Providence may guide every Member of this Council to labour with unselfish devotion to secure the ever-increasing prosperity and happiness of all classes of the citizens of our Presidency."

THE LATE Mr. CHANDRASEKHARA MUDALIYAR.

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"Mr. President, with your permission and before the Council proceeds to the ordinary business of the day, I beg leave to invite attention to the loss that we have sustained by the death of Rao Bahadur Saidapet Chandrasekhara Mudaliyar. Mr. Chandrasekhara Mudaliyar entered the Medical Department as a civil apothecary in 1822 and his services continued until 1919, having been specially extended owing to the exigencies of the war and to the high character and reputation which he himself bore. The bulk of his long service was spent in the districts of South Arcot and Vizagapatam. There are present in

(The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Patro; Mr. U. Rama Rao; the Hon'ble the President.)

[14TH FEBRUARY 1921.

this room many who are far better fitted than I to say how admirably he discharged his duties and how generally he gained the affections of his patients and others moving within the sphere of his official work. In 1913 his services were recognized by the title of Rao Sahib. Later, in 1917, his title was raised to the higher dignity of Rao Bahadur. I have ascertained that the principal grounds for this preferment were the fact of his long service, the high respect in which he was held in the Northern Circars, where most of his service had been spent, and the excellent influence for good which he had exercised over the students as an instructor in the medical school at Vizagapatam. I have made it my business to ask in what repute he was held by the head of his department—Surgeon-General Gifford. The answer to my enquiry was that Rao Bahadur Chandrasekhara Mudaliyar was an excellent operator, a good doctor, universally popular with his patients and a very capable and efficient manager of the medical school. Starting life as a civil apothecary, our late colleague ended up as a District Medical and Sanitary Officer in charge of one of the most important districts of the Presidency, with the added responsibility of care of a large medical school. The respect in which he was held by his neighbours could have no stronger testimony than the result of the election to this Council. Standing as a candidate for the Vizagapatam urban constituency, he polled 351 votes out of 717 registered, that is, nearly 50 per cent of the total poll and almost double the votes registered for the next of the four candidates who appeared for that constituency. Nor can it be said that he was not a real representative of the constituency; for the records show that 72 per cent of the voters went to the poll.

"I have now, sir, only with your leave and the leave of the Council, to move that we place upon record the sense of our sincere regret at Rao Bahadur C. Chandrasekhara Mudaliyar's death and our desire to send our condolences to his family. The terms of the resolution which, with your leave, I will now place before the Council, are:—

'That an expression of the sincere regret of this Council at the death of Rao Bahadur C. Chandrasekhara Mudaliyar and of deep sympathy with his bereaved family be placed on record and conveyed to them'."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, I beg to be permitted to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by Sir Lionel Davidson. Though the deceased was known ordinarily as Sardapet Chandrasekhara Mudaliyar, we, of South Arcot, have known him for a much longer period, because the first place to which he came as a civil apothecary was Tirukkoyilur. He joined the service in 1882 when I was a boy of about ten years of age and I have known him for over 35 years, and he had been a very successful doctor, able physician and skilful surgeon and a sympathetic gentleman to boot. He has also been known for his wide outlook and broad-minded sympathy. He had been of great help to the poor, and five or six years ago when he came back to our district in a much higher position as District Medical and Sanitary Officer, he gave us ample proof of his broad sympathy and wide outlook. To us the loss is almost personal because he has by his popularity left an indelible mark in our district. Therefore, I wish, Sir, you would permit me to join with the mover in the sentiments which he has given expression to and in the resolution which he has just placed before us, that a message of condolence should be sent to his family."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"On behalf of the Telugu-speaking people of Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts, I beg to associate myself fully with the sentiments expressed in the resolution. We have known Mr. C. Chandrasekhara Mudaliyar for years in our districts not merely as a doctor but as a person of high character and a friend of the poor, and he has always associated himself with the social welfare of the people; and as such his loss is immensely felt by us. I therefore join with my previous speakers, in supporting the resolution."

Rao Saheb U. RAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, I would like to associate myself with this resolution because I feel I have lost a personal friend. It is through his advice and encouragement that I joined the department of Medicine. It was about 22 years ago that I went before him for an examination of my physical fitness, and it was he that examined me and said that I am fit to join the Medical department. Even then, so long ago, he had already made a mark as a good physician and surgeon. He was at Mangalore when I went to get myself examined. He was always popular with his patients of whom he had a large number. He was a guiding star in our profession. He has done the largest number of operations that an Indian can do or have done. Therefore, we the members of the medical profession do feel that we have lost one of our eminent men in the profession. Few Indians have made such a name. Therefore he is a loss not only to the Council but also to the profession. With these few words I would like to associate myself with the resolution that has just now been placed before the Council."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I take it that it is the wish of the Council to pass this resolution standing."

The Members rose in their seats and the Hon'ble the President declared the resolution duly passed.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I have to inform the Council that His Excellency the Governor has approved the election of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal as Deputy President of the Council.

"The next subject in the agenda is Questions and Answers. I may mention to Hon'ble Members that it has not been possible for the Government to send in answers to all the

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Hon'ble the President; Mr. Ankinedu Prasad; Mr. Biswanath Das; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; Mr. Gopalakrishnayya.)*

questions as was usually done on previous occasions. The answering of questions will have to be spread over a number of days. As the answers are coming in, they will be printed and placed in advance on the table of the Council so as to enable the Hon'ble Members to put supplementary questions if they wish to do so."

The SECRETARY then called out the names of the following members in the order given below:—

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No.* 15.—

(1) Printed copies of the questions and answers to be put and given at a meeting of the Council shall be placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in alphabetical order, specify the serial number of his questions, and make a sufficient pause to allow him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place if he is desirous of asking a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

M.R.Ry. S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur Avargal.

Fall of sea-borne trade of Masulipatam.

1 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance whether—

(*a*) the sea-borne trade of Masulipatam has fallen considerably recently owing to the neglected condition of the port; and

(*b*) any steps have been taken to have the obstruction removed by means of carrying dredging operations in spite of representations to that effect.

1 *A.*—(*a*) The sea-borne trade of Masulipatam has fallen considerably since 1907. The principal cause was the opening of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway in that year.

(*b*) No representations have been received by the Government requesting the removal by dredging of any obstruction. The Government understand from the Presidency Port Officer that a proposal for deepening the canal opposite certain wharves was made in 1916, but that the Port Officer, Coconada, did not consider the work necessary.

Experimental weaving factories in the Presidency.

2 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development—

(*a*) whether the Government have perused the article on the hand-loom weaving industry by Sir Alfred Chatterton that appeared in the *Madras Mail* dated 13th January 1921; and

(*b*) whether there are any factories in the Presidency like the experimental weaving factory maintained by the Mysore Government at Bangalore.

2 *A.*—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) There is at present no such factory.

M.R.Ry. S. Biswanath Das Garu.

Irrigation projects in Ganjam.

3 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Public Works (Irrigation)—

(*a*) to state if any investigation of possible irrigation projects was ever made in the Ganjam district;

(*b*) to place the connected reports on the table; and

(*c*) if the Government have considered the desirability of taking up any irrigation project this year with a view to provide labour and also to improve the irrigation facilities in the affected areas.

3 *A.*—(*a*) A list of irrigation projects investigated in the Ganjam district is laid on the table.*

(*b*) The Government do not consider that any useful purpose would be served by placing the reports on the table. If the Member wishes to see the report on any particular project, it will be furnished to him.

(*c*) The matter is receiving the attention of the Government.

The Member began reading the question from the printed list.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—The Honourable Member need not read the question. He will be taken to have read it. That is why it has been printed. If he has any supplementary questions to ask, he can do so; probably he has none.

The Member rising up again said:—"I beg your pardon. I have got a supplementary question. Will the Government be pleased to state what is the source of information regarding the famine-affected areas of Kallikota and Surada?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I think it hardly arises out of this question."

M.R.Ry. K. Gopalakrishnayya Garu.

Collection of premiums from the ryots in the Kistna district.

4 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—

(*a*) How long the labours of the special Ayacut Department in the Kistna district would continue and at what cost;

* Vide Appendix I on page 403 infra.

(*b*) whether it is the intention of the Government to collect from the ryots a premium of Re 25 or so per acre of land proposed to be newly included in the ayacut and if so, on what basis and for what purpose.

4 *A.*—(*a*) The work of localization of irrigable areas in the Kistna Eastern and Gódáveri Western deltas of the Kistna district is expected to continue until 30th September 1921. The cost of the staff at present engaged on the work is Rs 1,723 per mensem. On the completion of the work in the Kistna Eastern delta, the staff will be reduced

(*b*) A fee of Rs. 25 per acre has been prescribed subject to the exception that in the case of *aksal* lands which have been under irrigation for five years or more continuously, Rs. 12-8-0 per acre should be charged.

The fee was prescribed on the basis of

(i) the expenditure which has already been, or will be, incurred by the Government,

(ii) the rates offered by ryots for transfer to them of the irrigation rights of others, and

(iii) the rates paid by ryots to a private pumping installation for providing irrigation facilities.

The object of the levy of the fee is to meet the cost of the localization operations which is considerable. The expenditure includes (1) the cost of the special staff, (2) the amount of compensation payable to the owners of settlement wet lands which have been excluded from the ayacuts, and (3) the cost of remodelling the channels so as to suit the final wet ayacut.

Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Sir, I should like to ask the Hon'ble Member for Land Revenue and Irrigation as to why the cost of remodelling is to be recovered from the ryots as suggested in paragraph 8, clause (*b*) of Q. 4. I take it that it has been the policy hitherto to charge the remodelling charges to the irrigation scheme."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I would simply invite the attention of the Honourable Member to answer (*b*) where specific reasons have been urged. I have nothing more to add."

Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I am afraid, Sir, the Honourable Member has not understood my question. I wish to ask him why it is now proposed to debit the cost of remodelling the channels to the ryots when, as a matter of fact, the policy hitherto has been to charge it to the irrigation scheme. It came out of provincial funds hitherto. I should like to know why it is now proposed to levy Rs. 25 per acre. That is the question for which there is no answer in clause (*b*) of Q. 4."

The Hon'ble Mr. HABIB-UL-LAH:—"I should like to have notice of this question so that I might investigate."

Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I should also like to know what is the extent on which the charge, the inclusive fee of Rs 25 is proposed to be levied. The area is not mentioned in the answer. I should like to know from the Hon'ble Member in charge of Land Revenue and Irrigation what is the extent of wet lands on which it is proposed to charge Rs. 25 and Rs 12-8-0 per acre as mentioned in clause (*b*)."

The Hon'ble Mr. HABIB-UL-LAH:—"We have only a rough estimate at the present moment in our hands and I am not in a position now to give an accurate answer to that question."

V. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.

Land Revenue Bill.

5 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue whether the Government propose to introduce the Land Revenue Bill in the next session of the Council.

5 *A.*—The Government have not yet received the draft Bill from the Board of Revenue and it is not likely to be ready for introduction in the next session of the Council.

Tanjore Resettlement Report.

6 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—

(*a*) whether the Government have received the report of the Settlement Officer on the Tanjore resettlement;

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, to place the same before the Council.

6 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have received copies of the special supplement to the *Tanjore District Gazette* of January 1921 containing the scheme report of the Special Settlement Officer for the resettlement of the Tanjore district.

(*b*) A copy of the report will be supplied to any Member of the Council who applies for it.

Factory Legislation.

7 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Law whether the Government will introduce the Factory Legislation at an early date in accordance with the recommendations of the International Labour Conference.

7 *A.*—Such Legislation has to be introduced in the Indian Legislature.

Kannambadi dam

8 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state to what stage the preliminary discussions that took place between the representatives of the Madras and Mysore Governments in regard to Kannambadi dam now stand.

8 *A.*—The Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 34 asked by M.R.Ry. T. Somasundara Mudaliyar Avargal.

Pay and prospects of non-gazetted Government officers.

9 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received the report of Mr. A. R. Knapp, I.C.S., Special Officer deputed to report on the re-organization of pay and prospects of non-gazetted Government officers;

(*b*) if the reply is in the affirmative, to place the report on the table.

9 *A.*—(*a*) Mr. Knapp has not submitted any formal report.

(*b*) Subject to the approval of the Government of India, the Government will endeavour to bring out details of the proposals arrived at in consultation with him in the budget which is shortly to be presented to the Council.

Number of Indian Collectors and District Police Superintendents in the Presidency.

10 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance—

(*a*) to place on the table the total number of Indian Collectors and District Police Superintendents in the Presidency;

(*b*) to state how many of them are Muhammadans, non-Muhammadans and Christians.

10 *A.*—The Member is referred to the Quarterly Civil List which gives the information he requires.

Indian passengers proceeding to Straits Settlements.

11 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member to state—

(*a*) if it is a fact that the Government of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States do not insist upon passports for passengers leaving their Colonies;

(*b*) if the Government will be pleased to recommend to the Government of India to withdraw the passport restrictions laid down under the Defence of India Rules of 1917 for Indian passengers proceeding hence to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

11 *A.*—(*a*) The Government of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States do not now insist on the possession of passports in the case of British-Indian subjects entering or leaving their Colony.

(*b*) The necessary orders have already been issued. The attention of the Member is invited to the Press Communiqué, dated the 25th January 1921.

Report of the Jails Committee.

12 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Law to state—

(*a*) with reference to the interpellation No. 3 put by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. K. G. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar at the meeting of the Council held on 26th September 1920 and the answer given by the Government thereto, whether they have received the report of the Jails Committee;

(*b*) if they considered the question of affording facilities for the Muhammadan convicts of the Madras Penitentiary to say their prayers on Fridays.

12 *A.*—The report of the Indian Jails Committee has not yet been published.

Confirmation of temporary sub-courts and district munsifs' courts.

13 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Law to state whether the Government propose to confirm any or all of the temporary sub-courts and district munsifs' courts in the Presidency in the coming official year.

13 *A.*—The matter is being considered by the Government.

Improvement of minor seaports.

14 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance to state if the Government have arrived at any decision with regard to the improvement of minor seaports.

14 *A.*—There are 71 places in the Presidency notified as ports in addition to the port of Madras.

The development of the port of Vizagapatam has been entrusted to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

A report on the ports of Tuticorin, Cochin, Mangalore, Malpe, Cocanada and Negapatam has been received from the Consulting Engineers Sir John Wolfe Barry Lyster and Partners.

A Harbour Engineer has been appointed and has so far been engaged principally on works relating to the ports of Cochin and Tuticorin.

The improvement of the other small ports is in charge of the Presidency Port Officer aided in some places by Port Conservancy Board and Landing and Shipping Fees Committee.

Construction of a bridge over the Kadavayar at Negapatam.

15 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government whether the Government propose to set apart any amount in the coming year for the construction of a bridge over the Kadavayar at Negapatam.

15 *A.*—The Government cannot make any definite promise at present. A decision can only be come to after the amount available to such grants in 1921-22 is known and after applications for such grants from other local bodies have been scrutinised.

Increment in the pay of the constabulary.

16 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Madras constabulary presented a petition recently praying for an immediate increment in their pay ;

(*b*) to state what action was taken on the matter ;

(*c*) to extend similar concessions to the mufussal constabulary also.

16 *A.*—No such petition has been presented to Government.

Nomination of the depressed classes to local boards in Tanjore district.

17 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that, in accordance with the recent Government Order, the President, District Board, Tanjore, insists upon the nomination of the depressed classes for seats in the local boards in the district ;

(*b*) that for want of such men some seats remain vacant for a long time.

17 *A.*—(*a*) The Government presume the Member refers to * G.O. No. 580 L., dated 15th June 1920, which is placed on the table. The President, District Board, Tanjore, is at liberty to exercise his own discretion in regard to nomination.

(*b*) One seat on the Nagapatam Taluk Board has remained vacant since 25th November 1920 and another on the Pattukkottai Taluk Board from the 8th May 1920. The Government are informed that the President hopes to fill these vacancies by nominating Panchamas.

M.R.Ry. E. Periyanayakham Avargal.

Sub-Magistrates and Tahsildars in Tanjore district.

18 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—

(*a*) to furnish a list of Brahmans and non-Brahmans (including Muhammadans and Indian Christians) in the grade of Sub-Magistrates and Deputy Tahsildars in the Tanjore district ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that three senior non-Brahmen graduates who were acting as Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates for a long time (two of them exercising second-class powers) have been recently reverted, while three Brahmans who were recently appointed as Sub-Magistrates are allowed to continue on the ground that the Brahmans have put in longer service in the department though they are juniors in grade ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the only Muhammadan subordinate in the Revenue Department is kept down in the clerical line though he is qualified for the post of a Sub-Magistrate ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the present Sarishtadar of the Collector's office has held that office for more than three years in contravention of Board's Standing Order No. 137 and continues in that post.

18 *A.*—(*a*) The Tanjore district establishment list corrected up to January 1921 has not yet been received by the Government. From the previous year's list it appears that there are 14 Brahmans, 2 non-Brahman Hindus and 2 Christians in the grade of Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

(*d*) The Government have no information, but will inquire.

Catholic Christians in Revenue and Judicial Departments in Tinnevelly and Ramnad.

19 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state how many Catholic Christians are in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in Tinnevelly and Ramnad districts drawing a salary of Rs 30 and over.

19 *A.*—The Government have no information.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur N. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu.

Increase in expenditure due to revision of services.

*20 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance to lay on the table—

(*a*) a statement showing the increase in expenditure on account of the revision of the pay of each of the All-India Services and the various Provincial Services employed in this Presidency consequent on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Public Services and also showing the dates from which the said revision came into effect, and

(*b*) a statement showing the amount paid to each member of each of the above services in consequence of retrospective effect having been given to such revision.

20 *A.*—The Accountant-General has been requested to prepare the statements asked for which will be forwarded to the Member on receipt.

Expenses of Legislative Council elections.

21 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance for a statement of the expenditure incurred by the Government in connexion with the elections to the Legislative Council.

21 *A.*—Information called for from the Collectors about election expenditure has been received only from some districts till now. As soon as complete information is available a statement of the expenditure will be furnished to the Member.

* Vide Appendix II on page 404 infra.

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar; the Hon'ble the President; the Raja of Ramnad; the Hon'ble Mr. Tudhunter; Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar.)*

Local Government loan in 1921-22.

22 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance whether a loan by the Local Government is likely to be floated in 1921-22 and the amount of such a loan.

22 A.—The Government do not propose to float a loan in the open market in the year 1921-22. It is hoped however that a loan will be obtained from the Government of India, the details of which will appear in the Financial Statement to be published in the first week of March.

Appointment of Chairman, Ootacamund municipality.

23 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state whether the Government had made any proposals to the Ootacamund Municipal Council to forego the privilege of electing its Chairman on condition of the Government paying Rs. 1,000 per mensem as the salary of the Chairman to be appointed by the Government and whether the proposal has been finally sanctioned and to lay the whole correspondence on the table.

23 A.—The answer is in the affirmative. A copy of the correspondence is laid on the table.*

Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Sir, I should like to know from the Minister for Local Self-Government whether it is proposed to continue the services of Mr. Handcock who has been the President of the Ootacamund Municipality for the last 12 years on the ground of his engineering experience."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"His service is to continue for the period he has been appointed. As to what will take place later, it is not yet decided."

Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"May I know whether the proposed arrangement is exactly the same which the Council has been following for the last 12 years without the additional payment of Rs. 1,000 per mensem?"

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"Only one supplementary question to elicit explanation to the answer to a question can be asked."

Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"It is for the President to decide it."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Probably the Hon'ble Minister wants notice of the question."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"It is assuming the form of a discussion."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The question is perfectly in order, but it is open to the Hon'ble Minister to say if he wants notice of the question."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"Yes, I want notice."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"With reference to the answers given to questions 20 and 21, may I know if the Honourable Member for Finance will forward the statements required thereto only to the questioning Member, or will he place them on the Council table, or will he furnish copies to other members of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TUDHUNTER:—"I have no objection whatever to place the statements on the table."

M.R.Ry. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar Avargal.

Transfer of departments from Board of Revenue to Government.

24 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state—

(*a*) if it is a fact that several departments of administrative work which were formerly under the Board of Revenue have, within the last five years, been removed from their control and placed under the Government directly;

(*b*) if so, what the departments are and when they were so removed;

(*c*) whether there has been any reduction of establishment and expenditure in the Board on account of such removal;

(*d*) what the establishment was in the Board and what the cost of the same in 1914-15 and in 1919-20;

(*e*) whether there is any proposal under consideration by the Government to abolish the Board of Revenue or to reconstitute it on a different basis to what obtains now, and if so, in what stage is such a proposal.

24 A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Agricultural, Veterinary and Co-operative departments were taken away from the control of the Board of Revenue, Revenue Settlement, on 1st November 1916 and the Forest Department from the control of the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, on 1st June 1919. No portion of the work pertaining to the Board of Revenue, Separate Revenue, was transferred.

(*c*) The office establishment in the Board, Settlement department, was reduced by four clerks and in the Board, Land Revenue department, by one clerk, while the entire Forest section of the Board's office was taken away.

* Vide Appendix III on pages 405-407 infra.

(d) The attention of the Member is invited to the details of establishment and expenditure given in the Civil Budget Estimates under (1) 3-B. Land Revenue—Survey and Settlement—Revenue Settlement—Controlling Office; (2) 13-B. Forests—Forest establishments; (3) 18-J. General Administration—Board of Revenue

Information regarding the strength and cost of establishments in the Board (Separate Revenue) including the office of the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax which was started in February 1920 has been called for and will be furnished on receipt

(e) The proposal has been dropped for the present.

Operation of the Insects Pest Act in the Coimbatore district.

25 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Insects Pest Act has been applied to the Cambodia cotton cultivation in the Coimbatore district and the plants are ordered to be removed from the 1st of August each year;

(b) if so, what the grounds are on which the date 1st of August has been fixed;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the ryots are put to great loss, extending in the aggregate to several lakhs, by this order;

(d) how long the land should be vacant for avoiding the growth and extension of the pest;

(e) whether there is any particular season marked out for leaving the lands vacant or is it enough if the land is left vacant for a sufficient length of time in the year without reference to season,

(f) whether there is any harm in allowing the plants on the land for a month or two longer in case the ryots agree to leave the land vacant for a sufficient period after the plants are removed;

(g) whether some alteration cannot be made in the date fixed for the removal of the plants so as to allow the ryots to get the benefit of the second crop and also avoid the evil which it is intended to counteract by the order now in force;

(h) what parts of the Coimbatore district are affected by the pest; and

(i) whether the operation of the Act and the order issued thereunder cannot be confined to the parts of the district or taluks actually affected.

25 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The date was fixed with due regard to the season so as to allow of the fields remaining bare of cotton for a period of two months before the next cotton crop was sown.

(c) The Government are aware that some individual losses are unavoidable to save the larger losses by disease.

(d) Two months, preferably.

(e) Yes; the close season should precede the sowing season which is ordinarily at the beginning of the north-east monsoon.

(f) & (g) The dates cannot be altered. In the Coimbatore district except on the extreme eastern border the season for growing Cambodia cotton is practically uniform and the postponement in some individual cases will frustrate the utility of the measure

(h) The entire district excluding the taluk of Kollegal.

(i) This is the case at present.

MR. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"May I know what is the period for which the ryot will have to leave the land vacant?"

The Hon'ble MR. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU:—"As far as my present experience goes, two months are supposed to be necessary. The ground suggested will be taken up by the Government for enquiry."

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao Avargal.

Donation to the Tubercular Institute.

26 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state—

(a) what has been done with the donation of Rs. 50,000 by M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. C. T. Muttayya Chettiyar Avargal to build a Tubercular block attached to the Tubercular Institute at the Spur Tank, Madras; and

(b) what the cause of delay is in constructing the block.

26 A.—(a) A sum of Rs. 25,000 representing one-half of the amount of the donation has been received and this has been placed in fixed deposit with the Bank of Madras.

(b) The block in question forms part of the proposed new General Hospital buildings at the Spur Tank. Under existing rules, construction cannot be undertaken until the whole scheme has received the sanction of the Secretary of State. Detailed estimates for portions of the scheme are not yet complete.

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. U. Rama Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar; Mr. Somasundaram Pillai; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar.)*

Report of the Board on the L.M.S. Degree.

27 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state whether any steps have been taken or intend taking on the report of the Board appointed last year to consider the advisability of abolishing the L.M.S. of the University of Madras and establishing a Faculty of Medicine and Surgery in Madras.

27 A.—No Board was appointed by the Government to consider the question.

Mr. U. RAMA RAO:—"With regard to question 27, is it not a fact that the Surgeon-General had appointed a committee to go into the question?"

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"Mr. Ramachandra Rao has been asked to suggest names for the committee to be formed and he has not yet given the names. He has been reminded. He has not secured the names for the committee."

Mr. U. RAMA RAO:—"The Minister has entirely mistaken the question. I only ask with regard to question 27 whether it is not a fact that the Surgeon-General did appoint a committee to consider this question."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"I have no information on the subject."

Ayurvedic medicines.

28 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state—

(a) the result of Rao Bahadur Dr. M. C. Raman's investigation into Ayurvedic medicines and the conclusion arrived at;

(b) the expenditure incurred for the inquiry; and

(c) whether his report will be placed on the Editors' Table.

28 A.—(a) & (c) The results of Doctor Raman's investigation have been embodied in his report which is being placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the inquiry was Rs. 34,465.

Mangalore Water-works scheme.

29 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state the progress made with the Mangalore water-works scheme and when it will be put into operation.

29 A.—The investigation of the Hasenar valley spring source has been almost completed. The Sanitary Engineer intends to inspect the site at an early date.

Housing accommodation in Madras.

30 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government whether the Government are aware that the poor and the middle class in the City of Madras are put to much hardship owing to limited housing accommodation and the consequent overcrowding.

30 A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Madras City Extension scheme.

31 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state in what stage the Madras City Extension scheme is.

31 A.—It is presumed the Member of the Legislative Council is referring to the scheme for the provision of additional house-sites in and near Madras City outlined in paragraphs 4 to 6 of the press communiqué published on pages 431 and 432 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd March 1920. The Government have decided to entrust the development of the areas in question to a special board, constituted under section 45 of the Madras Town-Planning Act, 1920, and orders were passed in December last directing the constitution of a board to be called "The Madras City and Suburban Town-Planning Trust." The chairman of the trust has already taken charge and begun work.

M.R.Ry. S. Somasundaram Pillai Avargal.

Model liquor shops.

32 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Excise—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have approved of the proposal to build model liquor shops; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to acquire land in Thatha Muthappan Street, Georgetown, for building a model liquor shop.

32 A.—(a) There is no proposal before Government for building model liquor shops. In exceptional cases, where the Licensing Board experiences difficulties in securing an unobjectionable site for a successful bidder, an acquisition by Government of a suitable site is permitted under existing rules.

(b) Government propose to acquire land in Thatha Muthappan Street, Georgetown, for the reasons indicated in 32 (a).

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"Is it site alone that is to be acquired by the Government? At whose cost is the building to be erected?"

"Is the site, which the Government propose to acquire, the least objectionable one? Are there not respectable merchants living in the neighbourhood?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBBARAYULU REDDIYAR:—"The answer is clear. It is a suitable site that is sought to be acquired. Let notice be given of a fresh question. This is not involved in this question."

Reasons for the continuation of model liquor shops

33 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Excise, if the answer to question 32 (*a*) be in the affirmative, to state the reasons for such action.

33 *A.*—Vide answer to question No. 32 (*a*).

M.R.Ry. T. Somasundaram Mudaliyar Avargal.

Kannambadi dam.

34 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Public Works (Irrigation)—

(*a*) to state whether the Engineers of the Mysore State and the Madras Government have arrived at any understanding regarding the Kannambadi dam;

(*b*) to give the landholders of the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts an opportunity to represent their case before the matter is finally settled; and

(*c*) to lay on the table all papers connected with the above subject.

34 *A.*—(*a*) No final agreement has yet been arrived at by the Engineers of the Mysore State and the Madras Government in regard to the Kannambadi dam.

(*b*) The landholders concerned will be consulted in due course before any settlement that may be reached by the technical experts of the two Governments is ratified by this Government.

(*c*) The papers connected with the original Mysore Cauvery Arbitration and the representations of the Mysore State and the Madras Government to the Government of India have already been placed on the Editors' Table. The Government are unable to publish the papers connected with the present informal discussions.

Godâvari and Kistna Delta Irrigation system

35 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Public Works (Irrigation) to state—

(*a*) the capital and recurring expenditure incurred annually for the last 20 years in connexion with the irrigation systems in the Godâvari and Kistna deltas respectively; and

(*b*) the average cost per acre of irrigated area of such charges.

35 *A.*—The Member is referred to the annual Irrigation Administration Reports of the Madras Presidency.

Cauvery Delta Irrigation system

36 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Public Works (Irrigation) to state—

(*a*) the capital and recurring expenditure incurred annually since the last resettlement in connexion with the irrigation system in the Cauvery delta;

(*b*) how much of the above charges have been in connexion with the protective works in the Coleroon and how much in the delta irrigation works;

(*c*) of the amounts referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*b*), how much represents the cost of the establishment and how much the amount spent on actual works;

(*d*) the average cost per acre of irrigated area of such charges.

36 *A.*—(*a*), (*c*) & (*d*) The Member is referred to the annual Irrigation Administration Reports of the Madras Presidency.

(*b*) The information is not available.

Mettur project

37 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Public Works (Irrigation) to state to what stage the proposed Mettur project has proceeded and when the work is likely to be begun.

37 *A.*—The revised estimates for the Cauvery (Mettur) project, amounting to Rs. 409·5 lakhs, submitted to the Government of India in December 1916 are still with that Government. They have expressed their inability to submit the estimates to the Secretary of State for sanction till a final settlement is come to between this Government and the Mysore Darbar in regard to the Mysore (Kannambadi) Krishnarajasagara Reservoir Project, about which informal discussions are still going on between the technical experts of the two Governments. The Government are unable to say when the work is likely to be commenced.

M.R.Ry. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal.

Exemption of co-operative societies from fees due to the Industrial Department.

38 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development whether the Government have been approached to exempt fees chargeable for services rendered by the Department of Industry to co-operative societies, and, if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the order, if any, passed thereon.

38 *A.*—A copy of the Order * Mis. No. 294, Revenue (Special), dated 11th February 1920, is placed on the table.

Sentences of imprisonment during Easter or Christmas holidays

39 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member whether there have been instances of Magistrates passing sentences of imprisonment on the day preceding or during the Easter or Christmas holidays practically denying the affected persons the right to seek immediate redress, and whether the Government will be pleased to issue orders for discontinuing the said practice.

* Vide appendix IV on page 408 infra

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Mr Todhunter.)*

39 *A.*—No such cases have been brought to notice and as at present advised the Government see no need for any other orders than those contained in Rule 140 of the Criminal Rules of Practice.

Treasury transactions at the Bank of Madras, Cuddalore.

40 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance whether—

(*a*) it is a fact that in April 1920 the Bar Association of Cuddalore represented to the Collector of South Arcot the inconvenience and hardship which the proposed transfer of all Huzur treasury transactions to the Bank of Madras (Cuddalore Old Town Branch) entailed, and requested him to maintain the existing state of things or to cause the Bank to open a Branch in Cuddalore New Town;

(*b*) it is a fact that the Treasury Deputy Collector and the Collector supported the cause of the Bar Association;

(*c*) it is a fact that the Government declined to consider favourably the request of the Bar Association on the ground that it was too late;

(*d*) the Government consulted the Accountant-General on the heads of several departments in Cuddalore on the question of the proposed transfer; and

(*e*) if the answer be in the negative, the Government will be pleased to remit the question to them for their opinion and reconsider its decision in the light of the replies received from them.

40 *A.*—(*a*) It is a fact that such a representation was made in April 1920, that is five years after the question of opening the branch was taken into consideration.

(*b*) The late Khan Bahadur Aziz-ud-din, having regard to the fact that the branch could only work at a profit in the business centre, supported the proposal to locate it in Cuddalore Old Town. His successor reported that there were difficulties in connexion with the transactions of Government business at a branch situated there, but that they might be partly met by the institution of more rapid transport.

(*c*) The Government informed the Bar Association that the matter had been fully considered by Khan Bahadur Aziz-ud-din and that they regretted that they were unable to reconsider the decision at the late date at which the objection was raised.

(*d*) The Accountant-General was consulted in the first instance The Board of Revenue reported on the objection of the Bar Association that the site in Old Town seemed to be the best

(*e*) If any real difficulty is found in actual working the Government will consider how best it can be met. It must be understood, however, that there was never any question of the bank opening a branch in Cuddalore New Town, away from the business centre, that the transaction of business at the Government treasury in Cuddalore New Town is just as inconvenient to the business community as the transaction of business in the Old Town is to the vakils and that the alternatives before the Government were to transfer the Government business to a branch of the bank in the Old Town or to have no branch at all and at the same time to enlarge the storage accommodation of the Government treasury so as to enable it to cope with the growing business of the town.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—The information asked for has not been supplied because the answer does not cover it so far as the first part of it is concerned, viz., whether it is a fact that the Treasury Deputy Collector supported the cause of the Bar Association. I want an answer to that part of the question."

The Hon'ble Mr. TODHUNTER:—"Mr. President, I cannot remember, at this moment the exact contents of the report of the Collector's subordinate, but so far as I do recollect, he was much more concerned with the convenience of the treasury than with that of members of the Bar."

Appellate work at Headquarter divisions in Cuddalore.

41 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member whether it is a fact—

(*a*) that the Subdivisional Magistrates of Tirukkoyilur and Tindivanam divisions are without appellate powers;

(*b*) that, owing to the posting of officers as acting Divisional Magistrates of Tindivanam, Tirukkoyilur and Chidambaram divisions within the last two years, the appellate work of the Headquarter Deputy Magistrate, Cuddalore, increased *pro tanto*.

41 *A.*—(*a*) The present Subdivisional Magistrate of Tirukkoyilur has appellate powers. The Subdivisional Magistrate of Tindivanam has not.

(*b*) When a division is held by an officer without appellate powers, appeals have to be heard by some other Divisional Magistrate and it is understood that appeals have thus at times been transferred to the Subdivisional Magistrate, Cuddalore. But the Government have no information as to the quantity of work so transferred.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Am I to understand that the present Subdivisional Magistrate of Tirukkōyilūr was not invested with appellate powers until two weeks ago."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I cannot positively answer the second part of the question."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, but it is the case."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"It is the case that the present Subdivisional Magistrate of Tirukkōyilūr was only recently posted there."

Police stations in South Arcot district.

42 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member if proposals have been made to open police stations in Rishivandiyam, Srimushnam and Valleyankuppam (South Arcot) to carry on the police work with greater efficiency and promptitude

42 *A.*—No such proposals have been received by Government.

A dispensary in Bhuvanagiri.

43 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government whether it is a fact that there is no dispensary in Bhuvanagiri, one of the unions in South Arcot district and that representations to open a dispensary have been made.

43 *A.*—There is no dispensary at Bhuvanagiri. The Government have no information as to whether any representations on the subject have been made.

Scouring of the Vellar river.

44 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Public Works (Irrigation) if it is a fact that the southern portion of Bhuvanagiri has been much affected in recent years by the scouring of Vellar river towards the town side.

44 *A.*—Government have no information but have called for it.

A municipality at Panruti.

45 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister of Local Self-Government whether there is a proposal to constitute the Panruti union into a municipality, and, if so, the stage to which it has progressed.

45 *A.*—No such proposal is before the Government.

Cuddalore water supply scheme.

46 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government whether the Sanitary Board has finally approved the Cuddalore water-supply scheme and whether its execution is likely to be taken in hand in the next official year.

46 *A.*—The plans and estimates have just been scrutinized by the Chief Engineer and the scheme will shortly be considered by Government.

Cuddalore Hospital.

47 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state the number of in-patients in the Government Hospital, Cuddalore, in 1918–19 and 1919–20 and the sums realised by sale of medicines to patients in that period.

47 *A.*—The number of in-patients treated in the headquarter hospital at Cuddalore during the calendar years 1918 and 1919 was 1,195 and 1,477, respectively. The Government have no information as to the sale-proceeds of medicines.

Report of Mr. A. R. Knapp on revision of salaries.

48 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance whether—

(*a*) Mr. A. R Knapp, I.C.S., C.B.E., Officer on Special Duty for the revision of salaries, has submitted his report;

(*b*) he consulted or examined representatives of the non-gazetted services, and if so, what the number was of persons examined by him;

(*c*) any orders have been passed thereon, and the Government will be pleased to publish the report and the orders thereon.

48 *A.*—(*a*) & (*c*) The Member's attention is drawn to the answer to question No. 9.

(*b*) It was not part of Mr Knapp's instructions that he should examine witnesses. He considered representations made by non-gazetted officers and others and consulted persons who could give him useful information and advice.

Non-gazetted Officers' Provincial Conference.

49 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance whether—

(*a*) the attention of the Government has been drawn to the Proceedings of the First Provincial Conference of the non-gazetted services of this Presidency held in December last;

(*b*) whether action has been taken on the memorials submitted by the non-gazetted officers praying for the appointment of a committee to consider their grievances.

49 *A.*—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) No such committee has been appointed.

Cowle system in South Arcot.

50 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue whether within the past ten years any land was granted on the progressive cowle system to the ryots in South Arcot and, if so, the extent thereof

50 *A.*—The Government have no information but will enquire.

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(R. Srinivasa Ayyangar ; Mr. Krishna Rao ; the Hon'ble the President ; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter ; Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar ; Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar ; Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar.)*

Darkhast applications in South Arcot in fasli 1329

51 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state—

(*a*) the number of darkhast applications received in fasli 1329 in South Arcot,

(*b*) the extent covered by them,

(*c*) the percentage of the applications granted,

(*d*) the extent of lands actually assigned and the assessment thereon, and

(*e*) if the extent assigned bore a small proportion to that asked for, the reasons for the same.

51 *A.*—The Government have no information but will enquire.

An industrial school in South Arcot.

52 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development whether there is no Government Industrial School in the South Arcot district.

52 *A.*—No.

Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—" (With reference to Question No 49). May I ask . . . ."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—" I fear I must overrule any supplementary question to question 49. These questions are taken in order. We have passed on to question No 53. If we now go back, I will appeal to Honourable Members to consider whether that will not unduly prolong questions. I have no objection to allow this as a special case. I hope it will be distinctly understood, that any Honourable Member choosing to put supplementary questions must do so before the question is passed over. But you will put it now."

Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—" With reference to question No. 49 (*b*), may I know from the Honourable the Member for Finance, why a committee has not been appointed as requested in the memorial submitted by the non-gazetted officers. The answer given is: No such committee has been appointed. May I know the reasons."

The Hon'ble Mr. TODHUNTER:—" I will answer this question in the debate which is shortly to take place upon the resolutions relating to the subject."

Mr. L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR:—" May I suggest, sir, in view of what has fallen from you, that the Secretary may be requested to put question after question so as to enable the Members to put supplementary questions even if it be that a number of questions stand in the name of one Honourable Member."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—" I would consider the suggestion. In the meantime I trust Honourable Members will observe what I said."

The Punnar causeway in Tirukkóyilúr.

53 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state—

(*a*) what the amount is of the original estimate for the Punnar causeway in Tirukkóyilúr ;

(*b*) what the amount is of the revised estimate for the same ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the recent floods have washed away some of the walls sunk in the river ; and

(*d*) whether the South Arcot District Board Sub-Committee have recommended the inclusion of the road from Tiruvannamalai to Tirukkóyilúr and Tirukkóyilúr to Pantuti in the first-class roads for through communication.

53 *A.*—(*a*) Rs. 1,19,000.

(*b*) Rs. 1,51,000

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government have no information.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—" Will the Government be pleased to call for information ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—" The Government will have no objection to call for information."

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkataramu Ayyar Avergal.

Agricultural farm at Mangamallur

54 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development whether—

(*a*) it is a fact that the lease of the lands taken up for the agricultural farm at Mangamallur expires by the end of the current fasli ;

(*b*) Government propose to take a fresh lease and continue the farm for some years or do they intend to open another farm in any other place in the district ; and

(*c*) if it is a fact that Government propose to open a farm elsewhere, where do they intend to locate the same.

54 *A.*—(*a*) The lease runs up to March 1922.

(*b*) It is not intended to renew the lease but the Government proposes to open a sub-station for the introduction of new strains of paddy.

(*c*) The site of the sub-station is not yet settled.

Opening of seed farms.

55 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development whether—

(a) Government propose to open a small seed farm for producing better and tried varieties of seeds for sale to agriculturists;

(b) if so, where that farm is to be located.

55 A.—The production of seed for sale to the agriculturists (sometimes grown on ryot's own fields) is part of the ordinary activities of the Agricultural Department and the seeds are stocked at farms and at other suitable centres. The Government do not propose to introduce any variation on these arrangements.

Scientific manure factory.

56 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development whether the Government have any idea of opening any factory for the manufacture of scientific manures for being sold at cost price to *bona fide* agriculturists

56 A.—Government have under consideration a proposal to start an experimental factory for crushing phosphatic nodules found near Trichinopoly.

Ayrshire bulls for breeding purposes.

57 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development—

(a) what have become of the Ayrshire bulls sent for for the purpose of breeding, and have they been able to cover a sufficient number;

(b) whether the experiment has been a success;

(c) to lay on the table a statement of expenditure showing the cost of the bulls and their maintenance including the cost of the buildings, etc

57 A.—(a) The attention of the member is invited to paragraph 58 of the administration report of the agricultural department for 1919–20 which is available to the public.

(b) It is too soon to pronounce an opinion as to the success of the experiments.

(c) The cost of the bulls was Rs. 10,656. No special building has yet been erected The Government have no figures regarding the cost of maintenance.

Pay of karnams.

58 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue whether the Government propose to give any increment in the pay of the karnams in the coming year.

58 A.—The member's attention is invited to G.Os. No. 499, Financial, dated 1st June 1920, and No. 1958, Revenue, dated 14th August 1920, which have been placed on Editors' Table. The Government are not prepared to go further at present.

Pay of village munsifs

59 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue whether there is any prospect of increase in the pay of the village munsifs.

59 A.—The member's attention is invited to G Os No. 499, Financial, dated 1st June 1920, and No 1958, Revenue, dated 14th August 1920, which have been placed on Editors' Table.

Training of elementary school teachers in agriculture.

60 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister of Education whether the Government have any proposal to train some of the elementary school teachers in agriculture to enable them to give instructions in elementary agriculture

60 A.—The answer is in the negative.

Government subsidy to private agricultural enterprise

61 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development whether the Government propose to subsidise any private agricultural enterprise intended solely for the advancement of agriculture and there is any definite proposal about any such enterprise.

61 A.—The Government have no such proposal before them

Flood banks of the Vettar

62 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Public Works (Irrigation) whether—

(a) it is a fact that the flood banks of the river Vettar have not been maintained the last several years;

(b) the water on that account spills over the adjoining paddy fields to an extent of five or six miles on either side and spoils the crops;

(c) the recent unexpected floods in the second week of January have submerged the paddy crops on either side and damaged the crops ready for harvest.

62 A.—(a) No; the flood banks of the Vettar (wherever they exist) are being maintained in reasonably good condition.

(b) No; when the rains in the delta are heavy and when the river runs high, the drainage water from the fields on both sides of it stagnates.

(c) There was no submersion due to river floods in January last; but the heavy rains that occurred then swamped the cultivated fields for a very short period.

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar ; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib ; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar ; Mr. Venkatasubba Rao.)*

Mr. K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" With reference to question 62 (c), has there not been a breach in Munjati and Buthangudi villages for the last three years in the river Vettar ? "

The Hon'ble Mr HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB :—" I am afraid, Sir, I cannot answer that question off-hand I must have notice of it."

Vettar bridge.

63 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Public Works (Irrigation) whether—

(*a*) the bridge of the Vettar in Nagore is of sufficient width to drain the whole flood water ;

(*b*) the Vettar does not breach in Buthangudi year after year on account of the flood water not draining through the said bridge properly.

63 *A.*—(*a*) The bridge across the Vettar in Nagore has a sufficient vent-way to pass the flood water.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative

Flood banks of the Vettar.

64 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Public Works (Irrigation) for a statement of the expenditure incurred every year for the last 25 years for the maintenance of the flood banks of the Vettar.

64 *A.*—A statement * showing the expenditure incurred annually from the year 1895–96 on the maintenance of the flood banks of the Vettar is laid on the table.

Mr. K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" With reference to question 64, what is the length of the flood banks of the Vettar river? Because the statement shows the expenditure only in thousands of rupees, I should like to know the length of the flood banks."

The Hon'ble Mr. HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB :—" I am afraid, Sir, that that question does not arise here, inasmuch as the question relates to expenditure incurred."

Absence of flood banks for the Vettar river.

65 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Public Works (Irrigation) whether it is a fact that the river Vettar has no flood banks at all and in several places water spills over even in ordinary times of floods and heavy rain, as the river carries off much drainage.

65 *A.*—It is not correct to say that the Vettar has no flood banks at all. As the river receives drainage from both sides all through its length, there are sometimes water spills on occasions of unusual local rainfall.

Negapatam drainage scheme.

66 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government whether the drainage scheme for Negapatam has been finally decided on and sanctioned by Government.

66 *A.*—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Is the drainage scheme pending for the last fifteen years ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR :—" No information on the subject."

Damages to crops in Tanjore through floods.

67 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue what the extent was of the damages caused to the crops (paddy) which were ready for harvest in the district of Tanjore but which were spoiled on account of the recent rains and floods (which submerged the crops) in the second week of January.

67 *A.*—The Government are not yet in possession of the information asked for

M.R.Ry. P. Venkatasubba Rao Garu.

Repalle and Chirala municipalities.

68 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state whether—

(*a*) the majority of the municipal councillors of Repalle and Chirala have resigned ; if so, the reasons for their action ;

(*b*) the municipalities of Chirala and Repalle were established against public protests ;

(*c*) the Government are aware that the people living in the municipalities of Chirala and Repalle are comparatively poor and are unable to bear the burden of municipal administrations and whether the Government will be pleased to convert them into unions as prayed for by the rate-payers of Chirala and Repalle ;

(*d*) the Government have launched prosecutions at Chirala under the Municipal Act for non-payment of rates ; if so whether the Government will direct their withdrawals till the establishment of a union in place of the existing municipality.

68 *A.*—(*a*) Yes ; no reasons have been assigned for their action

(*b*) Some of the rate-payers sent up petitions against the constitution of the municipalities of Chirala and Repalle.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The Government have launched no prosecution in Chirala under the Municipal Act and have no power to direct the chairman of the municipality to withdraw any prosecution which he in his capacity as chairman might have launched.

* Vide Appendix V on page 490 infra.

(Mr. Venkatasubba Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Krishna Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar.) [14TH FEBRUARY 1921.

Opening of a medical school in Guntur.

69 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government—

(*a*) to explain the cause for the delay in the opening of a medical school at Guntūr as originally proposed;

(*b*) to state whether the Government intend to establish a medical school in some district other than Guntūr;

(*c*) to state whether the Government are aware that a medical school at Guntūr would be centrally situated and cater for the needs of the Circars as a whole and afford facilities for the practical training of medical students.

69 *A.*—The Government have not abandoned the proposal to establish a medical school at Guntūr which, though not centrally situated in Northern Circars, is one of the important centres in the Circars. It was their intention to start the school in January 1921, but this could not be done as the number of applicants qualified for admission was not sufficient to fill even the existing schools. The question of opening the school in January 1922 will be considered if a sufficient number of candidates is then available. There is no proposal to open a school in some other district in preference to Guntūr.

Mr. P. VENKATASUBBA RAO:—"With reference to question 69, I should like the Honourable the Minister for Local Self-Government to state whether he would consider the opening of a school first and then seeing for a year whether applicants would not be sufficient to continue the school as an experimental measure instead of waiting to receive applications."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"Applications have been called for and there were not a sufficient number of them to justify the opening of a medical school at Guntūr. It is not possible for the Government to open a school and then to ask for applications."

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"I wish to know whether any notification was issued that a medical school will be established at Guntūr."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"Government have no information whether there was a notification issued or not."

Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, from whom were the applications called for and by whom and whether there was any notification in the official gazette?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"I ask for notice to answer the question."

Extent of land granted to the depressed classes in Guntūr.

70 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Law to state the total acreage granted to the depressed classes in the Guntūr district.

70 *A.*—About 6,474 acres up to 31st December 1920.

Deputy Director of Agriculture at Guntūr.

71 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development to state if it is a fact that the Government have promised to station a Deputy Director of Agriculture at Guntūr.

71 *A.*—The southern taluks of Kistna district and Nellore and Guntūr districts have been grouped into one circle for charge of which it is the intention to post a Deputy Director as soon as an officer is available. The headquarters of the circle have not yet been decided.

Bar-rooms in mufassal courts.

72 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Members for Revenue and Law to state whether the Government are aware of the inconvenience felt by the members of the bar in the mufassal courts by the non-provision of bar-rooms?

72 *A.*—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"With reference to question 72, may I ask the Hon'ble the Law Member whether he will make inquiries into the matter and take suitable action?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"The Government have no objection. They will obtain such information and take necessary action."

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 3 asked by M. R. Ry. S. Biswanath Das Garu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1921, page 389 supra.]

List of Irrigation Projects in the Ganjam district.

Name of project.	Object of project.	Approximate cost.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
1. Kerakeri nullah project.	This project provides for forming a bank across the Kerakeri nullah near Berigam in the Aragada zamindari.	10,48,000	Abandoned in G.Os. Nos. 1116-I., dated 6th November 1906, and No. 120-I., dated 13th March 1907, as not being a promising project.
2. Hamsarilli tegate ..	This consists in the reclamation of an old ruined tank across the river called Somyasathi Gadda, near Hamsarilli to secure an adequate supply to 4,500 acres of the Mardasa zamindari lands.	1,51,350	Plans and estimates have been recorded to the Zamindar of Mardasa who was not willing to carry out the work—vide G.O. No. 223-I., dated 16th May 1907.
3. Gopalapuram tank ..	This provides for the formation of a tank across the jungle stream Vambala Gedda near Gopalapuram in Tarla zamindari.	1,12,000	Abandoned both as an ordinary and as a famine-relief work, as the zamindar was not prepared to undertake the project—vide G.O. No. 65-I., dated 17th January 1908.
4. Jogadi reservoir ..	The proposal is to impound the waters of the Gedala nullah in a reservoir to be constructed across the stream near Jogadi village to supplement the supply of 3,000 acres of land lying at the tail end of the Rushikulya canal.	2,11,000	It was thought that the execution of one or other of the larger schemes such as Bandapalli and Gedabollu to supplement the supply under the Rushikulya system would render this unnecessary, hence further investigation was stopped in G.O. No. 1194-I., dated 23rd November 1905.
5. Amalakulya tank ..	This provides for the formation of a tank across the Boda Gedda river near Amalakulya village for irrigating lands in the Tekkali estate.	1,07,000 for direct charges.	Further investigation of the project was ordered to be abandoned in G.O. No. 836-I., dated 9th September 1905, owing to the badness of the soil.
6. Bulligadra project ..	This provides for the formation of a reservoir across the Nei Dara nullah to supplement the supply in the Rushikulya project.	9,09,424	Abandoned in G.O. No. 1189-I., dated 2nd December 1905, for reasons stated against item 4.
7. Bagava reservoir ..	The proposal is to form a reservoir near Kesabadi village of Goomsur taluk by constructing an earthen bund across the Bagava to irrigate 9,000 acres of land.	7,03,896	Sanctioned in G.O. No. 208-I., dated 23rd May 1908, as a famine-relief work to be taken up when necessity for famine arises.
8. Gurus Tumpara project.	This is a proposal to drain a fresh water swamp of 4,600 acres near Kusika east of Berhampur and to reclaim thereby a major portion of it for wet cultivation.	4,71,000	Plans and estimates kept back pending a decision on the Salauda, Gedabollu and Bandapalli projects—vide pages 9 and 10 of G.O. No. 302-I., dated 10th September 1907.
9. Padmanabhasagaram project.	This is a proposal to restore an old ruined tank in Tekkali zamindari so as to irrigate 400 acres of Tekkali and Nandigam estates.	1,25,000	As accurate information regarding the restraint of revenue, etc., is not available, it has been decided to abandon the project—vide G.O. No. 290-I., dated 6th August 1912.
10. Bahuda reservoir ..	This is a proposal to impound the flood waters of the Bahuda river now running waste in a reservoir near Govindapur village of the Peddabisadi zamindari and utilise the storage in irrigating Government lands on both sides of the river.	24,03,000	These projects are intended to supplement the supply to the Rushikulya project. They have been dependent until the important questions connected with the improvements to the existing system are settled—vide G.O. No. 348-I., dated 21st July 1914.
11. Rushikulya or Bandapalli project.	The proposal is to form a reservoir across the Rushikulya river near Bandapalli and thereby to increase the ayacut of the Rushikulya system.	33,00,000	
12. Gedabollu reservoir project.	The proposal is to impound the waters of the Gedabollu river by an earthen bund thrown across it 3 miles above Paltapuram village in a reservoir designed to hold 2,740 millions cubic feet.	10,17,000	

List of Irrigation Projects in the Ganjam district—*cont.*

Name of project.	Object of project.	Approximate cost.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
18 Mahendratanya project.	This is a proposal to form two reservoirs across the north and south branches of the Mahendratanya river for irrigating lands on both sides of the river belonging to the Jeypore and Nuzvid Zamindars.	8,50,000	The project was abandoned in G.O. No. 761-L., dated 7th July 1906, as the zamindars concerned are unwilling to carry out the project.
24 Thitoly project ..	The proposal is to form a reservoir by damming the Dosai river in the Attagada taluk of the Kalikote zamindari.	4,00,000	As the return of revenue is very small, the project was abandoned in G.O. No. 1851, dated 9th April 1907. The zamindar was also unable to find funds for the project.
16 Construction of Langulya anicut at Dusi.	The proposal is to construct an anicut across the Langulya river at the head of the Dusi and Wadada channels.	5½ lakhs.	The proposal was dropped as it was not remunerative vide No. 43-E., dated 14th January 1921.
16. Extension of the Nagavattalam channel.	The proposal is to construct an anicut across the Vamsadhara river for the purpose of extending the irrigation in the southern portion of the Ganjam district.	..	A report on the scheme has just been received and is under consideration by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
17 Girisola channel project.	The proposal is to excavate a channel on the left side of the Mahendrathi from above Garamur Agraharam to supply an ayacut of 7,477 acres of land in the Gumsur taluk	..	The estimate for the scheme is under examination in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
18. Mohuda reservoir project.	Details not yet received in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.	..	Plans and estimates are under scrutiny in the division office.
19. Surada supplemental supply project.	The proposal is to divert the water of the Bankulaya river into the Surada reservoir by constructing a regulator, etc.	..	Plans and estimates are now under revision in the Superintending Engineer's office.
20. Kurtholai Tampara project and improvements to Jayamangalam channel.	..	..	Plans and estimates are under scrutiny in the Executive Engineer's office.
21. Mallada Tampara project.	Construction of a weir across the Kurtholai river to irrigate lands belonging to the Parala and Hocumpura Zamindars.	61,000	Sanctioned as a famine-relief work—vide G.O. No. 638-I., dated 16th July 1907.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No 17 asked by V. Hamid Sultan Marakkayer Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1921, page 392 supra.]

G.O. No. 580 L., dated 15th June 1920.

The attention of presidents of district and taluk boards is invited to the need for securing on local bodies the equitable representation of the depressed and backward classes. The Government have been availing themselves of such opportunities as have offered to nominate representatives of the depressed and backward classes in vacancies which lie within their patronage. The appointment by nomination of members of taluk boards and union panchayats rests, however, with the presidents of district and taluk boards, respectively, and inquiries show that in only five districts are Panchamas represented on local boards, the total number of such representatives being nine and out of 389 union panchayats only five have a Pancharna on their strength.

2. The Government have no doubt that presidents of local boards will agree with them that the existing representation of the depressed and backward classes is wholly disproportionate to the strength of those communities, and they commend to all presidents the desirability of securing for these classes a more liberal representation on taluk boards and union panchayats than they now enjoy.

(True extract)

F. J. RICHARDS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards,
" all Collectors
" the Publicity Board.
Editors' Table.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 23 asked by M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1921, page 393 supra.]

I

G.O. Mis. No. 1830 M., dated 3rd December 1920.

The Government consider that, in view of the importance of Ootacamund as a sanitarium and of the expenditure to which the municipality is involved by the fact of its being the summer headquarters of the Government, the Chairman should be an officer of good engineering and other qualifications and that the Government should pay the whole of his salary and allowance. The Government therefore propose to exercise the discretion vested in them by section 12 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and to appoint themselves the Chairman of Ootacamund hereafter. They desire to know *within five weeks* if the Council has any grounds to urge against the above proposal. The Government propose to sanction for the present the remuneration of Rs. 1,000 per mensem which Mr. Handcock is now drawing.

(True extract)

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipal Council.
" Collector of The Nilgiris.

II

G.O. No. 125, L. & M., dated 25th January 1921.

Read—the following papers :—

(i)

Letter—from the Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipal Council.
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
Dated—the 15th December 1920.
No.—R.C. 38 G.O.

In reply to G.O. Mis. No. 1830 M., dated the 3rd instant, desiring to know if the Council has any grounds to urge against the proposal of Government to appoint themselves the Chairman of Ootacamund hereafter and to pay the whole of his salary and allowance, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the Council's resolution passed at a special meeting held on the 15th instant.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Ootacamund Municipal Council, dated 15th December 1920.

PRESENT:

E. F. Handcock, Esq., *Chairman.*	J. P. Parry, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. E. A. Roberts, M.S.O., I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.	A. V. Irvine, Esq.
The Rev. H. A. D. Moorhouse.	M.R.Ry. P. M. Gurusawami Mudaliyar Avargal.
H. Irwin, Esq., C.I.E.	T. Perday, Esq.
H. E. Browne, Esq.	Qasim Abd-ul-lah Sait Sahib Bahadur.
F. Fagir Muhammad Sait Sahib Bahadur.	M.R.Ry. B. Sundaram Pillai Avargal.

Read G.O. Mis. No. 1830 M., dated 3rd December 1920, intimating that the Government propose, for the reasons stated, to exercise the discretion vested in them by section 12 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, to appoint themselves the Chairman of this Council hereafter and to pay the whole of his salary and allowance and desiring to know if this Council has any grounds to urge against this proposal.

Resolution—Proposed by Mr. J. P. Parry and seconded by Mr. Qasim Abd-ul-lah Sait—

"That this Council would point out that the mere fact of Ootacamund being a sanitarium and the headquarters of the Government during the summer and the fact that the Chairman should be an officer of good engineering and other qualifications are not sufficient grounds for depriving the Council of its right of electing its Chairman.

"The Council has for many years past committed itself to the policy of employing a Chairman with good engineering qualifications and the salary of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned as personal to Mr. Handcock in view of his local experience and long connexion with the Ootacamund municipality.

"Section 12 contemplates the Chairman being a paid officer of the Council and of his salary being paid out of Municipal funds. The decision of Government to pay the future chairman out of Provincial funds will place such an officer beyond the category of a paid officer of the Council.

"The Council would earnestly appeal to Government not to disturb the existing arrangements under which the Council returns its own Chairman.

"The Council has no hesitation in placing on record that, so long as Mr. Handcock is prepared to serve the municipality as loyally as he has done heretofore, the Council has no objection to his being returned to that office year by year whether it be by the Council or Government, but that, in the event of any change of officer, the Council reserves to itself its constitutional right of electing its own chairman and fixing his salary, which shall be Rs. 700 and not Rs. 1,000 as paid to Mr. Handcock

"The Council is grateful to Government for its offer to bear the salary of the chairman to the extent of Rs. 12,000 annually and his allowances, but, in view of the provisions of section 12, would prefer to pay the chairman out of Municipal funds and trust the Government will be pleased to make an annual grant to cover the abovementioned figure to the municipality, in view of Ootacamund being a sanitarium and the summer headquarters of the Madras Government.

"In conclusion the Council would assure Government that it is in entire agreement with Government in its endeavours to secure a continuous policy for the administration of this important hill municipality."

Proposed as an amendment by Mr. A. E. Irvine and seconded by Mr. P. M. Gurusweni Mudaliyar—

"That Mr. Parry's resolution be rejected and that the Government Order be accepted for the first year."

Carried by eight to four.

Endorsement of the Sub-Collector, dated 16th December 1920, N. Dis. C. No. 1085.

Submitted.

G. W. WELLS,
Sub-Collector.

(ii)

Endorsement of the Collector of The Nilgiris, dated 21st December 1920, No. 3510/B-2.

Forwarded. It is possible that two votes were invalid. The policy of Government has been endorsed by a majority (8) of the Council and there is no necessity to regard seriously Mr. Parry's objection.

J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

(iii)

Letter—from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Ootacamund.
To—the Secretary to Government, Local and Municipal Department.
Dated—the 16th December 1920.
No.—R.C. 98 G.O.

In continuation of this office letter R.C. No. 98 G.O., dated the 15th instant, sent in reply to G.O. Mis. No. 1830 M., dated the 3rd instant, I have the honour to report the following for favour of orders of Government.

Two of the nominated councillors, the Rev. H. A. D Moorhouse and Mr. H. Irwin, whose term of office under the Act IV of 1884 expired on the 16th October and 13th November last, respectively, continued to be nominated councillors under paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 1032 M., dated 8th August 1920.

G.O. No. 1854 M., dated the 7th December 1920, intimating the Advocate-General's opinion that the system of appointment and election of councillors must continue as if the Act IV of 1884 was in force, was received in this office only on the 13th instant or two days before the special meeting, which made it impossible to take action on this latter Government Order and get them renominated.

The papers for the special meeting had already been circulated to these councillors before the receipt of G.O. No 1854 M., dated the 8th instant, and they attended the meeting and voted in favour of the resolution. It seems to me a doubtful point whether their votes are valid or not and, if not, whether the proceedings of the meeting are also invalidated.

I request that the Government will be pleased to give a ruling in the matter.

Order—No. 125, *L. & M., dated* 25*th January* 1921.

In G.O. Mis. No. 1630 M., dated 3rd December 1920, the Government invited the views of the Municipal Council, Ootacamund, on the suggestion that its Chairman should be appointed by the Government instead of being elected by the Council. In its resolution, dated 15th December 1920, the Council accepts the suggestion for the first year. The Government have considered this resolution and with reference to it the Council's attention is invited to the fact that under section 12 (4) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, a chairman appointed by Government can hold office only for one year, and that it is therefore always open to the council to move the Government to allow the election of its chairman at the end of any particular year. The Government therefore direct under section 12 (1) of the District Municipalities Act, 1920, that the Chairman shall be appointed by them until further orders.

2. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St George Gazette* in English and in *The Nilgiri District Gazette* in English and Tamil.

3. Under section 12 (2) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, the Government sanction with the consent of the Council a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem for the office of the Chairman of the Ootacamund municipality. The charge will be met from Provincial funds.

4. The Chairman is informed that the two councillors mentioned in his letter of 15th December 1920 will by the operation of section 364 (a) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, continue in office until the date which may be fixed by the Government for their retirement and that the resolution of the Municipal Council, dated 15th December 1920, is valid.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

F. J. RICHARDS,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipal Council.
" Collector of The Nilgiris.
" Financial Department.
Notification to the Secretary to the Legislative Council for placing it on the table of the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX

NOTIFICATION.

In view of the importance of Ootacamund as a sanitarium and of the expenditure in which the municipality is involved by the fact of its being the summer headquarters of the Government, the Government consider that the Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipal Council should be an officer of good engineering and other qualifications and that the Government should pay the whole of his salary and allowances. The Government therefore direct under sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, that the Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipal Council shall be appointed by the Government.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No 38 asked by M.R.Ry. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1921, page 396 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 294, Revenue (Special), dated 11th February 1920.

Read—the following paper :—

From—the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue (Special) Department.
Dated—the 20th December 1919.
No.—5213.

Order—Mis. No. 294, Revenue (Special), dated 11th February 1920.

The Government are not prepared to direct that co-operative societies should generally be exempted from payment of fees for services rendered to them by the Industries Department. They would however suggest that the Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Societies should be able to consider and decide all cases in which the remission of fees is desirable wholly or in part on the application of co-operative societies for such remission.

(True extract)

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Temp. Addl. Secretary to Government.

To the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
" Director of Industries.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 64 asked by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1921, page 401 supra.]

Statement of expenditure incurred for the maintenance of flood banks of the Vettar.

Year	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.	Year	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
1895-96	6,407	11	6	1908-09	11,937	4	6
1896-97	4,864	12	9	1909-10	12,705	11	8
1897-98	2,878	1	4	1910-11	8,936	7	9
1898-99	3,458	6	0	1911-12	5,816	2	4
1899-00	3,110	13	3	1912-13	8,055	8	9
1900-01	3,268	12	6	1913-14	4,732	3	10
1901-02	3,256	14	2	1914-15	5,276	11	8
1902-03	4,846	4	2	1915-16	3,331	4	3
1903-04	4,830	5	10	1916-17	2,110	11	9
1904-05	5,529	4	3	1917-18	2,107	14	7
1905-06	4,216	1	10	1918-19	2,609	14	4
1906-07	2,525	1	10	1919-20	8,683	3	2
1907-08	5,780	8	11				

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Rev. Macphail.)*

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Before we proceed to the next stage, I will appeal to the Members to talk as loud as they can. It is very clear from the short experience we have had that unless a Member talks as loud as he can he has no chance of being heard except by the very small circle around him. Therefore, if any Member wants to make an impression on other Members, I would strongly advise him to speak as loudly as he can. And I do not think it is a particularly difficult task; it may appear difficult at the outset, but the voice is a thing which can be gradually worked up. I say these things because we have a large number of Honourable Members who have not been in the previous Council, and they may not have realized the difficulty of getting heard in this hall. I would therefore beg of them to take this matter into their serious consideration, so that at the end of a few days we may have the satisfaction of feeling that any Member can rise in any place and be heard all over the hall."

V.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce that the undermentioned Acts which were passed at the meetings of the Council held on the 30th September and 4th October 1920, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the dates severally noted against them:—

'The Madras Elementary Education Act	12th October 1920
'An Act to amend the Madras Salt Act, 1889 ..	20th " "
'An Act to amend the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912.	20th " "
'An Act to amend the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891	20th " "
'The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1920	20th " "
'The Mulgani Rent Enhancement Act, 1920	20th " "
'The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920	3rd November "
'The Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920	20th October "

VI.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce the undermentioned Acts which were passed at the meetings of the Legislative Council held on the 30th September and 4th October 1920 received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the dates severally noted against them:—

'The Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920 ..	18th November 1920
'An Act to amend the Madras Salt Act, 1889 ..	27th " "
'An Act to amend the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, 1912	28th " "
'An Act to amend the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891	24th " "
"The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1920	25th " "
"The Mulgani Rent Enhancement Act, 1920 ..	27th " "
"The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920	19th December "
"The Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920	19th " "

VII.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I have to announce under section 52 (4) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor has appointed the following non-official Members of the Legislative Council as Council Secretaries, viz.:—

"(1) M.R.Ry. Edwin Periyanayakam Avargal.
"(2) " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avargal.
"(3) " P. Subbarayan Avargal."

VIII.

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal:—"I approach my brother counsellors with a resolution relating to the pay of Council Secretaries. They are three in number and their names appear on the paper in hand. They were appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council under the discretionary power vested in him."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I rise to a point of order. We should have had notice of this before coming to the Council. It is not on the agenda which was circulated."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Was not a revised agenda placed on the table?"

Cries of "Yes, Yes."

Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Apparently another agenda has subsequently been printed."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"There is only one agenda."

Rev. MACPHAIL:—"I ask the gentlemen to speak out so that we may have some chance of hearing them."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"What is the point of order?"

(Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble the President; Sir Tyagaraya Chetti, Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar; the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.) [14TH FEBRUARY 1921.

Mr S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"The point of order is we have not had notice of this motion."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"What is the Standing Order?"

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I take it that the agenda was settled by the President."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Was not a copy of the revised agenda placed on the table an hour before the Council met?"

Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTIYAR:—"Yes, we have all got it here."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Is there any specific period for the circulation of the agenda?"

Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"May I know whether it is proposed seriously to suggest that the agenda should be placed on the table one hour before the Council begins and we should be prepared for the agenda? All that I can inform you, Sir, is that we received a printed agenda through the post, and that is the one we have here. In that agenda, No. 8 is mentioned as the Deputy Speaker's Salary Bill. Under these circumstances, I suggest that the question of 'Council Secretaries' which is placed before the Council should not have come to-day on the paper. Another agenda should be issued to all the Members, and the matter must come later or at some time convenient to the Minister in charge of the Bill. I would appeal to the Honourable Members of Government to treat us with a certain amount of consideration, because we were taken by surprise when this matter was put before the Council to-day."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"I have got an agenda which contains this resolution."

Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I never saw it before I came here. I have got another which does not contain it."

"The Standing Order simply says that a list of business will be prepared and circulated to all Members."

'A VOICE':—"All Members?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I have not yet finished: I will ask the Members to permit me to finish what I have to say before they say anything. At the same time I think it must be somewhat inconvenient to have such a short notice, and it is a matter for consideration, by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar, whether this may not be taken up at a later stage, so that Members may have some time to think over it."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR:—"I have no objection to the President's suggestion, if he thinks it may be taken to-morrow."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I will take it up to-morrow."

Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I formally move that the Resolution be adjourned for to-morrow."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I second it."

Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTIYAR:—"We all have a copy. If by any misclamm it was not placed on the table, or that my colleague Mr. Ramachandra Rao has not seen it. . . ."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. I take it that it has been proposed and seconded that item No 8 on the agenda be postponed for consideration as the first subject to-morrow. Do Members agree?"

The motion for adjournment was put to the Council and carried.

IX

The Secretary then laid on the table the following notification issued by the Government under sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920:

"In view of the importance of Ootacamund as a sanitarium and of the expenditure in which the municipality is involved by the fact of its being the summer headquarters of the Government, the Government consider that the Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipal Council should be an officer of good engineering and other qualifications and that the Government should pay the whole of his salary and allowances. The Government therefore direct under sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, that the Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipal Council shall be appointed by the Government."

X

THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT'S SALARY BILL, 1921.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR.—Mr President, I move that the Deputy President's Salary Bill be read in Council. At present, it is only a formal motion. If this is agreed to, I propose, with the sanction of the President, that the Bill be taken into consideration at once. On that motion, there will be a discussion. I formally move that this Bill be read in Council."

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Advocate-General; the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Deva Das; Mr. Sasibhushana Rath; Mr. Appaswami Vandayar.)*

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I second it."

The motion was carried. The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I request the permission of the President to move the next motion, that the Bill be taken into consideration at once without waiting for the 15 days' notice. If I have the permission of the President I shall move it at once."

The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"It has been proposed and seconded that the Bill be taken into consideration at once, and I suspend Standing Order No 39 for the purpose."

The motion was put to the Council and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, I wish to offer a very few remarks on what I may call the merits of the Bill, i.e., the amount of the salary specified in the Bill. That is the only point I may say at once for the information of the House, that we have looked through the Government of India Act and Rules framed thereunder and the Standing Order I find that the only duty, so far as I can see, of the Deputy President is to preside in the absence of the President. Normally, therefore, the President will preside over the deliberations of this Council and I hope and expect that the President will give us the benefit of his advice and guidance almost throughout all our sittings The provision for a Deputy President is in cases of accident, which I hope will not occur The Deputy President is not, therefore, going to be killed with work and I expect he will have really not much work The office will be more or less honorary, if I may say so; and it is, I consider, that aspect of the matter that has persuaded one of the Members to reduce the salary from Rs. 5,000 to Re. 1. This reminds one of the award of damages by courts in certain cases At the same time, the office is one of dignity and position. At times when he presides, he will have to give rulings on points of order which he will expect the House to obey and to obey implicitly. It was therefore considered that an honorarium suitable to the dignity of the post should be fixed. After consideration, the sum of Rs. 5,000 was specified in the Bill. All men generally make mistakes. But in view of the other amendment, namely, that the salary of Rs. 5,000 be raised to Rs 12,000, and in view of the fact that the budget will be presented to the House in a very few days and as I believe there will be a controversy, I may tell you that you will be hard put to tally your expenditure with the income—and so far there is no near prospect of our ever increasing our income—it becomes necessary, absolutely necessary, that we must scrutinise with great care any proposals for additions to obligatory expenditure even though it may be a rupee I have nothing more to add, and I propose this Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"We now will take the amendments Mr. Sasibhushana Rath"

Mr. DEVADOSS:—"May I ask why my amendment may not be taken first? If the other amendment is lost, my amendment will also fall through."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"There is no particular reason why one amendment should prejudice the other I shall proceed according to the order of the agenda

Mr. SASI BHUSHANA RATH:—"There is a cry for retrenchment in public expenditure everywhere, and in response to that, the Government have fixed the salary so absolutely low as Rs 5,000 a year for the Deputy President. I do not see any reason why there should be such a difference between the salary of the President and that of the Deputy President. If it were an honorary appointment the matter would be quite different. But when you want to set a value upon a person or post, you should set the right value upon the person or post You have got the power to fix the salary at Rs 5,000 or Rs. 12,000, a year as I suggested, or at one rupee as the other amendment suggests. Once you have used the power, you cannot use it again. I understand the legal opinion is that once you exercise your power you cannot revise it."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I say that this is not correct? You can pass an act of legislature whenever you want one"

Mr. SASIBHUSHANA RATH:—"Then, in doing the work of the Council, I do not see any reason why the Deputy President should be out of pocket to any extent. Apart from the question of dignity and status, there is the question of absolute necessity. The Deputy President, I see, is to preside over certain committees. He has to remain in Madras come away from the mofussil, and is it our desire that he should be out of pocket to any extent? Indiscriminate pruning is not considered desirable even in plants in a garden, and it is much more so in the case of the administration. If you go on in this way,—of course there is to be a discriminate cutting of expenditure—you will ultimately impair the administration. Viewing it from any standpoint I think it is necessary, absolutely necessary, to raise the salary of the Deputy President to Rs. 12,000, and I think I am not asking for much."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Does any Honourable Member second this amendment?"

Rao Bahadur V. APPASWAMI VANDAYAR:—"I beg to second the amendment proposed by Mr. Sasibhushana Rath."

(Mr. Krishnan Nayar; Mr. Ramachari; Mr. U. Rama Rau) [14TH FEBRUARY 1921.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I am afraid that I must oppose this amendment. I am sure, Sir, that neither you nor the Honourable Members of this House will misunderstand me when I oppose this amendment. Unfortunately, the office of the Deputy President was filled up before this motion came on for discussion. It is likely that—I am not speaking to those who are present as Honourable Members in this Assembly; I am speaking also to those who are outside—there may be an unfortunate impression in the minds of some people outside that there is a personal consideration involved in this amendment. With reference to that aspect, I may at once say that the qualifications of the present Deputy President alone be taken into consideration, I would willingly vote not only for Rs 12,000 but Rs 1,20,000 for him. My present observations are purely in the abstract and my reasons for opposing this amendment are these.

"As the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill has stated, the Deputy President has duties and responsibilities. The responsibilities, no doubt, when he has to exercise them, will be very great, but generally, the duties of the Deputy President are not likely to be very great at any time. As my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar stated, there is the President who, I am very glad to observe, is in enjoyment of very good health—and may he continue to enjoy that health very long—and the chances are that he will always be here with us to guide our deliberations wisely and well. Of course, there may be days when either on account of ill-health or for other private reasons, he may have to be absent from the Council. Then, certainly, it is necessary that somebody else should take his place, and if the Deputy President is here, it is his duty and it is his privilege to take the President's place. But, as I said, such occasions are likely to be very rare. Moreover, there are, in addition to the Deputy President, four other gentlemen who have been appointed as the panel of chairmen to preside on occasions when the services of neither the President nor of the Deputy President are available, and it is certainly very unlikely, almost impossible, that all these four gentlemen will be absent from the Council when unavoidably the President has to absent himself, so that, as has been stated, the work and the duties of the Deputy President are not likely to be very heavy; so, looking at the work and the duties alone, it is not necessary that anything more than Rs 5,000 should be paid for this post. Then again, one thing strikes me, Sir, and it is this. I am in the dark, absolutely in the dark, as to whether there has been any correspondence or consultation about this matter between this Government or the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill and the Government of India or other Governments. It seems to me, however—my inference may be thoroughly wrong—that probably there has been some consultation with reference to this matter between the various Governments *inter se* and between the Local Governments and the Government of India. My reason for this inference is this. There is apparently a unanimity of opinion throughout India that there must be some proportion between the importance of the Provinces and the salary of the Deputy President. I find that, in Assam, the pay of the Deputy President is to be fixed at Rs 2,500 per annum. Assam is not a very well-developed Province—I am very glad that no Assamese is here to hear that remark—and in any way, that Province is inferior to ours. It is regarded as such and the pay, as I said, of the Deputy President of the Council of that Province is to be fixed at Rs. 2,500. The pay of the Deputy President in Bihar seems to be fixed at Rs 3,000, and in Bengal the other day the proposal by the Government was to fix it at Rs. 5,000 and that was carried by the Council; and a similar proposal is put forward before this House to fix the salary at Rs 5,000, so that, it seems to me that there is some general plan on which the salaries of the Deputy Presidents, of the various provinces are fixed. If that be the result, as I surmised, of a previous consultation, that shows probably that some minds have been at work on this point. In any case, whether there has been consultation or not, the proposal to fix it at Rs 5,000 seems to me to be quite reasonable.

"However, before I close my remarks, I may say, Sir, with the consent of the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill, that I would like very much, if there is no objection and if the section in the Government of India Act allows it to call this amount not 'salary' but 'honorarium'. There is very much in a word, and if it is possible without any legal difficulty to substitute the word 'honorarium'—and my friend Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar used that word in the course of his opening remarks—it may be done. I observe it is possible to use the word 'honorarium' in place of the word 'salary'. I believe it will be more satisfactory. With these words, I have to oppose the amendment."

Mr. K. V. RAMACHARI:—"Mr. President and gentlemen, I oppose this amendment. In opposing this proposition, I have to bring another fact to the consideration of the Council. The mover of the amendment said that some dignity is attached to the office, and to be in keeping with the dignity, the salary must be raised. My opinion is that there is a good deal of dignity attached to the office and there is no doubt about it, and we do admit it. But dignity and salary are quite different things. It may be that an office is very much dignified and that a person occupying it draws no salary, and the subordinates under him draw big amounts of salaries, but on that account the person holding that office cannot become undignified. If we think that the salary attached to the offices relate in any way to the dignity of the office, we shall be mistaking the shadow for the substance. And so, I press this point also for the consideration of the Council, that the Rs. 5,000 fixed by the Bill is very fair (and, if necessary, we may have to reduce the amount and not increase it). I oppose the amendment by saying that the amount fixed, i.e., Rs. 5,000 per annum, is a very reasonable and fair amount which anybody will accept."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAU:—"Mr. President, I oppose this amendment on grounds of economy. We have to meet very heavy bills in a very few days when the budget is

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. U. Rama Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Shanmukham Pillai; Mr. Somasundaram Pillai; Mr. Gopalakrishnayya.)*

presented, and it is the duty of the Council to cut down every extravagant expenditure. The Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the Member who introduced the Bill, said that there is no work for the Deputy President and it is only honorary. Such being the case, I do not see why—."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*interrupting*):—"I did not say that there would be no work at all for the Deputy President. Otherwise, he need not be paid anything at all."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAU (*continuing*):—"He said that at any rate the Deputy President has not much work to do and the place is practically honorary. Such being the case, I do not see any reason why the Deputy President should be paid at all. But under the Act we have to fix some salary. The mover of the Bill also said that the Deputy President's office requires dignity, honour and position, and consistent with his position, he must be paid. I am of opinion that if one wants more honour, he must be a honorary worker. He must not be paid anything whatever. There is more honour in serving the Council without remuneration than in serving with remuneration. That is the reason why he must not be paid anything at all, but that is not the point at issue. The Honourable Member who moved the amendment said 'Why should we make a difference between the President and the Deputy President?' I say, the President is a full-timed officer, he has to remain in Madras, preside over the deliberations of the Council; and in addition he has to give rulings on interpellations and resolutions and prune them whenever necessary; whereas the Deputy President has absolutely nothing to do whatever of this kind, except to preside in his absence. Another point made out by the Honourable mover is that the Deputy President will be out of pocket. Why should he alone be out of pocket? All of us are on the same level. We are all honorary workers and I do not see any reason why he alone should be paid. One other point urged was that the Deputy President will have to remain in Madras. I do not know whether it is a fact or not, but I hope that the President will give this information. If he is not to remain in Madras, he is in the same boat with us who come from different parts of the Presidency and I do not see any reason why he alone should be paid a salary. We have nothing to do with the personal aspect of the question. We are only considering the matter from the public and economic standpoint. As for Mr. Kesava Pillai I have got the highest regard for him. He has served the country for so many years ungrudgingly. There is another aspect of the question if I may be permitted to say, i.e., generally all public workers when once they receive pay, act against the public interest. My friend Mr. Kesava Pillai has been always a friend of the poor. I am afraid the moment he receives a salary the people may not care for him and he may not care for the people. With these remarks, I strongly oppose the amendment.

Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI:—"I quite agree with and endorse every word that has been said by Mr. Krishnan Nayar. In view of the nature of the duties and responsibilities attached to the offices of President and the Secretary, the Deputy President has very little to do. Then, again, it has to be observed that there is a panel of four chairmen to assist him during the absence of the President to do the duties put upon him. I think, further, as the mover said, the appointment of the Deputy President is more honorary than stipendiary. I have, however, no objection to any amount of honorarium being given to the present Deputy President. But I do not want to have any big salary attached to the office. We have got lots of other demands on the public funds. We cannot be too careful in the distribution of funds, and I do not think it is quite necessary that a salaried appointment should be created between the President and the Secretary. So far as Mr. Kesava Pillai is concerned, I have not the slightest objection to any amount of honorarium being given to him. But that is not possible. The original proposal of Rs 5,000 per annum is quite sufficient to meet the cost of living, including house-rent and conveyance charges. With such an honorarium, men of the type required for the post will not be wanting. With these words I oppose the passing of the amendment."

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"Sir, I do not think anybody who knows me will mistake my attitude on this point. It is not for the sake of the person who holds the responsibility but for the sake of the office that a salary is fixed. Perhaps a prince may accept the place of a soldier. Is he not to be paid the pay of a soldier? So, the person who occupies the Deputy President's place may be a very big man, but the Deputy President's pay has been fixed as only Rs 5,000 per annum. It is not on the principle of economy I am speaking. Every place has its own pay and should have nothing more. To-morrow another Deputy President may come. We do not know who comes and who goes. Therefore, I strongly protest against this amendment."

Mr. K. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—"In opposing this amendment I wish to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the majority of us are responsible to the tax-payer. On the question of economy we have heard some of the remarks of the Members that have spoken in the House that the budget which is going to be taken up in the next meeting will not be a pleasant one. On the question of economy we shall have to consider whether this Rs. 5,000 that is fixed by the original resolution, will not be sufficient for a Deputy President's office. Of course, the mover of the amendment has brought to the notice of the House that on two grounds he does not want to draw a distinction between the President's salary and the Deputy President's salary. Of course the Act does not provide for any special functions of the Deputy President

(Mr. Gopalakrishnayya ; Mr. Krishnan Nayar ; the Hon'ble the President ; Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar ; Mr. Tankachala Chettiyar.) [14TH FEBRUARY 1921.

who is just like one of the chairmen who have been appointed for the House. Of course, there is another point which is raised by the Honourable Member for the amendment and that is that he will have to preside over some of the committee meetings. It is not stated anywhere that the Deputy President should preside over committee meetings, and it is not essential that the Deputy President alone should be the chairman of the committees. It may be any Member or the President or the Chairman. So these two grounds will not hold water. As to the remark by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar, that the Deputy President's salary in Assam has been fixed at a much lower sum and the Deputy President's salary in Bihar has also been fixed at a lower sum, we may take the example —.

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"May I offer one remark by way of explanation"?

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Is it a personal explanation?"

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am sorry if I was not clear. My friend has evidently misunderstood me. Perhaps I was not very clear. What I stated was that in Assam and Bihar it was not yet fixed. The proposal was to fix in Assam Rs. 2,500 and in Bihar Rs. 2,000."

Mr. K. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—"However, it has been fixed in Bengal. I suppose we may safely follow that example. I am afraid there is some sort of misapprehension among some of the members with regard to the person who holds this office and with regard to the duties that are attached to the office of the Deputy President. No doubt I have great respect for the gentleman who holds this office. As remarked by Mr. Krishnan Nayar, he is a gentleman who is entitled to draw even a higher salary. But we are not concerned with the person who holds the office. As is remarked by Mr. Somasundaram Pillai, we are concerned with the office and the duties and the burdens which this office will have to carry; and as such, the amendment will have to be opposed and the original Bill for Rs. 5,000 be accepted."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—"I also join Mr. Krishnan Nayar in opposing the amendment. It is not on the ground of economy that I oppose the amendment. The questions of status and of salary have absolutely no bearing on this point. There are so many non-officials occupying places which were hitherto occupied by Collectors and they draw no pay. The Hon'ble the Minister for Education was a District Board President and he was doing much more work for nothing. The only consideration that should weigh with the Council is whether this office is not merely an honorary office. It is very unfortunate that the Legislative Council rules should contemplate fixing any salary for the Deputy President at all. The rule says that the salary shall be fixed. Therefore it has to be fixed. We cannot say that the Deputy President, who is to take the place of the President during his absence, is in any way superior or inferior to the Secretary. The Deputy President has to preside only in the absence of the President and there are four other gentlemen who will take the place when the Deputy President is absent. There is no rule that the Deputy President ought to be present here and that he should apply for leave if he wishes to be absent. The question of salary has been fairly considered by the Member in charge of the Bill and also by Government. At the time when the motion for election of Deputy President came on last, myself and several other Members thought it rather delicate to fix the salary of the Deputy President after the gentleman is elected and therefore I even thought of making a motion for adjournment of that subject till the salary was fixed. But some Members told me that after the Council was opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the very first motion that was brought before the Council should not be one for adjournment. Being a Hindu who attaches weight to auspicious occasions, I thought it was not proper to make a motion for adjournment on that subject. So far as Mr. Kesava Pillai is concerned, he has done much work. He has been a non-official President of a District Board and is not going to give up that office because he has become the Deputy President of this Council. I do not think that if Mr. Kesava Pillai is consulted, he would ask for any higher pay than Rs. 5,000. I do not see why the Council should trouble itself to oppose, or move, any amendment to the sum fixed in the original Bill which has been fixed after taking into consideration all circumstances—after considering the duties and the responsibilities of the office and the time that will have to be spent by the holder of the office of the Deputy President."

Mr. O. TANKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—"I rise to support the amendment that has been moved by Mr. Sasi Bhushana Rath. In asking the House to consider the allocation of salary, I wish it to bear in mind that under the Act the only appointment which the Council has the privilege and the honour of conferring by its own vote, is that of the Deputy President. No doubt I am aware that the President is, by the Act, except for these four years, to be appointed by the Council. We are now in the first meeting of the Council. The appointment has to be made by the Council and the salary has to be fixed by an Act of the Legislature. The word is 'salary' and not 'honorarium'. Honorarium, I submit, is only another expression for concealing the consciousness on our part that the salary which is proposed to be given is inadequate. Therefore it is that while conceding on the part of my friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar that as salary it is inadequate, as honorarium it is sufficient, I submit that the question whether it is sufficient or not is not the point at issue. The appointment is one of honour and dignity. The salary fixed should be one which helps that honour and dignity to be maintained. This is a Council

14TH FEBRUARY 1921] *(Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; the Hon'ble the President.)*

consisting of the bright stars of the Presidency. Here are merchant princes, Rajas, and Vakil Rajas, but over and above them it will be the privilege, the highly prized privilege, of the elected member to preside. Suppose him to be a poor man. To support him in his dignity, you ought to give a pay worthy of that dignity, and therefore I say that Rs. 1,000 a month or Rs. 12,000 a year as proposed by the amendment is not too much. I have heard it said that some members oppose it on grounds of economy. I am afraid, Sir, that the air is now surcharged with economy ever since the announcement of the composition of the Ministry. All this economy was not heard when the Chelmsford-Montagu report was before the country and when evidence was being given before the Joint Committee of Parliament."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I wish to rise to a point of order. I should like to know, Sir, whether the remarks of the Honourable Member who has just spoken in regard to the cry for economy having been heard after the Ministry was formed, is in order."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"What has the Honourable Member to say ?"

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—"I heard my Hon'ble friend Dr. Rama Rao appeal to the Council on the ground of economy. Therefore I have a perfect right to speak on the history of the cry for economy and as to the date of its origin. When the cry of economy is started, I submit we will not allow ourselves to be persuaded by wrong notions merely because this cry has been raised. This cry has been in the background before the announcement of the composition of the Ministry. In Bengal it was said the other day, when they fixed the sum at 5,000, that they could do without any salary at all. The person now occupying the post in this province can ill-afford it. It is a matter for the holder of the appointment to say whether he will or will not receive it. But it is the duty of the Council to see that one whom they set over all to preside over the deliberations in case the President is absent shall be one who shall be enabled by the salary drawn, if necessary, to fill that post with dignity."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I have heard the many speeches that have been made in connexion with this amendment with interest. The Honourable Member who has proposed this amendment, I venture to think, has not adduced any reasons as to why the salary should not be fixed at Rs. 5,000 as proposed in the Bill. From the remarks made by him all that I could gather was that the salary was 'absurdly low'. I do not know what test he applied in proposing the emoluments of the office of the Deputy President as suggested by him. One would suppose that in a matter of this kind, we should be guided by the volume of work which the Deputy President has to deal with. As it is, Honourable Members are aware that under our rules the Deputy President is not the Chairman of Committees as in the House of Commons where the deputy speaker has to preside over the whole House, in committee of supply, in the committee of ways and means and he has certain definite functions assigned to him. We are therefore in a position to estimate the volume of work that he is likely to deal with. In this Council the Deputy President has to step into the chair during the absence of the President who has to decide on the admissibility of Bills and on the admissibility of resolutions and has to deal practically with all the work that comes up before this Council. I was looking into the history of this question of the Deputy Presidentship in England. I find that up to 1855 there was no officer of the House with the designation of deputy speaker. As Honourable Members are aware, the English habit is to make provision only when the actual necessity is felt.

"It was an extraordinary revelation to me that up to 1855 there was no officer of the House with the designation of deputy speaker. It would look as if whenever the speaker was not able to be present on account of illness or other cause, there were occasions when the House of Commons adjourned or contrived to adjourn their sittings. They always attached great importance to the speaker himself being in the chair ; but after 1855 the volume of work that came up before Parliament greatly increased. Legislation of the Victorian era contributed greatly to this change : and in 1855 the House of Commons appointed a special committee to go into this question and after hearing what the committee had to say in regard to the volume of work likely to be dealt with by the deputy speaker, the question was taken up seriously and the provision was made for the appointment of a deputy speaker. I submit to the Council whether it would not be wise on our part to accept the proposals of the Government as embodied in this Bill and if and when the necessity arises, to make a better provision than has been made in the Bill. It will be open to this Council to amend the Act and propose an increase in the salary of the Deputy President when a case is made out. So far as I can see, under our rules the Deputy President is not called upon to perform any statutory duties in the House on particular occasions as in the House of Commons. He is a kind of stop-gap whenever the President is not in a position to attend to his duties in this House. Under these circumstances, let us not at all mix up this question with personal considerations. I do not think it is the object of anybody to set up personal considerations and it is unfortunate that such a suggestion should have been made in this House. Therefore I would appeal to the Council to be content with the proposal that has been made by the Government. And if we find the necessity to raise the pay on any future occasion it will be perfectly open to us to do so. We are starting with one Deputy President and a panel of four speakers and we shall not therefore be justified in raising his pay. We cannot ignore the question of economy referred by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar very

properly in this matter. As has been pointed out by my friend Mr. Gopalakrishna Ayya we have to consider the rate-payer. Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar suggested that this Council consists of stars of the first magnitude—zamindars, zemindar vakils and people of that sort. He may be right. If as a matter of fact all these gentlemen whom he has mentioned are in this Council, I should be delighted if they will contribute to the pay of the Deputy President. Unfortunately it has to come from the tax-payer. The fact that there are so many distinguished gentlemen in this assembly is no reason why we should unnecessarily expend the tax-payers' money. As regards the sittings of this Council, all that I can say with some experience in the past, is, it may be that the sittings in a whole year may extend to about three or four months. I would ask the House whether an allowance of Rs. 5,000 is not an adequate allowance by way of honorarium for the Deputy President to be in Madras and to take the chair whenever the President is absent. That is the question which we have to consider, and I for one have no hesitation in adopting the proposal made in this Bill and to leave for future consideration whether any increase is necessary."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, as a tax-payer, I stand for economy. The Honourable Member that spoke before me has given his test for fixing Rs 5,000 a year. The mover of the amendment has told us what tests he applied in fixing Rs. 12,000 a year. The Honourable Member who criticised him has not placed before the House any reasons why Rs 5,000 has been fixed."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAU :—" May I rise to make a personal explanation, Sir ?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" Any point of explanation in regard to your speech ?"

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAU :—" I said that the sittings of the Council would extend to not more than three or four months and that the salary proposed would be an adequate salary."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—" Then it was said that the volume of the work before the Deputy President would be such that it would not necessitate the payment of Rs 12,000. But members should realise that when non official members would send in interpellations and questions and resolutions, it must be staggering to even the most energetic President to dispose of them without assistance. We know that the pruning knife has been freely applied in the case of questions and resolution on this occasion But if the same process is to be applied always then it will be a great grievance on the part of the Honourable Members against the President that pressure of work had induced him to veto resolutions and questions. Therefore the President, as being nominated by the Government, and the Deputy President as being elected by the people, will both of them work together for the pruning of questions and for considering resolutions ; and that is the kind of work which the Deputy President will be expected to do, to assist the President in such matters I am aware that the Act only prescribes that he is to preside on occasions when the President is absent or unable to attend the meetings But then it must happen in the ordinary course of business that the President himself will not be able to tackle the volume of work unless he is assisted by the peoples' representative, viz., the Deputy President. As regards the volume of work, it has been urged before you that there is plenty of work for the Deputy President to do. Secondly, the English habit is referred to. We know the Englishman : he is conservative. We know what the English Minister or Prime-Minister is paid. The analogy of the English system does not hold good under Indian conditions. But if we also expect that the same condition of things should prevail in India, then it will be reasonable to apply those principles wholesale. But when we consider here that the English precedent does not apply in so many other cases of high salaries, I do not see any reason why these analogies should be applied to the case of the Deputy President. The Honourable Member who opposed the amendment has not given any adequate reasons to meet those advanced by the mover of the amendment. I am in support of the amendment, namely Rs. 12,000 a year. My reasons are, the volume of the work—the people's representative will have to co-operate with the President who is a nominated President—and that volume of work has to be adjusted between them both and it is not the case that the Deputy President will come and go along with the other Members and receive his Rs 5,000. If he has no work whatever to do, and the President and the Deputy President will not co-operate with each other in the work that is to be placed before the House, then by all means abolish the place instead of having one on Rs. 5,000."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I rise to a point of order. The last speaker referred to the Deputy President having other work to do. So far as the resolutions and interpellations are concerned the rule is very clear : 'There will be a Deputy President of the Council who will preside at meetings of the Council in the absence of the President, and who must be a Member of the Council elected by the Council and approved by the Governor.' I do not think he has got any other work to do."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"What is the point of order that the Honourable Member has raised ?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I may be allowed to say that the Deputy President is not to assist the President as regards the interpellations and resolutions."

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Hon'ble the President; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Patro.)*

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"That is not a point of order. He will forgive me for pointing out that he has not raised a point of order at all; he has delivered a speech. I do not say anything about the reasonableness of the speech at all."

Mr. S SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, Mr Patro tried to make a point by stating that the Deputy President has duties to perform which the President may not be able sometimes to discharge himself, to settle the agenda, to apply his pruning knife to questions and resolutions, and so forth He is under a misconception The rules are perfectly clear that the Deputy President of the Council will only preside at meetings of the Council and has no concern whatever with the functions of the President in allowing or disallowing resolutions or questions. Another rule is also perfectly clear, 'The Deputy President and any Chairman of the Council, when presiding over the Council, will have the same powers as the President when so presiding, and all references to the President in the rules and standing orders shall, in these circumstances, be deemed to be references to any such person so presiding'. It says that there shall be a Deputy President who shall preside in the absence of the President. There is no power for the President to delegate his power of disallowing questions, etc, to the Deputy President The whole of that part of the argument, therefore, goes overboard. Then there was an argument urged as to the dignity of the Deputy President. I do not wish to enter into the question, nor do I agree with the Law Member who spoke in support of it, as if Rs 5,000 were necessary for supporting any dignity or position. Of course, the real answer is that Rs. 5,000 is a good enough figure to pay for the office of a Deputy President. We can arrive at no ratio between the salary of the President and the Deputy President. The salary of the President is outside the jurisdiction of this Council. And the fact that he has a high salary is no argument to be taken into consideration in arriving at a sound judgment upon this question of what should be the pay of the Deputy President In the next place, some distinction has been made between honorarium and salary. I should like to treat it only as a salary The salary is a good salary and that is a sufficient answer. Nor do I agree with Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyar when he says that there are in this Council Rajas, Vakil Rajas, and so forth. This is a democratic assembly and we are having a representative Government here and we are not going to be persuaded by that kind of appeal to feeling which he made Then the only other argument, if I may say so with all respect, is not a right argument that the Deputy President, as a poor man, should get well paid. I do not think we can take that into consideration either, nor is it a justifiable reference My own submission to the House is this We are fixing the salary of the Deputy President and I entirely associate myself with all that fell from Mr Somasundaram Pillai I can hardly add to the powerful speeches delivered by Mr. Krishnan Nayar and Mr Gopalakrishnayya, in opposing the amendment which Mr Sasibushana Rath moved I must take leave to congratulate the Council upon the excellent opposition that has been put up to this amendment and it shows that the new Council will work the Reform Act in a spirit of economy and is not going to be persuaded by considerations which are entirely alien to the only purpose for which a representative body like this has been established, has been inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught and opened to-day by His Excellency the Governor In these circumstances, I would make a strong appeal to all sections of the House, especially as no Minister has declined responsibility for fixing this Rs. 5,000 as the proper salary; and the Hon'ble the Law Member must have moved the Bill in consultation and with the perfect approval of the Ministers They form a united body. No Minister has spoken of it as inadequate In these circumstances, I ask this House to reject the amendment and to support the original proposition."

Mr. P SIVA RAO:—"Mr President, I rise to oppose this amendment It is very unfortunate that this Bill fixing the salary of the Deputy President comes up after the election has taken place Some of us wished, and strongly wished that this matter of the salary should have been fixed before the Deputy President was elected, and it is an unwelcome feature of the debate that personal considerations have been imported into it I earnestly implore the Honourable Members of this Council to eschew all personal considerations in the matter, whether A happens to fill the office, or B does it for the time being. It is a matter thoroughly irrelevant for the purpose of the discussion in question. Now we should see, Sir, what the duties of the Deputy President are The Honourable Member for Ganjam, the Hon'ble Mr. Patro, was assigning some duties of his own to the office of the Deputy President He was not reading the Statute correctly. The Statute is binding on all and it is not within the purview of the local Legislature to amend or alter it. I read the Statute as it is The only duty assigned to the Deputy President under the statute is that he shall preside during the absence of the President Neither the Statute nor the Rules lay down that the President of this Council can delegate any of his functions to the Deputy President."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"I did not say 'delegate' I am very conscious of the wording of the language of the Act. It is out of the power of the President to delegate, and I only said that the President may use him and have his co-operation in his work."

Mr SIVA RAO:—"Now Sir, the Hon'ble Mr Patro said that the Deputy President is supposed to, or expected to assist the President in the discharge of his duties Those words are still fresh in my mind and are still ringing in my ears But can he do it? Under the Statute in regard to the appointment of Secretaries, we hear it, we read it, that the Secretaries are expected to assist the President in the discharge of his duties. So anything he may do, or the

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble the President.) [14TH FEBRUARY 1921.

Deputy President may be called upon to do, except presiding in the absence of the President, will be *ultra vires*, will be illegal. As was well pointed out, there are four chairmen—a panel of four chairmen nominated by the President—so there will be five of them. This duty of presiding during the absence of the President may not come up at all and it is not laid down anywhere that the Deputy President should reside at the headquarters, I mean at Madras; and it is not laid down anywhere that he could not fill any other honorary office. It is not laid down again that he is a full time servant of the Government or a servant of the Crown; he may attend to his other duties as well. In these circumstances we shall take a dispassionate view, we shall take an impersonal view of the whole matter. We shall see whether Rs. 5,000 per annum is not strictly commensurate with the duties that have been assigned to the Deputy President. It was whispered in some circles that the Deputy President would have to preside over the meetings of the Committees; in other words, it was suggested that the Deputy President is an ex-officio member of all the Committees appointed by the Governor, whereas the Statute says that his only function is that he should preside over the meetings of the Council during the absence of the President. It may be that the Deputy President may be appointed as the Chairman of any particular Select Committee, but it is not one of his obligatory duties. Then, Sir, I feel I do not put it merely on the ground of economy, which seems to irritate the Hon'ble Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyar, I put it on other grounds as well, that Rs. 5,000 is a fairly adequate pay for the duties assigned to the Deputy President. With these words, I oppose the amendment."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I wish only to speak a few words on the amendment especially with reference to what fell from the Honourable Member who has just spoken. I understood the Honourable Member for Ganjam to say that though the Statute has fixed the duties of the President and also of the Deputy President, he would expect, in the normal course of business, finding the enormous work that would be thrown on the President, the enormous responsibilities that he would have in putting and withholding resolutions and in disallowing questions, and having also regard to the fact that he, for the time being, happened to be a nominated President and not a President elected by the will of the majority of this House, I thought the Honourable Member for Ganjam meant to suggest that, notwithstanding the statutory rules, the President would take into consultation the views of the Deputy President in arriving at what resolutions should be disallowed and what questions should be thrown away. I, Sir, am surprised, certainly most disagreeably surprised, at the speeches that have just been made by two of the Honourable Members of this House who, speaking on behalf of the democratic assembly which has been inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught, still found that their democratic feelings did not rise sufficient to the level of saying that that was the duty which they expected the President to assign to their own elected Deputy President. I, Sir, am certainly surprised to find that the Honourable and learned Member for the University of Madras, who was conscious of the democratic atmosphere of this House and who felt that he was here as a limb of the newly developed democracy, still maintained that the President under the Statute should not take into consultation the Deputy President. We are all certainly accustomed to rely too much on the Statute. The habits of the courts cling to us even in the Legislative chamber, and I certainly wish that Honourable Members would less frequently refer to volumes of Statutes and take into consideration more the difficulties of the situation and the obvious resources which are at one disposal. I am certain, Sir, you (addressing the President) as one who is anxious to meet the wishes of every member here, would certainly concede to the request proceeding from the large body of Members of this House if they were to place before you, Sir, the suggestion that in your various and arduous duties you would take the advice of our elected Deputy President, in choosing dispassionately which resolutions may be allowed and have his assistance even in the interpretation of the rules regarding the disallowance of resolutions and of interpellations. I therefore think that, whatever decision may be arrived at ultimately as regards the salary of the Deputy President, I certainly think that in this respect at least I am voicing forth the opinion of the great majority of this House when I appeal to you, Sir, that at least in interpreting the Standing Orders, you will take the Deputy President's views also into consideration."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Is this in order, Mr. President?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"There is nothing out of order. Go on, please."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The Honourable Member for the University is anxious to find out how it is in order. It is in order in a very simple way. It is in order if the President is agreeable to the course suggested, and there is nothing to suggest that he is not agreeable or that he will not hereafter be. The whole volume of opinion against fixing the Deputy President's salary over Rs. 5,000 is on the assumption that his work is very very small and that he has merely to preside on the off-chance of the President vacating the chair. That argument is out under ground, if, as I suggested, the President is to take into consideration the views of the Deputy President on all matters in the Agenda. It means that the Deputy President has to be in Madras at least 20 days before the commencement of the session. The reason is very simple. You have got fifteen days for the resolutions and one week for the questions and the President has to take the questions and resolutions into consideration at least fifteen days before the commencement of the session. The President has to be at work throughout these twenty days. I have been a spectator myself, and I know the arduous duties which fall

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar ; Mr. Narasimha Acharlu ; Mr. Arunachalam Pillai.)*

upon the President, and I feel it is the wish of the House that during these twenty days the Deputy President also should day after day assist the President in coming to a conclusion on all these questions. Sir, on account of all this—and I do not want to labour this point over again—I certainly say that whatever may be the result of the deliberation with regard to the salary of the Deputy President, this question has also to be taken into consideration, and if it is taken up by the Honourable Members in this House without exciting themselves, without showing any feeling in the matter and without reference to personality, they will come to a right decision on this question. I am not here to point out what the decision itself should be. That is left to Honourable Members. But I only suggest to Honourable Members to take this fact also into consideration and come to a conclusion. The Honourable Members are aware of the fact that this matter was not settled before the person of the Deputy President was chosen. I certainly think that if this question had been taken up earlier, we would have given a different turn to the discussion altogether. To that extent I agree with the Hon'ble Members in deploring that this question has been taken at this stage. I have nothing more to add."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHA ACHARLU :—" Mr. President, the question before the House is to fix the salary of the Deputy President. It has been said on one side that the volume of business that the Deputy President has to do is not much. It has been said on the other hand that though not by Statute, he may have to do much work because the President will certainly consult him on all matters of general importance that come for decision. Now, Sir, we do not yet know whether the one side or the other is correct. We have yet to see what volume of business will fall to the Deputy President. We are going to pass an Act and the Act can be amended later on, if in practice and by experience we find that the Deputy President has to do a good deal of work not only as a legal obligation, not merely in presiding over our deliberations, but also by way of being consulted by the President in the matter of shaping resolutions or allowing and disallowing questions. If that is so, if in practice he has to do so much work, is there not time enough for the Government or any Honourable Member to bring forward an amending Act to increase the salary of the Deputy President? At present what the Government has done is to fix an arbitrary amount. What the amendment proposes is an equally arbitrary amount. And yet another amendment which will be brought before you proposes an extremely arbitrary amount. So, Mr. President, why should we now discuss so much the littleness of his work or the great volume of his work. We shall wait and see, and then there will be time enough for us to increase that salary or even to decrease it. So, Mr. President, I oppose the amendment and I support the Bill because the Government have certainly considered the matter though they have no doubt fixed an arbitrary amount. If by experience we find that it is too little, we shall increase it. If we find that it is too much, we shall decrease it, because I am as good a representative of the tax-payer as anybody else. If really he has to do more work, certainly the tax-payer should not grudge to pay the amount that is really needed for the work. But as I have already submitted, it is a matter on which we are groping in the dark, I mean the volume of his business. I therefore suggest that we shall wait and see."

Mr. T. ARUNAINATHA PILLAI :—" Mr. President, my friend Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar supported the amendment with a warmth and vehemence,—I would with all respect to him say, —worthy of a better cause. I rise to oppose this amendment. Taking out the warmth and vehemence from his speech, one only finds this thing left, namely, though the Statute provides that the Deputy President should only preside at meetings in the absence of the President, yet an appeal is made to you, Sir, a warm appeal, that in the discharge of your duties, in allowing resolutions or disallowing resolutions, in framing questions or in allowing questions or disallowing them, you must give some sort of opportunity for the Deputy President as well to help you. If Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar means that when you, Sir, as the President of the Council, allow a portion of your duties to devolve upon the Deputy President, then the salary of Rs. 12,000 might be a fit salary for him. But I would only say that, so far as the present discussion is concerned, we have only to see what the duties of the Deputy President are under the Statute by which we are governed. Under the Statute by which we are governed and under the rules framed under the same Statute, the Deputy President is to preside in your absence. I have heard it said, I believe,—I may be correct or perhaps I may be wrong,—that the Deputy President has also to preside or to be the Chairman of certain Committees. But so far as the rules are concerned, I do not find any committee in which the Deputy President will have to be Chairman ex-officio, unless perhaps the gentleman who made this suggestion had this thing in his mind—the amendment of the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson wherein he wants to introduce a Standing Order No. 80 after Standing Order No. 79 for a committee to look after the convenience, comfort, messing and other arrangements of the Honourable Members whereas the Deputy President will be the ex-officio Chairman of the Committee. If that were to be the only place in which the Deputy President has to preside, I must then think, Sir, it is not a very arduous duty. I think one would take it as a very pleasant duty.

"If you only take into consideration the questions that are now agitating the Presidency, the question, Sir, of the non-gazetted officers who are demanding higher salaries, the question of developing our industries, the question of increasing medical aid, the question of improving sanitation, the question of improving the drainage and other systems of our municipalities, if all these things are taken into consideration, and besides all these important things we also consider that the already over-burdened tax-payer should not be burdened any more, with a single pie more, then I submit, Sir, that this Council ought not to come to any other conclusion than this, namely

(Mr. Arumainatha Pillai ; Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar ; Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.) [14TH FEBRUARY 1921.

that Rs. 5,000 will be a fit salary for the Deputy President. Personally, Sir, I would say that Rs. 5,000, too, is too much. But as the Government has considered the matter deeply and has placed Rs. 5,000 on the Bill, I support the Rs. 5,000 and oppose the Rs. 12,000 motion."

Mr. L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR:—" Sir, I share the feeling of delicacy that embarassed Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar when he wanted to oppose the amendment especially when this office of Deputy President is now filled by a gentleman who commands the universal respect of this house. But, Sir, one or two considerations which have been urged in support of this amendment make it necessary that we even if otherwise not so inclined should consider this question apart from any question of personality. I am afraid, Sir, that for the purpose of commending this amendment to the acceptance of this house, countenance has been given by the speakers who have supported the amendment to a view which, I think is radically wrong and that is my chief excuse why I have intervened in this debate. It has been pointed out, Sir, that the President can and must look to the assistance of the Deputy President in the discharge of his duties as President, particularly in the settlement of the resolutions to be allowed and also of the questions that have to be put. I wish and I will strongly urge upon this house that nothing should be done by us which would give countenance to such a suggestion as that. I think, particularly in the threshold of our career as a representative body, we should recognise fully that the President and the President alone should be responsible for whatever duties the Statute has cast upon him. Let us not therefore by any resolution that we shall adopt now show that it is competent for the President, whatever might be the extent of advice by which he might be profited, which advice need not be necessarily confined to the Deputy President to be freed from that responsibility but let us make it clear that the responsibility for allowing resolutions or for disallowing resolutions, for allowing questions or for disallowing questions to the extent that such responsibility is cast upon the President by the Statute is his and shall not be shared by anybody else. If one of the reasons why we should accept the increase of the salary of the Deputy President from Rs. 5,000 as proposed by the Government to Rs. 12,000 as proposed by the amendment be that we should expect the Deputy President in the normal discharge of his duties to assist the President in this part of his duty, I think it ought to be a decided reason why the amendment should be negatived.

"I may mention, Sir, that I do not want to suggest for a single moment that the President should not avail himself of such advice and help as it is possible for him to have not merely in this house, but even outside ; but I take it that in that case he might find it as easy, as necessary and as desirable to avail himself of advice that other members of the house than the Deputy President would be able to give him when asked for. Then, Sir, the question arises whether there is anything in the amendment itself, apart from this, which I cannot help considering an extraneous consideration that has been imported into it, to recommend the amendment for our consideration and acceptance. Grounds of economy have been suggested as to why we should stop at Rs. 5,000, and when the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnan Nayar wanted to suggest that possibly there was a certain amount of consultation leading to the consensus of opinion among the various Governments in the country as to what exactly the Deputy President's salary should be fixed at, the Law Member nodded his dissent. I take it therefore, Sir, that when you find two independent members, one in Bengal and one here, between which provinces the conditions might be considered to be similar so far as this question is concerned, have independently arrived at the view that Rs. 5,000 per year is a proper salary for the Deputy President, and when you also recognize that in such proposals as these that have been put forward for the consideration of this house it is not merely the Law Member but the other members of the Government inclusive of the Ministers that must have put their heads together and have arrived at a decision as to the propriety of the proposal that they make, unless we find something very wrong especially when it is a consideration of economy that we have to keep in view, we shall be well advised in following their lead. So far as this particular case is considered, feeling no doubt embarassed that the question of personality may possibly obstruct us in the consideration of this, I am compelled, Sir, to vote against the amendment that has been proposed."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—" Mr. President, Mr. Tirukachala Chettiyar and Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, I regret to note, have been mainly responsible for introducing into this debate an element of heat. So far as the pay of the Deputy President is concerned, it is not a question of status, it is not a question of dignity, for if that be so, I have not come across any standard by means of which we can measure the extent of dignity attached to that office. As this Bill is piloted through by Government, I take it that it has the support of the seven members of the Government whom I see before me. The Government seems to have some good and weighty reasons for fixing the amount at Rs 5,000. So far as status is concerned, section 72 (c) of the Government of India Act prescribes the duties attached to the office. We have not been told and no standing orders have been passed, making it clear what other duties are likely to devolve upon the holder of the office. Therefore, taking my stand upon the Statute itself and having regard to the fact that the occasions for the Vice-President to give us the benefit of his guidance, the occasions for the Vice-President to take the office of the President will be few and far between, I fail to see how the sum of Rs. 5,000 which is fixed in the Bill can be regarded as erring on the side of niggardliness.

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble the President.)*

"The Council will see that the line has to be drawn somewhere. If it is a question of dignity suppose by a majority of votes, we choose to raise the figure and draw the line at Rs. 12,000, can it be seriously contended for one moment that the figure would be commensurate with the dignity and prestige of the office? Some may say that it comes only to three-fourths of the dignity of the office. Mr. President, as my friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao put it, we are now in the stage of experiment. So far as the duties are concerned let us wait and see. There is absolutely no reason why we should allow ourselves to be embarrassed by other considerations and try to have the amount raised.

"There is no question of personality. Speaking for myself and on behalf of some others present here, I may say that nothing is further from our thought than any element of personality and that assurance I beg leave to be permitted to offer to the Council. Therefore, I appeal to the House to reject the amendment."

Mr S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, may I rise to a point of order? I find that there are two or three members of the House who have vacated their seats. I find from the revised agenda that there has been an announcement of the appointment of certain members of this House as council secretaries. Now section 80 (*b*) of the Government of India Act says that if a non-official member of a local legislative council whether elected or nominated accepts any office in the service of the Crown in India, his seat in the council shall become vacant and the only exception is in the case of a ministers who for the purposes of this provision shall not be deemed to be an official and presumably shall not be deemed to accept office on appointment as a minister.

"This does not arise in the case of the office of the Deputy President, because the appointment is made by His Excellency the Governor.

"I raise a point of order as to whether the council secretaries can vote. Section 52 (subsection 4) of the Government of India Act says:—

'The Governor of a Governor's province may at his discretion appoint from among the non-official members of the local legislature, council secretaries, who shall hold office during his pleasure and discharge such duties in assisting members of the executive council and ministers as he may assign to them'.

"If a non-official member is therefore appointed to hold the office of secretary of the Council, he is not a member of the House, and the case of the Deputy President is quite different, because the appointment is by the House itself. In the other case, i.e., the case of ministers of course the result would be the same; but the statute takes care to make an exception that in the case of ministers there shall be no vacation. There is no other exception. I therefore submit for the careful consideration of the President this point of order whether the council secretaries are entitled to vote."

The Hon'ble Mr K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"May I say a word? I had some doubts with regard to this question myself. I have not stated them to the house. This morning I wrote to the Advocate-General to give me an opinion with regard to this matter. His opinion is that the appointee does not vacate. There is one point which he made, to which I may draw the attention of the Council, before going further into the question. You will see under section 80 (*b*) 'An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of a local legislative council and if any non-official member of a local legislative council, whether elected or nominated, accepts any office in the service of the Crown in India, his seat on the council shall become vacant'.

"If I understand the argument of my friend Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar, it is this: By nomination by the Governor to be the council secretary, the person who accepted the office has accepted an office under the Crown so that he vacates his office. Then, whether he will be entitled to seek re-election would depend upon whether he is an official at all. If we look at the rules made by the Government of India with regard to the definition of an official, if he is an official at all, as a person who has taken service under the Crown, he cannot seek re-election at all. He is paid a salary and he is a full-timed officer. If you then take section 52 (4) providing for the appointment of council secretary, you will find that the council secretary shall cease to hold office if he ceases for more than six months to be a member of the legislative council. This result will be you cannot appoint a member of the legislative council to be a council secretary at all. That in substance is the argument given to me by the Advocate-General and I am prepared to abide by it, and so far as Government is concerned, they are bound by it."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I take the point raised by Mr. S Srinivasa Ayyangar to be that these three gentlemen who have been appointed council secretaries vacate their seats in the council, and that, therefore, they should not take part either in the debate or in the division."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"The decision is entirely for the President and not for the Government. The Advocate-General's opinion does not bind the President."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I am only stating it for the benefit of the President."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"We had better now adjourn. We will take the question immediately after lunch. We will meet again at 2-30 exactly."

The Council adjourned for lunch at 1-35 p.m.

The Council re-assembled after lunch at 2-30 p.m. Mr. M. C. Mathia Chettiyar made the prescribed solemn affirmation.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"With reference to the point of order raised by the Hon'ble Member, Mr Srinivasa Ayyangar, and in regard to which the Honourable the Law Member also addressed the Council, I have given this matter my best consideration, and I have come to the conclusion that the three members who have been appointed Council Secretaries have not vacated their seats on account of such appointment. The Council will now resume the discussion of the Bill for fixing the salary of the Deputy President."

RAO BAHADUR A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"In view of the discussion which has taken place in regard to this question, I think the Council would be satisfied that there is absolutely no room for any differences of opinion in coming to a solution of this question. The only objections which have been raised to the pay fixed in the Bill are that the duties are not those imposed by statute, but such as are likely to be entrusted to the Deputy President according to the discretion of the President and as would require a higher salary than Rs 5,000. The second is that to maintain the dignity of the office he would require a higher salary than what is attached to that office. This is not necessary, because we are not concerned with the duties which the President may in the exercise of his discretion think fit to entrust to him or to any of the Honourable Members of the Council. But what we are concerned with is that we should not take into account any such imaginary considerations as those which have been placed before us.

"Then coming to the question of dignity and status, may I inform this Council that a false notion of dignity and status has affected the financial position of this country? Unfortunately for us there has been a feeling prevalent here and there that status and dignity ought to be associated with the pay attached to the post. That is largely responsible for the high increase of salaries in the various departments of the public service. And that is the reason for the cry all over the country that the administration has grown admittedly top-heavy. When we have these facts before us and when we are concerned with more important measures, are we to follow the same example? Can we not take advantage of this opportunity to make a new departure altogether in the proceedings of this Council? I quite agree with the spirit of the mover of this amendment that we must not have recourse to indiscriminate use of the pruning knife. But we must take into account our own financial condition. If this council is satisfied that the mere duty of presiding over meetings of the council in the absence of the President would justify an expenditure of more than Rs 5,000 per annum, by all means we may agree to it. If the Council is not satisfied that the duties are such as would justify a higher pay, we must in spite of other considerations, reject this measure altogether. And before I sit down, may I venture to remind the Honourable Members of this Council that we have met under peculiar circumstances? We have been told again and again that without further allotments for transferred subjects, these new members of the reformed council will not be able to achieve any success in the development of the various departments. And we ourselves have thought over the question whether we can find funds for embarking on large schemes of improvement. I cannot call upon the Honourable Ministers to give expression to their opinions. I believe the time will come when they will find that they cannot satisfy our demands in the departments which have been entrusted to them. And though this is the first instance, let us embark upon a policy of retrenchment of expenditure in the very first instance that has come before us, namely, the pay of the Deputy President. It is the first, but it may be the beginning of a large number of measures in the same direction. Let us therefore have a clearer view of the question: let us have a broader outlook. Let us not confine ourselves to the mere question before us. Taking this view, I move that the amendment be rejected."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member wish to reply."

MR. SASI BUSHANA RATH:—"Just at this stage we have spent a lot of time over the discussion of this point. At this stage I would like to be enlightened on a certain point which has not been raised in this House. It is to this effect. A section of the House says that the appointment is only honorary; and others say that the Deputy President has to stay in Madras and has to do some work for the President and co-operate with him and all that sort of thing. Will the President enlighten me as to whether the work is honorary, and whether his time will be taken up in helping the President. On that will depend the withdrawing of my resolution or sticking to it."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I do not propose to furnish that enlightenment to the Honourable Member. I will put this to the vote."

The amendment 'Instead of *a salary of Rs.* 5,000 *per annum* insert *a salary of Rs.* 12,000 *per annum*', was put to the vote and lost.

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Hon'ble the President; Mr. Devadas; Mr. U. Rama Rao; Srimati Biswanath Das.)*

PRESIDENT:—"The next amendment is that of Mr. Devadas which has now to be taken up, as the other has been lost."

MR. M. D. DEVADAS:—"Mr. President, the amendment which stands against my name is 'in line 3 of section 2 omit Rs. 5,000 and insert Re. 1'.

"I must here offer an explanation to some members of the House who thought that I was not serious in mentioning 'Re. 1' in the place of the figure 'Rs. 5,000'. The reason of my giving notice of this amendment is this. If the office is going to be a sinecure, that is, if without any great effort on the part of the Deputy President he can discharge his duties now and then very occasionally, then it ought to be honorary. But if it is going to be really an onerous office demanding much of his time and necessitating his being here for a considerable length of time, he ought to be properly paid for it I could not use the word 'honorary' for the simple reason that the Act makes it compulsory for the Council to give a salary. The wording of the Government of India Act is:—'The President and the Deputy President shall receive such salaries as may be determined, in the case of an appointed President by the Governor and in the case of an elected President or Deputy President by an Act of the local legislature'.

"So then, my reason for mentioning Re. 1 is to make the place honorary. I will mention a few facts which influenced me in giving notice of this amendment. In the first place as has been observed by many Honourable Members, he has not got a very great task to perform in the Council; he has to preside occasionally, very occasionally, because our respected President is expected to be here always and secondly he is not to preside over committees as the Deputy Speaker in the House of Commons is obliged, to do. Evidently, when the Act was considered by the House of Commons, the position of the Deputy President was thought to be something probably analogous to that of the Deputy Speaker in the House of Commons. There is no such analogy at all. The President or the Chairman of the Select Committee is really in the case of Government Bills, the Member in charge of the Bill. In the case of private Bills, certainly the Member who brings in a Bill will be entitled to preside over the deliberations of the Select Committee. Further, the Deputy Speaker has a number of other functions to perform which are not provided for in the Act creating the office of the Deputy President here. And again, the question of salary has nothing to do with the dignity of the office. If he is an honorary Deputy President, I do not think we are going to owe him less allegiance than if he was getting not Rs. 5,000 but Rs. 15,000. Our respect for the office and our regard for the person who fills the office would be none the less whether he receives one rupee, that is whether he is an honorary Deputy President, or whether he is going to be a highly paid Deputy President. Sir, in this connexion, I may bring to your notice the fact that in Bengal, though the Government proposed a salary of Rs. 5,000, Mr. Roy who accepted the office of Deputy President said that he was not going to accept any salary. That shows the temper of the Members of Council in Bengal and also the feeling that prevails in the country. Sir, it is very unfortunate that this question of salary is being considered after the election to the office. Sir, when this question was first mooted, I was of opinion that the question of salary should be decided before anybody was elected to the office. But that could not be done for various reasons and therefore I am obliged to bring in my amendment to the Bill now. It is not necessary for me to say much upon the subject, but I wish to suggest that considering the fact that the office is going to be purely a very very light one which does not necessitate the Deputy President to be always here, nor before the date of the meeting of the Council and does not require much effort on his part to fill the office, the office can very well be honorary. But, if, as time goes on, we find that much demand is being made upon his time and if he is asked to do a lot of work, I think, Sir, a sum of Rs. 416-10-8 per mensem which the Government have proposed in their Bill is certainly not adequate. I say with all the emphasis I can command that if it is going to be really an onerous office, the salary of Rs. 5,000 per annum which comes to Rs. 416-10-8 per mensem is certainly not an adequate salary. Therefore at present I would ask the house to adopt this amendment, namely, to pay Re. 1 per annum, which is, in other words, making it purely an honorary office. If we find as time goes on that the work of the Deputy President is really increasing and much demand is made upon his time and if we find that his labours are such that they should be remunerated by a proper remuneration, I would certainly vote for a much higher remuneration than what the Honourable the Mover of the Bill has proposed, in his Bill. With these few words, I move for the adoption of the amendment."

RAO SAHIB DR. U. RAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, I beg to second the amendment. I do not want to waste the time of the House. I have given my reasons already when opposing the previous amendment. I entirely agree with the mover."

SRIMATI BISWANATH DAS:—"Mr. President, I have great pleasure in supporting the amendment offered by my friend, Mr. Devadas. In the first place, we see no duty has been assigned to the office of the Deputy President under the Act. We do not know what sort of work will be thrown upon him and what amount of help he is to render to the President. It is only time that will judge the help he is to render and probably it may be that they will have to amend the Act afterwards. Again, the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar in introducing the Bill did not give us any reason to justify our providing a pay for the Deputy President. For

(Srimati Biswanath Das; Mr. Gopala Menon; Mr. Sivasankaram Pillai; Mr. Somasundaram Pillai.) [14TH FEBRUARY 1921.

myself, I do not find any reason why even Rs. 5,000 should be assigned as the pay of the Deputy President. My honourable friend Mr. Roth said that there would be a loss of dignity if we reduced the pay of the Deputy President. I believe the Deputy President himself, Mr. Kesava Pillai, is the elected President of a District Board and I am sure his engineer must have been drawing about Rs 500 or Rs. 600 per mensem and he himself is working for nothing, and as such I believe he is not suffering in dignity. He is not the least affected in dignity or status My honourable friend, Mr. Patro, the representative for Ganjam, has said that he will have onerous work and his dignity will suffer. I believe he himself as Chairman of the Berhampur Municipality has under him a district health officer who was paid, I believe, more than Rs 500 and Mr Patro himself was working for nothing Could I believe that he suffered in dignity or that his status was affected in any way? Therefore, Sir, I think that pay does not create status or dignity. It is only the work that brings dignity. I think Mr. Kesava Pillai will be all the more dear to us if he follows the example of Mr. S Roy of Bengal in refusing even the little pay that this poor province could pay him Mr President, everywhere there has been a cry for retrenchment. The Government is found fault with for making the administration, as has been said by one of my friends, top-heavy. The pay of the President has been fixed by the Government and so we have nothing in our hands It is only the assigning of the pay of the Deputy President that is left to us. If we, instead of accepting even the Government's figure, are to accept Mr Roth's figure, it will bring shame upon this Council when the leading opinion of Madras condemns the acts of the Government in making the administration top-heavy. Mr. President, since no work has been assigned to the Deputy President and as I am told that he can even keep up his private practice after accepting the office of Deputy President, I am inclined to support my friend Mr. Devadas in fixing a rupee only."

Mr. K. P. GOPALA MENON:—"Mr President, I very strongly support the amendment moved by my friend Mr Devadas. My reasons are as follows. After all the discussion that we have had this morning, we have come to a definite understanding as to what the functions and duties of the Deputy President are Let us live in the present. Let us not ask the President to give some of his functions to the Deputy President and get help from him, which I am sure he does not want. Let us not think that he will ask the Deputy President to do something which is not contemplated by the Act. Under the Act, it has been over and over again said, that there is a definite and prescribed task laid upon the Deputy President. Now the difference that exists between the President and the Deputy President is this. The President has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor. With regard to the Deputy President the whole House is responsible. We have elected him. There was absolutely no other member nominated beside Mr. Kesava Pillai who is the gentleman in whom all of us have got the greatest confidence; and, in justifying the confidence we have in the gentlemen, we elected him as the Deputy President. If we give him a salary, it must certainly be a reasonable salary. I will not believe that Rs. 5,000 is either an honorarium or an adequate salary for the status of Deputy President. It is ridiculously low when compared with the honour and esteem with which we view him. I think we have to give him the greatest honour by saying that he is to be an honorary worker Of course, there is the President with a panel of four chairmen all of whom are gentlemen of worth Why should the Deputy President be given a poor pittance of Rs 5,000 a year call it honorarium, or salary, or anything you like. If you distribute this Rs. 5,000 among the poor clerks of a Collectorate or of any other office getting Rs. 10 or Rs 12, they will have some increase of pay at least for a year. We have been receiving lots of applications from them. This is a time for economising expenditure Let us not have the scandal of the Legislative Council consuming money when we have elected members from various districts to check the same; and of making the administration expensive by giving salaries to honorary appointments. I would therefore respectfully submit to the Council that Rs. 5,000 cannot be a salary for persons of the spirit and stamp of Mr. Kesava Pillai who from my infancy was working on the Jail and Forest Committees honorarily, and who has been spending a good deal out of his pocket. He has been doing strenuous work for the amelioration of our country and countrymen. I know of no one more stalwart for the cause of the people of Madras Presidency in particular, than Mr. Kesava Pillai. I think it is only proper that Mr. Devadas' amendment ought to be considered, and we honour Mr. Kesava Pillai by electing him as Deputy President, but not by giving him a pittance of Rs 5,000 as salary, which correctly comes to Rs. 416-10-8. I would therefore strongly support Mr. Devadas' amendment."

Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI:—"I rise to support this amendment. There is something in it which appeals to me. There is in it an element of satire exposing the extravagance of high salaries. Secondly, there is in it the charm of a South Indian Temple perquisite which is at least in consonance with the oriental ideas of dignity attached to a sacred office. It would be a fine example of non-violent non-co-operation on the part of the Deputy President with the system of all-round high salaries. I am sure when the history of the Reform Government is written 100 years hence, the picture of a Deputy President working on a salary of Re. 1 will form a glorious tradition."

Mr S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"Mr. President, it is very difficult to convince our representatives. Every office presumes certain duties and these duties are to be paid for. It is left to the will and pleasure of the officer to accept it or not But to pass a resolution and to thrust it upon a gentleman as an honorarium is rather curious. He may retort,

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Somasundaram Pillai; Mr. Biswanath Das; Mr. Rencontre; Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyar, Mr. Devadas; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lak Sahib)*

'Who are you to ask me to accept it?' If the House is so kind to the rate-payers, I request all the mufassal members to forego their batta and railway charges. We go to so many places of our own accord to do good to our countrymen; but cannot we come here to do public good without any batta? Honourable Members like Mr. Gopalakrishnayya and Mr. Biswanath Das should first forego their daily batta. As a solemn body, as a Legislative Assembly, we must pass the salary and it is for the officer to accept it or not. But to say that he is to be compelled to accept this salary is not common sense."

SRIMAN BISWANATH DAS:—"I am prepared to accept inter-class fares."

MR. A. E. RENCONTRE:—"I oppose the amendment. It puts me in mind of a modern Utopia, an imaginary country in which there is a perfect legislature, perfect laws with altruistic objects. It seems to me that although at present it may be difficult to say what would be the duties of the Deputy Speaker, yet there is no doubt that there will be a certain amount of work to be done. The Bill that has been put forward by the Hon'ble the Law Member is based on the assumption that every labourer is worthy of his hire. I take it that the salary fixed is not inadequate. Although I am in favour of economy, I am certainly not in favour of excessive parsimony. I oppose the amendment, and I am in favour of the original proposition."

MR. C. TANIKACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with what my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rencontre has stated in opposing this amendment. I was myself inclined to put a question to the Hon'ble Mr. Devadas whether he was serious. He has anticipated me and said he was serious. The gentleman in front of me said that there were various considerations ruling his mind, in fixing one rupee as the payment. Another consideration comes up to my mind. All of us here are familiar with what is known as contemptuous damages which are given in courts of law in libel actions. The plaintiff in a libel action claims that his character has been besmirched. The court holds that technically there has been an infringement of plaintiff's right but that the plaintiff is a man of no character and his success is one which entitles him to what we call contemptuous damages such as a shilling, a penny or a farthing. So my learned friend Mr. Devadas has had the goodness to suggest, after the appointment has been conferred on a gentleman who has been long in the public life of the country, that he shall have one anna four pies in the rupee per mensem for the service to be done in the absence of the learned President who will be drawing Rs. 3,000 a month. I mean no disparagement to the President or the salary of his office ever when appointment or whose salary the Council had no voice. It is suggested by this amendment that the gentleman who takes his place in his absence is to be paid one anna four pies per mensem—a magnificent sum; and when I remember that my friend Mr. Devadas was one of several gentlemen who seconded the appointment of Mr. Kesava Pillai as Deputy President, I am inclined to ask whether Mr. Devadas conceived this idea of limiting the salary to one rupee per mensem after his nomination or before. I can hardly think that Mr. Devadas intended to enjoy grim humour at the expense of the present nominee by first proposing him and then saying he shall have this magnificent sum. I think it is playing with public life to come and suggest that the Deputy President shall be appointed by a unanimous vote and after he is so appointed by the unanimous vote of the Members and is entitled to take the place of the President in his absence and when it comes to the question of his salary, to suggest that he should be paid rupee one. That, if I may be pardoned for saying so, is to damn him with faint praise. I therefore oppose this amendment and I hope the House, in view of all that has been said as to the necessity of economy, will at least bear in mind, what the Honourable the Law Member has said in moving this Bill, that it is a position of honour and dignity and therefore taking all things into consideration, Government has considered that Rs. 3,000 will be a fair sum and the House will support this Bill."

MR. M. D. DEVADAS:—"I wish to make a few observations. It was not at all in the sense in which lawyers use the word contemptuous damages that I put rupee one. Otherwise I would not have used the term honorary. It is not at all in contempt of any one that I moved this amendment. Further, Sir, I may say that I had the honour of suggesting that Mr. Kesava Pillai should be the Deputy President. I yield to none in my admiration of the excellent qualities of Mr. Kesava Pillai. It is not on that account at all. As I submitted a little while ago, if it is going to be purely a sinecure, it should be honorary. That would redound to the credit of the House as well as the gentleman. If it is going to be a real and onerous thing, he should be well paid. That is the position I take up. If it is going to be a sinecure, let it be honorary. With these few remarks I commend this amendment to the House."

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

The Bill as proposed was passed into law.

THE MADRAS SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES BILL, 1921.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAK SAHIB Bahadur introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to the survey of lands and settlement of boundary disputes.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib ; the Hon'ble Mr. K. Srinivasa Ayyangar ; Mr. Krishnan Nayar.) [14TH FEBRUARY 1921.

In doing so, he said :—" Mr President, I beg to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the survey of lands and settlement of boundary disputes and to move that it be read in Council. I may at once state that the Bill together with the statement of objects and reasons has already been published and I have no doubt that Honourable Members have already seen the same. I shall not therefore take up anything like more than a few minutes in just very briefly explaining the necessity for this Bill Honourable Members are aware that the enactment now in force is contained in Madras Act IV of 1897. It was clearly the intention of the framers of that Act that a particular provision contained therein, namely section 13, should be considered in a light different from that in which it has been subsequently construed by judicial pronouncement. It was clearly their intention that all entries made in the survey records should be regarded as final until their accuracy was challenged in a court of law. But the Madras High Court in a certain case has held that the wording of the section does not convey that interpretation but that it is still left open to individuals who did not prefer appeals before the Survey officers to contest the validity or otherwise of the entries made in survey records within the usual statutory period of law but not within the specified period of limitation prescribed in section 13. That, Mr President, was the immediate necessity for examining the provisions of the existing enactment and introducing the necessary amendment thereto. On this occasion advantage was also taken to bring up the law up to the present requirements. We realised that in future it will be more and more necessary for us to survey a state or some such areas, to undertake resurveys and also undertake surveys for the purposes of maintenance. The provisions of the existing Act have been as far as possible brought up-to-date with these intentions in view Power has also been taken by this Bill for the purpose of enabling Government to conduct survey of an estate or for the matter of that in any area, even without an application from the proprietor thereof, if it is considered necessary or essential that that survey shall be conducted for the determination of the various purposes therein specified And it is therefore stipulated that a portion of the cost of such survey shall be recovered from the proprietor. It is the intention of this legislature to leave to the future rules which will be framed under this Bill the exact fixation of such proportions. Various other minor alterations have been introduced in this Bill. It was originally the intention of the Madras Government to bring up before this Council merely an amending Bill. "But on full consideration, the Government came to the conclusion that it would be preferable if the whole of the law was consolidated and re-enacted. And it is in pursuance of that intention that I have now the honour to present this Bill in the present form to this House. With these remarks, I beg leave that the Bill be read in Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I second it."

Diwan Bahadur M KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am very sorry, Sir, that I feel that I am bound to oppose the principle of this Bill. I may say at the outset that my respect for the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill is very great and that I almost feel that there must be something wrong in the chain of reasoning which leads me to my conclusion. I may also say that I feel equally strongly with him and with those who are in responsible charge of the administration of Government and particularly of the Revenue administration that it is essential that there should be a Survey and Boundaries Act, by whatever name you may call it, to enable the Government to settle the revenue and to collect it. I do not therefore in the least question the necessity for enacting a Survey and Boundaries Act. My present observations are confined to certain objections to the principle enunciated in the Bill as it has been framed. I may also say that this is not the time for considering objections to details in the measure. I believe that there are very many details in the Bill which should be amended or altered ; but if, in spite of my opposition, the principles of this Bill be affirmed, and if the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, then that is the time for considering these objections to details With these observations I shall confine myself now to the main features of the Bill and I shall try to be as brief as possible.

"In this Bill the definition of an estate is given. 'An estate, in brief, means a settled estate, whatever its nature may be And there is also the definition ' of Government land'. It is stated that all other lands than 'Estates', that is, permanently settled estates are 'Government' lands. So that the Bill contemplates only two classes of lands which are mutually exclusive,—' settled lands' and ' non-settled lands'—which are ' Government lands'. Thus all lands must be included either in the one category or the other. Whichever is not a settled estate is a Government land Then, with reference to the territorial operation of the Bill it is stated that it extends to the whole of the Presidency. So that there is no locality whatever in the Presidency, that is exempted from the operation of this Bill and consequently from the operation of these two definitions, viz., those of an 'Estate' and 'Government land'. Now, speaking with reference to the district from which I come, it is well known to all Members of Government and all lawyers and, I believe, to all the Members more or less of this House that all the lands in Malabar are what are known as jenmi lands. They belong to proprietors, big or small, who are called jenmis. But whether big or small, the owners are jenmis and there is not an inch of ground in the whole of Malabar district that does not belong to one jenmi or another. Whether Government is the owner of land or not in other districts is a disputed proposition.

Whatever the correct view with reference to this may be, in Malabar it is an accepted position that the Government does not own one inch of land except of course as a private owner. It is open to the Government to purchase by private negotiations any land in Malabar like any other private purchaser. The Government has also other means of acquiring jenmi property, namely, by the right of escheat—it is a right peculiar to the Crown—or say by putting into operation the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. But we are not concerned with these details. For my present purpose all that is necessary to state is that the Government is not the owner of land in Malabar. Thus the effect of the territorial operation of this Bill taken with the definitions of "Estate" and "Government land" is to convert by a stroke of the pen, all the jenmi lands in Malabar, the whole of the district of British Malabar into "Government lands." I have heard that in ancient times owners of religious institutions known as mutts used to go to particular places and blow their conches and the effect of such blowing was that all land within the reach of the sound of the conch became immediately the property of the religious mutt. But there was a restraint put upon these religious heads, if they appropriated in this way lands belonging to a private owner. These religious heads had also to bear the burden of sins of that owner, so that very often the consideration of being burdened with the sins of the owner prevented these religious heads from blowing their conch shells. No such consideration will weigh with Government or this House. What is more, the range or the reach of the sound of the conch extended only to a particular distance. Here this particular conch shell, this Bill, is heard throughout the whole of the Presidency, throughout the whole of the Malabar district. I am sure that my Honourable friend the Revenue Member did not intend all these consequences. It may be said that this is not a law for confiscating all the jenmi property of Malabar as Government property. No doubt it is true; but the effect of this Bill after it ultimately becomes law in the Statute Book will be to enable Government, say, 25 or 30 years hence or even to-morrow, to claim all the property in Malabar, i.e., all the jenmi property as Government land. It is certainly not within the province of any legislature, even if it be a paramount legislature or a sovereign legislature, and much less within the province of a subordinate legislature like this to pass such a measure.

"Then there is another important point for consideration. A very important principle in this Bill that affects not only Malabar but all the districts of the Presidency is this. Power is given to the survey officer, which is invested with a peculiar degree of carefulness. Here again I admit that the provision in question is only a reproduction of the existing regulation more or less. But as my Honourable friend has stated, now that we are repealing the whole Act, and introducing a consolidated Act, this opportunity must be taken to remedy all the defects that exist in the present Act. Apparently the present Act (I can speak with perfect ease and confidence because I do not know who it was that was responsible for the drafting of this Act of 1897) is an ill-conceived one with reference to the power that is given to the surveyor; the effect of the surveyor's decision under the Act, whether it is passed in the absence of the parties or not, is to invest it with a final and binding authority and that is also avowedly the object of the present Bill. It is stated that that was the intention of the legislature in 1897. The decision of the surveyor whoever he may be, he may be a low-paid servant or otherwise, is final, unless it is questioned in a court of law before the expiry of one year from the date of the decision. The surveyor settles the boundary, asked or unasked, in the presence or absence of the party. Settlement of a boundary means fixing the ownership. A and B may be neighbours and by fixing the boundary in a particular direction, A may be deprived of a particular portion of his property or B may be deprived. And whether this decision was given in the presence of the owner of the property or in his absence, the effect is the same, viz., it is practically in the language of the lawyers *res judicata* after the expiry of one year. How are these questions settled in ordinarily constituted courts of civil law? The munsif or an experienced District Judge or Sub-Judge does not give decisions on the ownership of lands hastily, but decides the question after examining many witnesses, reading several documents, and listening to the arguments of the learned professional men. And even these judicial officers' decisions are not accepted by the parties who take them to courts of appeal. It is only then that some finality is given. And for the purpose of settling this kind of dispute regarding a boundary which these experienced judicial officers with the assistance and help of experienced lawyers find it so very difficult to decide, a surveyor, probably a Rs 15 man, goes to the spot and probably without hearing the proprietor—even if he hears the proprietor that does not make much difference in his conclusion—gives a decision and that decision is final, unless it is questioned in a court of civil law before the expiry of one year. Here again, I am sure that that was not the intention of the former Legislative Council. Though my friend now says that that was the intention, I doubt very much whether that could have been the intention of any reasonable body of men, and I do not think that that would have been the intention of the former legislature. And now, not only is it sought to reproduce that provision in the present Bill, to give it greater strength by declaring in plainer words that it should be final. In other words, it is sought to kill the decision of the High Court; that is the object of the present Bill. I am sure, Sir, that a statement of this proposition will, without any additional argument, be sufficient to convince the Honourable House that such a power should not be given to the survey officers and such importance should not be attached to the decision of surveyors. Now that opportunity is being taken to amend and repeal the existing law and to enact a new one, I think this House should take care to confine the operation of this Bill, the Survey and Boundaries Bill, to revenue purposes. Of course, it is necessary—and I am very particular about it—that the Government should have the power to demarcate the land for the purpose of

(Mr. Krishnan Nayar; Mr Ranganatha Mudaliyar; the Hon'ble the President) [14TH FEBRUARY 1921.

collecting the revenue. It is for the owners to settle the boundary disputes before a properly constituted court. This is another important principle that runs throughout the whole of the Bill.

"Another important thing is this. It is stated expressly in the Bill and that is said to be another object why this present Bill is introduced, that the provision enabling the landholder to supply labour and stones has been often found in practice very difficult and therefore power is now taken to enable the Government to supply labour and stones in the first instance. Under the old Act also both these provisions existed, viz., that the owner should provide labour and stones in the first instance and if he does not do it, the Government may do so and recover the expenses from him. Now it is said that in order to get rid of the difficulty of the owner not providing stones and labour, the Government is enabled to supply stones and labour in the first instance. It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that there is no objection for the landholders or owners or the proprietors themselves to supply stones and labour, if they are willing to do so, and if they want to do so. Only the Government should have also the power to do it. Curiously enough it is not stated in the Bill that the landholders may supply labour and stones, though it is expressly provided for in the existing Act, that is, in the one that is sought to be repealed. I feel, Sir, that it is very essential and it is very necessary that this should find a place in the Bill. I am sure that my Honourable friend will have no objection to this. It is only a defect in the drafting of the Bill, it is only an omission and not an intentional one. However it is of particular importance. This provision enabling the landholders to supply their own labour and stones must be specifically enacted in the Statute itself. It may be stated, that the Government may make provision for these by rules, and as far as I can see, one sub-clause of a particular section (section 20) enables the Government to make rules for various purposes and under sub-clause (*f*) of that particular section, Government may have power of framing rules to regulate the furnishing of survey marks, etc. I have my own doubts if that sub-clause will so enable the Government to frame rules on this subject. Whatever it may be, that is the only provision in that particular section which may enable the Government to frame rules. Supposing it does give power, it is certainly necessary that this power which is expressly granted by the existing Statute, must be embodied in the new Statute itself and not in the rules to be framed under it. The rules will be framed by the Government with the best of intentions; but it is natural that the attention of the Government, the mind of the Government, may not be drawn to the necessary defects. In this Council there are 127 members and one man or another will see the defect and that will be pointed out to the Council and the defect can be remedied. All these safeguards will not exist in the framing of rules and I am sure that my Honourable friend will have no objection to the insertion in the Statute itself expressly of that power which it is considered the landholders should have.

"Then another important thing is this. It is stated in one of the sections that the cost, including the charges of survey officers and supervising officers, may be collected from the parties. The Government is given the power not only of recovering the cost of labour and stones, but in addition to that, the charges of survey and supervising officers would mean their pay, or a fraction of their pay, whatever it may be. It may include the pay of the particular surveyor who carries on these operations, his assistant and the person who holds the general supervising authority, etc. It may go up if strictly construed, even to the head of the Survey Department. I wish to call particular attention of the Honourable Members to the absence of this provision in the existing Act. The existing Act does not enable the Government to recover these charges, I mean the cost of surveyors and supervising officers, though I admit in practice they are actually recovered. When the landholders on account of their lameness or other causes do not supply labour and stones, the Government do it at present. In recovering the cost the Government include not only the cost of labour and stones, but also the charges of these officers. But when the bill containing the charges is given to the proprietors and when the proprietors ask for the details, the details are not given. Now, power is taken under this Act to legalise a practice which is not sanctioned by law. This is not merely a theoretical objection. As a matter of fact, very often the cost that is recovered now, including the charges of the supervisors and surveyors, comes to two or three times the actual cost incurred in supplying the stones and labour. Why should the charges of these officers and the head of the department be recovered from the poor landholders? The officers are there to do this duty, where the private owner gives them labour and stones or not. The owners have to supply these things, and of course it is certainly reasonable that the cost of the stones, labour and the actual expenses incurred should be paid by these proprietors or should be recovered from them. But why should the cost of supervisors, etc., be recovered from the landholders? I think, Sir, that this also should be attended to and remedied."

Mr A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I wish to know whether the observations and all the remarks made by the Honourable Member refer to the principle of the Bill and whether they are pertinent. I say that all these points may better come when the Bill is under discussion, rather than at this stage."

Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"With very great respect to my friend and to you, Sir, I most humbly submit that it relates to principles and only to principles and nothing else."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order."

Mr. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"My appeal was to the President."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I consider the Honourable Member is in order."

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Krishnan Nayar; Mr. Prabhakaran Thampan; Mr. Krishna Rao)*

Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I may at once say with your permission, Sir, that I will not weary my friend very long; I shall be brief.

"Another important principle in this. In the existing Act it is specifically stated that the decision of the survey officers, whatever it may be, should be communicated to the parties concerned. This provision is absent in the present Bill. Here again, I am inclined to think that it is purely unintentional. I think that in the case of such officers as the survey officers who are executive officers, who have to go from place to place and who are not like regularly constituted judicial tribunals which are fixed at particular places where the parties and pleaders can go and know the decision, it is highly necessary that their decisions, whatever they may be, should be communicated to the parties so that they may know what they are. I dare say, Sir, that both in your capacity as one of the members of this Government and in your experience as the administrator of an important State, you might have heard such objections very often. I think these objections are very reasonable. These Executive officers are wandering officers—I don't mean any offence by saying wandering officers. I only meant that the parties cannot always go to the places wherever they are. It is essential that these decisions should be communicated to the parties concerned so that they may know that a decision has been passed either in their favour or against them, so that they may take the necessary steps for questioning it especially because they have to do it before the expiry of one year.

"As I promised my Honourable friend, I shall not tire him very long. The time for appealing to the superior survey officers against the decision of the deciding survey officers is reduced from three months to one month. That seems to be intentional, otherwise I cannot understand why a reduction has been made. Probably if these objections are placed in the proper form before the Select Committee, I dare say they will rectify them. As I said, there are very many other things. They are matters of detail though they are particularly important. If, in spite of my motion, the Bill is accepted in principle by this Council at the present stage and referred to a Select Committee, probably many of these important details may draw their attention. It is to the principles of this Bill as it is drawn up now that I object though I consider it highly necessary that the Government should be armed with a Survey and Boundaries Act."

Mr. PRABHAKARAN THAMPAN:—"I wish to associate myself with what Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar has said to-day and wish to oppose the introduction of this measure. I am afraid that sufficient publicity has not been given to the Bill. It is a thing which concerns all the people of this Presidency and I therefore appeal to the members to postpone the introduction of this Bill a little longer."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"This Council is now called upon to give its sanction to the introduction of this Bill. The previous Act of 1897 has been in operation for 23 years and the Bill before the House is not an amending Bill but a Bill to consolidate the law on the subject. It is stated that this Bill is due to the doubts created by the decisions of the High Court. Before this House can give its assent to the introduction of the Bill, I think it is necessary for the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill to satisfy this House that there have been several cases in which hardships have been created and that it has become imperatively necessary to go beyond the provisions of the previous Act. I have gone very carefully through the Statement of Objects and Reasons and I have listened with great care and attention to the Honourable Member's speech. I am not satisfied that any circumstances have arisen during the past 24 years which justify a departure from or a modification of the provisions of the existing Act of 1897. It is stated that on account of doubts thrown by the decision of the High Court on the intentions of the original framers of the Act of 1897, it has become necessary to introduce this measure. The question which arose in the High Court was whether in a case where there was no dispute between the parties regarding the boundaries the order of the Survey officer was conclusive. If information had been placed before this Council as to the extent to which that decision has affected the interest either the Government or the proprietor, it would have been a matter for consideration whether we ought not to give our assent to the introduction of this Bill. The Honourable Member does not stop with that change, but wishes to proceed further. He wishes to take advantage of this opportunity to introduce further radical changes in the Bill. He wishes to bring it into conformity with all modern methods as he states in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. According to the present Act, section 17, it is open to the proprietor to apply for the survey of a estate and it is open to the Government to order such a survey for specific reasons to be recorded before the issue of a notification. Without stopping there, another provision is made in the present Bill that the Government may of its own accord order the survey of an estate, if it be considered necessary for the better or more convenient assessment or levy of irrigation cess.

"The object of introducing that change cannot be justified owing to the introduction of further provision that in such cases the Government will not be called upon to pay the whole cost of survey but the proprietor of the estates will also be called upon to contribute to the cost of survey in certain proportions to be fixed by the rules. I would ask the Honourable Member in charge whether he can place before this House figures tending to show that the interests of one or the other have been seriously affected by the want of that provision in the existing Survey and Boundaries Act. There must be some necessity shown before a change is effected, but we have not been furnished with such information. In the absence of information, I would ask the members of this House not to give their assent.

"Similarly we find in the existing Act that by a notification, the Survey officer can call upon persons either to supply labour or to supply survey stones. The present Bill takes away that provision altogether. It gives power to the Government to insure the cost, apportion the cost among the persons having interest in the estate and recover the same from them. The more statement of the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill that it will be open to the parties to make some arrangement with the Survey officer and supply survey stones cannot be accepted, so long as we find no such provision in the Bill itself. We cannot now state what sort of rules are going to be framed. In respect of these important points radical changes have been introduced in the present Bill and I would ask the House to wait and pause and obtain full information as to the necessity and justification for these changes."

MR. A. P. PATRO :—"I oppose the introduction of this Bill. One would expect that the Statement of Objects and Reasons for introducing this Bill would give some idea of the necessity for introducing any change in the existing Act of 1897. It is very disappointing to read the Statement of Objects and Reasons because it is not particularly illuminating, nor does it give any cause to convince us that there is any need for any change in the existing law.

"The only reason that is given in paragraph 1 is that there was a decision of the High Court in 1915 wherein an interpretation was made other than the original intention and therefore the whole thing should be amended. The second reason assigned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons was that they wanted to bring up certain modern ideas and conceptions of survey, and that therefore this Bill also required alteration. We are still left in the dark as to what are those modern principles or modern conceptions of survey which are introduced in the Bill. No explanatory note has been suggested, nor any further information has been provided in the Statement of Objects and Reasons."

"Two new principles this Bill proposes are : first, in the case of Government lands a very dangerous principle is innovated. I would warn Honourable Members to remember that even according to the provisions of the old Act where survey was made of Government lands, the neighbouring patladar or landowner was given notice and he had the option of opposing it. It is only in such cases where disputes exist between two neighbouring owners, he had the option of going to the civil courts to have a declaration made of the order of the survey officer as *ultra vires*. But the new Bill proposes that for the purpose of convenience or for other purposes the Government may undertake the survey of a land, but the neighbouring owner has to go to a civil court even though he may not be a party to the survey at the time. Therefore this principle throws the onus on the neighbouring owner to set aside the order of the survey officer. It is only the finality of the principle that I oppose.

"The second principle which is introduced in this Bill is with reference to the estates. I mean it is a principle which goes, I respectfully suggest, to the root of the conditions of the estates. The Government for the purpose of levying water-cess declares that a survey has to be made for its own convenience ; the Government declares that a particular area has to be surveyed and for its own purpose, as I said, the proprietor or the estate holder has to pay the cost of the survey or, as the Bill now proposes, it is to be distributed among the various owners and the rules under which that distribution will be made hereafter. The Bill therefore is silent in the matter of these provisions as to how the cost is apportioned and the Bill also introduces a new principle that in spite of there being no advantage or even positive disadvantage to the estates the estates are burdened with these. These are the two new principles which are introduced in this Bill without any justification or reason and therefore the Bill ought not to be accepted."

Sri M. V. APPA RAO Bahadur :—"I object to the introduction of this Bill, because hitherto the Government was surveying the estates on compulsion only for collection of irrigation cess, but now they propose to do it in other areas also in the opinion probably that it would be advantageous to the proprietor. It may be advantageous in cases where the cess is fixed at so much per acre, but in many cases the rent is not fixed at so much per acre but so much per field. In many cases the rent is fixed at so much per plough, so that the Government will see that along with the survey they will have to take up the question of settlement of rates also. Another thing is, the cost of survey cannot be so easily recovered from the ryot as the Government does it from the proprietor."

MR. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"According to the existing law, as interpreted by the High Court, when a survey is not disputed by the party, it gives no finality. Now the Government wants to change this by saying that even in cases where surveys are not disputed finality must be given. I do agree with the Government that finality must be given, but the process by which they want to give effect to it in this Bill is highly objectionable. Now as it is, in all cases when a survey is undertaken of any Government land or estate a general notification is being given. No specific notification is given to individual owners of land that is being surveyed, or those in the neighbourhood of lands proposed to be surveyed, in which case it is not reasonable to expect that such owners should take notice of a general notification in the district gazette or *Fort St. George Gazette* and should come and wait at the boundaries and see how their lands are surveyed and marked by the surveyors. If specific notifications are given to individual owners of lands or to those in the neighbourhood, we can expect them to be present and dispute any wrong demarcations by survey officers. In cases of proposed survey, a specific notification must be given to all the owners and finality must be given to survey operations. There is no use of incurring large expenditure either at the expense of the general taxpayer or at the expense of the individual landholders, when the boundary marks fixed are ineffectual and when

the parties are at liberty to dispute them in a court of law The proposed Bill provides that in all cases a specific notice is to be given to the individual owners after the survey is once made, but I propose that the specific notice should be in the beginning itself before any survey is made, instead of a general notification. A specific notice should be given to the individual owners of lands proposed to be surveyed.

"I am not able to understand why the Member for Malabar says that this Bill proposes to confiscate the rights in janmi lands. I may be excused for not being able to understand the peculiar rights of janmis, but, as far as the law stands in the proposed Bill, it is clear that all lands which do not belong to private individuals are Government lands. If the people of Malabar have got their rights in janmi land and Government have no rights, therein, their rights are not taken away by the existing law or by the proposed Bill. It is not clear to my mind how their rights are being confiscated. Now according to the existing law and practice, when any portion of an estate is surveyed for the purpose of levying irrigation cess, the cost is entirely borne by the Government Now the Bill proposes that it should be apportioned between the estate owners and the cultivating ryots and the Government. In the first instance, I am not able to understand why the individual landholders should be asked to contribute towards the cost of this. Secondly, there are two different cases which have to be taken into consideration. As far as the Irrigation Cess Act goes, the collection of the cess is from the landholders or from the ryot or from both, according to the peculiar circumstances of each estate. Of course these matters are scheduled and fixed by rules and the Act is working and has given satisfaction. And I do not see any reason why these principles should not be accepted and the charges apportioned between the Government on the one hand and the particular landholder or ryot, as the case may be on the other, according to the peculiarities of each individual estate

"Now, Sir, the Act provides for a period of three months as limitation for appeals against the orders of the subordinate survey officers to the superior officers And now it is proposed to cut short that period to one month. The statement of Objects and Reasons does not assign any reason why this period of three months should be cut short Nor does the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill explain in his speech why this peculiar deviation is required And, after all, the three months' period is not too long a period Now, according to the existing Act, notice is to be given to the landholders to clear off jungles and standing crops, fixing a certain period, and when they do not do so within the period prescribed, the survey officers are given the right to clear off the jungles for the purposes of survey. Now, according to the proposed Bill, no such option is given, no opportunity is given to the landholder but the surveyor can enter on the land and remove the jungles, standing crops and other things This gives room for much mischief on the part of the low paid subordinates of the department. Why should we deviate from the existing practice? What difficulties were there? Nothing is explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The peculiarity of this Bill is that so many changes are proposed in the chapters of this Bill and the Government do not choose to explain the reasons for them. It is a wonderful thing the Government want to do. I think it is the duty of the Government when introducing an amending Bill to state what changes they propose to make and what are the reasons for proposing such changes That is the reason why a Statement of Objects and Reasons is appended and, to my great regret, this Government is deviating from the old or existing practice. We shall not be satisfied with a short note of the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Again, Sir, this Bill provides for removal of standing crops and other things. It does not provide for compensation to be paid to the owners of lands. I do not see any reason why the general taxpayer is to be profited and why individual landholders be made to suffer by damage caused to his property.

"There is one important chapter in the existing Act which authorizes the Collector to be a sort of arbitrator when disputes arise between two estates for the settlement of boundary disputes. That chapter is entirely omitted and I am not able to find any provision in the Bill giving such power to the Collector. According to the existing Act, when two neighbouring zamindars have got a dispute about a boundary, they have got a right to go to the Collector and say, 'we have come to you, Sir, you had better settle the dispute between us'. Such a provision is omitted in the chapter. I am not able to understand how that chapter is incorporated in the other provisions of the Bill. Now, Sir, there is one more important deviation from the existing Act. The existing Act says that the landholders have got the right, when called upon, to supply labour and survey stones. The cost incurred by the surveyors is recovered from the landholders when they do not supply the same though called upon That option is now proposed to be removed. It says that the department is going to incur the cost and recover it from the landholders. I object to this principle because in the first instance, when it is incurred by the landholders, it will be cheaper, and they should be given a chance Instances are not quoted where this privilege is abused or not taken advantage of The survey officer can fix a day on which labour as well as survey stones are to be supplied and if default is made he may incur the cost at the expense of landholder. I do not see why this principle should be deviated from and the cost of survey should be made heavier and recovered from the landholder I am unable to understand Mr Krishnan Nayar when he says that the cost of survey operations is to be recovered from the landholders. If I understand correctly the existing Act, 'landholders' means persons who own lands under Government. In their case, the cost of stones and of labour is recovered from them The cost of survey operations (such as the salaries of survey officers) is not recovered and the new Act does not propose to recover any of these Now as regards estates, the existing practice and the existing law is that the whole cost of survey, including pay of surveyors, is to be recovered from estate owners and as far as I

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar; the Raja of Ramnad; the Raja of Mandasa; the Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.)

[14TH FEBRUARY 1921.

understand in the Act and the Bill, there is not any deviation from the existing practice or law. Therefore I am not able to understand Mr Krishnan Nayar. The Bill is most unsatisfactory and I oppose it."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, I do not agree with all the objections raised to the principles of the Bill. I do not admit for a moment that we ought to accept the Bill as a whole. There are three principles to which objection has been raised. One is with regard to the definition of Government land, involving a question as to the extension of the Act to the different parts of the Presidency. Personally I do not know much about the land tenure of Malabar. I think this is a matter which will have to be discussed in the Select Committee and if the Select Committee or the Council after receiving the report of the Select Committee, is satisfied that Malabar is not to be included in the ambit of the Act, then certainly it should be excluded from the operations of this Act. The second principle to which reference has been made is giving finality to the settlement of boundary disputes. There has been a difference of opinion among speakers on this, and I think it is a matter which requires the very careful consideration of the Council. I come from a district which is notorious for murders. These murders are mostly caused by boundary disputes. Unless you have got some Bill by which boundaries are settled as quickly as possible and as early as possible, I do not see any chance of these murders going down. There are also cases of grievous hurt, rioting, etc., arising out of boundary disputes. I think survey is one of those things that settle boundary disputes. If, as has been decided in the Madras High Court, the survey in undisputed cases does not settle boundaries, it only means that the survey, so far as undisputed boundaries are concerned, has failed in its effect. So, I do not agree with the previous speakers that no case has been made out for introducing this Bill. I agree with Mr Narasimha Raju in saying that the survey operations as carried out now are not quite satisfactory. In all cases individual notice ought to be given to all parties concerned and opportunity should be given to be present at the time the survey of this land takes place and object when their interests require it. We have to take into consideration the procedure to be adopted with regard to undisputed boundaries, and when once that is settled, I do not see in what way we can take exception to the provisions of the Bill. If we do not take any action in this matter, the result will be instead of finally settling these boundary disputes we will be starting them. So I welcome the provisions of this Bill in regard to the settling of boundaries finally. I will only add that the provisions proposed with regard to survey ought to be amended and it is for the Select Committee to go into the matter in detail. So I do not think that on that score there should be any objection taken to the provisions of this Bill at this stage.

"The third objection taken was with regard to the survey of estates and it mainly relates to the recovery of charges incurred from the estates or landholders. It certainly seems that the charge now contemplated by the Bill requires explanation. That is also a case I may submit to the Council which will have to be considered by the Select Committee. I do not know whether the Government considers this portion of it relating to the recovery of charges from estate holders as a provision which cannot be changed by the Select Committee. I believe it can be changed. If the Government thinks it cannot be, I do think the attitude is not justified. That is a portion of the Bill which will have to be amended by the Select Committee. So, in my humble view, this Council should not refuse to give its sanction for the introduction of this Bill."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"Mr. President, the Bill is one which affects the holders of estates very considerably and also, I take it from my Hon'ble friend, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, the janmis of Malabar, so I think every landlord would feel that some of these provisions should be carefully examined before the Bill is introduced into this Council. I find from the Bill itself that it was printed only on the 2nd of this month and it has hardly been before the public for even a fortnight. So, in these circumstances, Sir, I feel that it ought to be before the public for a sufficiently long time, when they will be able to focus their opinion and consider the Bill, and give their considered opinion which would be of much value to this Council. Therefore I beg to move that the further consideration of this Bill be postponed for another three months."

The RAJA OF MANDASA:—"I second it."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Has the Honourable Member in charge anything to say against this particular motion proposed and seconded that the consideration of this Bill be postponed for a period of three months?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, I have no doubt been considerably profited by the speeches which have been made in the House this afternoon and I should, I think, feel thankful to some of the members who in essence accept the principles of the Bill but only oppose some of the provisions, as is indeed natural with every enactment. I had hoped that those defects could be rectified at the Select Committee stage which I think is the proper stage for levelling up deficiencies and removing all inconsistencies. But, however, I am certainly struck by the observation made by my Hon'ble friend the Raja of Ramnad when he told me that the Bill was published rather early this month, that others outside this Council who might probably wish to study its provisions and offer their opinions have not had the time to do so and that on that ground the consideration of this

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Narasimha Acharlu; Sir Tyagaraya Chetti; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar.)*

subject might be adjourned for some definite period I may at once assure the Hon'ble the Raja and the other gentleman who seconded him that the Government have not got the least intention of hustling through any measure of legislation, but that on the other hand they wish to give every opportunity to the members of this House and everybody interested in it to express their views. If it is the sense of the House as a whole that this piece of legislation should be postponed for any definite period, I, Sir, on behalf of the Government will have no objection."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I see very serious objections to the measure and I would heartily support the motion of my friend the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad I should think that this Bill should be published in all the languages and everybody should have an opportunity of considering the matter."

Rai Bahadur T. M NARASIMHA ACHARLU:—"I heartily support the proposal of the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad that this Bill should be postponed, as I find that the Statement of Objects and Reasons is not at all clear as to why greater powers are sought to be taken by the Government now How the Government in any way suffered, how the people in any way evaded any of the provisions, do not at all appear in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I expect that the Government will be pleased to give us ideas as to how the Government are handicapped in the working of the existing Act and how the people were in any way unduly benefited or in any way evaded the present working of the Act. Before the Government would give us substantial instances and good grounds for supposing that they wanted really greater powers, I think greater consideration should be paid for this Bill before it is introduced. I therefore heartily support the proposal of the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad."

Diwan Bahadur Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar seems to have impressed upon my mind that the proposed Bill is a matter that affects a good lot of people and as such I think it requires some time to make the people acquainted with the provisions of the Bill to make any remarks upon it so that the Council may consider them all As the Raja of Ramnad has pointed out, the publication of the Bill was made hardly ten days ago. It is all to the good that these people should be given sufficient time to consider and consult others to place their views before the Council, and the proposal for an adjournment for three months asked for by the Raja of Ramnad seems to be very reasonable and I am sure the Honourable Member in charge is inclined to grant the three months' time."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member in charge want to say anything further?".

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am now in a position to gauge more or less the feeling in the House, and as we have a lot of other items to get through, I think I would simplify the business by agreeing to the adjournment of this measure definitely to the next session."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Will that meet the wishes of the Honourable Members? I take it that the Hon'ble the Raja accepts the amendment in that form."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Perhaps, Sir, it would be in order to move another amendment to an amendment. I propose that the words 'the next session' be substituted for 'three months'."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I second it."

The motion for adjournment, as further amended, was put to the vote and carried.

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The next order of the day No XII relates to amendments to Standing Orders of the Legislative Council I much regret that it will not be possible to take up that subject immediately, as under Standing Order No. 77 I have to frame regulations to guide the Council in the matter of electing the members of the Committee which shall sift and consider these Standing Orders. The regulations have been drafted and they will be issued in a day or two If the Honourable Members have no objection, we will take this up on Friday. Will Honourable Members agree to that course?"

The adjournment was agreed to.

RESOLUTION UNDER SECTION 201 OF THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

The Hon'ble Mr P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"Mr. President, I beg to move the resolution that stands in my name which runs as follows:—

"That the following draft of the rule proposed to be made by the Local Government under section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, altering rule 26 (1) of Schedule IV of that Act be approved:—

"Draft rule.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayanungar; Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar; the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatareddi Nayudu.) [14TH FEBRUARY 1921.

"In exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 201 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government propose to make the following rule altering rule 26 (1) of Schedule IV of the said Act —

"For the item—

	RS.	AS.
'On every cart	0	3'

in rule 26(1) of Schedule IV of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, there shall be substituted the item

	RS.	AS.
'On every cart	0	4'

"Sir, before the resolution is put to the vote I should like to say a few words in explanation with reference to the change contemplated by the resolution. Sir, hitherto the district boards and taluk boards have had the discretion left to them to have a range in the levy of their toll fees from four annas down to nothing. Now after the introduction of the new Act, Act V of 1920, the maximum rate of toll fee for carts is reduced to three annas. Sir, as a matter of fact till now very many of the district boards have been collecting fees at the maximum rate. With the introduction of the new Act, the maximum rate has to go down from four annas to three annas. The question is whether the change that has been effected in the new Act is justified. I am afraid, Sir, it is not. It really appears to be anomalous that while the new Act has in nearly every other case raised the maximum rate that Act should reduce the rate in the case of carts laden. Probably the anomaly is due to oversight and it is indeed a pity that this oversight escaped notice before the Bill was passed into law in 1920. In any case, the change appears to be uncalled for. The district boards have been hitherto levying in many cases fees at the maximum rate and now if they have to reduce the rate to three annas, it will be extremely difficult to raise the rate again to four annas.

"In these circumstances it appears to me necessary that the change recommended is given effect to. It may be said that this change was the result of removing the distinction between carts laden and carts unladen. I believe this argument cannot stand. For in the first place, such a removal of distinction to the case of horses under 13 hands and horses not under 13 hands is not accompanied by a similar reduction in the maximum rate of toll fee. The loss that would be incurred by these boards by the reduction of the rates in the case of carts laden cannot be made up by the gain which they are expected to make by raising the rate in the case of the carts not laden. As the Council knows very well the district boards are not rolling in wealth nor are the Government in a position to subsidise these boards by liberal grants. Perhaps it may be argued that the cartmen are generally poor and any increase in the rate of cart-fee might affect a very poor section of the people. I am inclined to think that the increase in cart-fee is more likely to affect the richer class of people who can afford to hire carts, because the cartmen, the moment the cart-fee is increased, are sure to increase the cart-hire. I think, Sir, the change is absolutely necessary and the sooner it is effected the better. Any time lost is sure to bring on trouble. With this explanation I move the resolution."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR:—"Mr. President, I rise to a point of order on the ground that this resolution which has been moved by the Honourable Member in charge of Local Self-Government has been given notice of to us only about three days ago. The only Standing Order that I think,—I request to be enlightened if I am wrong—which refers to this is the Standing Order No. 53. Standing Order No. 53 says that a Member who wishes to move a resolution shall give 15 days' notice of his intention to do so and there is a proviso which, I submit, cannot apply to the present case. The proviso says that the president, with the consent of the Member of the Government in charge of the department concerned, may allow a resolution to be entered on the list of business with shorter notice than 15 days. I do not know if, in this case, the sanction has been taken. I take it that it has been taken. The wording of the proviso indicates that it contemplates a case wherein the person who moves the resolution is other than the Member of the Government who is in charge of the department concerned. If therefore the proviso goes out as being inapplicable to the present case, we are concerned with the substantive portion of the Standing Order which requires that there shall be 15 days' notice given, and a Member of the Government in charge of any department may, my submission is, move a resolution only under this Standing Order and there is no other rule which enables a Member, so far as I am able to see, to bring forward resolutions for the consideration of this House. If therefore so far I am right, it seems to me, Sir, that this resolution is out of order, because 15 days' notice as required by this Standing Order has not been given."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I consider that article 53 has application only to resolutions to be moved by Members who are not Members of the Government. The proviso attached to it runs: 'provided that the President, with the consent of the Member of the Government in charge of the department concerned, may allow a resolution to be entered on the list of business with shorter notice than 15 days.' That contemplates that these resolutions were intended to be moved by Members other than Cabinet or the Government Members. The rule that is applicable, perhaps, would be rule 29 of the Standing Orders. Whatever it may be, Standing Order No. 53 is not the one applicable to the present case."

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Balaji Rao Naidu.)*

Mr S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President, this raises a very important question. I do not agree with my friend Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar in thinking that this Council has no jurisdiction to hear resolutions other than resolutions on matters of general public interest."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR :—" I did not say so "

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Resolutions other than resolutions on matters of general public interest can be brought within the House. That must be the reason, I think, that in the revised agenda to-day I find some resolutions regarding the salaries of the Council Secretaries in anticipation of the budget meeting Otherwise they ought not to have been there. What I wish to know is whether the Hon'ble the Minister for Development is right in his contention. I do not think that he is right in his contention that rule 29 has anything to do with this question Mr President, I want to say this: if rule 53 does not apply and 29 cannot apply, then there is no rule permitting any Member of Government to bring a resolution. If the Hon'ble the Minister for Development is right, it is clear that under rule 53 no Member of Government can bring any resolution at all. Therefore it is that this resolution is out of order. It is entirely for the President to rule My submission is that the Standing Orders are wholly defective."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" I consider that this resolution comes under Standing Order No 53. Standing Order No. 53 (proviso) says that the President, with the consent of the Member of the Government in charge of the department concerned, may allow a resolution to be entered on the list of business with shorter notice than 15 days. I may inform the Council that I did, with the consent of the Member in charge of the Government department, namely, the Hon'ble Mr Ramaraya ningar, excuse the 15 days' notice and directed it to be entered on the list of business. The House will now proceed on the debate of the question at issue."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I oppose this resolution It was represented to us by the Minister for Local Self-Government that As. 3 was put in there by oversight I am inclined to think that it was put in there after a certain amount of deliberation, and the moment this Act was read by the people up-country, especially those residing in the rural areas, they were profoundly grateful to the Government for the small mercy which they fancied was shown to them in the matter of toll. Now it comes to this: so far as this Council is concerned, the fixation of a small amount is attributed to a mistake or oversight and therefore an attempt is made to have it raised. I notice and perceive in this resolution an attempt to introduce the thin end of the wedge; for the moment this resolution is adopted, another move may be made at the next session to have the District Municipalities Act amended so far as it relates to the payment of the toll."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order, the Honourable Member should confine his remarks to the Madras Local Boards Act."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" In the prior Act (I am not referring to the Act recently passed) a laden cart was levied As. 4 and on an unladen cart As 3 alone, and so far as this Act was concerned it swept away the distinction between the laden and unladen cart, and in this schedule we find As. 3 being inserted to cover all cases of carts, laden or unladen. Under the existing Act, there was a difference in the graduated scale. While the toll on an unladen cart was As. 2 that on a laden cart was As 4 I thought that the legislature had very good reasons for doing away with that distinction and in trying to impose on every cart, irrespective of the fact that it is laden or not, a fee of As 3 which, I beg leave to submit, is also provided for in the District Municipalities Act. I am not well impressed with the argument of the Hon'ble the Minister and the necessity that he feels for raising it to As 4. I have no objection for levying As. 4 provided the cart is laden. As he wants to levy As. 4 on every cart without distinction, I feel constrained to oppose it."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" I beg to support the motion for levying As. 4 as an uniform rule, whether for a laden or an unladen cart. The question was considered by the District Board of Ramnad which I have the honour to be the President of, and the board unanimously resolved to accept this amendment. The fixing of As. 3 was not due to oversight. It was done, I think, by way of compromise. When you have increased the rate for motor-cars from As. 8 to Re 1 and for motor-buses and lorries from Re. 1 to Rs. 2, and when every other toll has been increased, I do not see any reason why in the case of carts alone the rates should not be increased. In fairness to the owners of other forms of transport, the cart-toll also should be raised. Therefore I strongly support the amendment. I also feel that, if this amendment is not accepted, the loss to local boards will be considerable."

Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAIDU :—" While supporting this resolution, I beg to state for the information of the Council, as a member of the Select Committee, that there was no mistake made. It was not by a mistake that we inserted As 3 It was fixed at As. 3 because there were in the old Act two rates, one for laden and another for unladen. We wanted to fix a uniform rate of As. 3 for each cart, whether laden or unladen, and we advisedly put it. Do the new Act makes no provision for a cart which is not laden. If there is any necessity for differentiating rates, there ought to be a provision for unladen carts also. I simply want to inform the House that it was not a mistake. I support the resolution, because the district board of which I am the vice-president has carried it."

(Mr. Desika Acharlyar; Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar; Mr. Narasimha Acharlu; Mr. Kesava Pillai.) [14TH FEBRUARY 1921.

Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR:—"The District Board of Trichinopoly is working at the maximum rate of As. 4 and has been doing so for some time and has incurred obligations on the strength of a toll of As 4 throughout the district. And having regard to the change that was introduced in the Local Boards Act, a special meeting was convened and the district board has resolved by a majority that As 4 should be the rate and that the rate should not be reduced. I think the As. 3 was copied from the District Municipalities Act schedule which had been already passed. Whatever may have been the reason for the reduction of the toll from As. 4 to As. 3, it is found absolutely necessary in order to make local boards carry on their work in a proper manner to restore the maximum rate."

Mr. W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I beg to support this motion. The district boards are not able to keep their roads in good order. And seeing that tolls for all other kinds of vehicles have been increased, the charges on these carts should also be increased. Further, it must be noted that the traffic of these carts causes greater damage to the road than carriages with rubber tyres and I think it is only fair that these carts must be made to pay a little higher than what is now allowed. Further, making any difference between carts that are laden and those that are not laden only leads to disputes and innumerable complaints and also to malpractices of all sorts; for there would then be many quarrels between cart-drivers who would maintain that the carts were unladen whereas the toll-keeper would say that they were laden. All these difficulties will be avoided if there is a uniform rate. If this rate is not approved, the boards will certainly have to find some other means of imposing additional taxation and the poor people will certainly be troubled to pay. Considering the large expenditure that has got to be incurred in keeping roads in order and also considering the high prices of all materials and the cost of labour, money has got to be found some way, and if you are going to reduce this and if you are going to show concession specially to carts alone, whereas all other kinds of vehicular traffic are penalized abnormally, I think we shall have to impose some other kind of tax on the tax-payer. I therefore think this very small increase from As. 3 to As 4 is very reasonable and absolutely necessary and I therefore support it."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHA ACHARLU:—"Mr. President, perhaps I shall be the only president of a district board who will have to oppose this resolution because I have been charged to do so by my board. My board was unanimously, almost unanimously, of opinion that this toll should not be raised to As. 4 and I have wired to this effect to the Government. As a president I feel quite convinced, after the remarks of the Member of the Government in charge of this resolution, that the district boards are put to great difficulties in finding funds for their daily needs. I adduced all these arguments before the board, but they were not affected. They said that I should go and oppose this resolution in the Council and I am accordingly doing so. But there is also one point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Council because I have had personal experience as a president of the district board and also as a member of the public. My district, Sir, is a very backward district. It is backward in every respect. Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar said his district boasted of murders. But I fancy it is not in any way superior to my district even in regard to murders. In fact, I may claim that my district stands first in that respect. As for our roads we have got the worst of roads. As for the number of rivers, in fact almost all the rivers that run in this Presidency have their course in our district so that, personally speaking as president of the district board, I should welcome such a change. But the experience that I was alluding to was this. The cart-owners hitherto had to pay As. 4 on every laden cart. On every cart, not so laden they had to pay As 2. Well, Sir, my district does not boast of big carriages or bicycles or motor bicycles or tricycles or motor-cars or any such thing. And I have to travel only in a country cart if I have to do any portion of my duty satisfactorily. The cartmen does not know that I am the president. As soon as we approach the toll-gate, within two furlongs—that is the limit within which he can evade toll—just as I am within two or three furlongs, he cries 'Sir, Sir, get up, just come walking because otherwise I shall have to pay As. 4 whereas it is only As. 2 if the cart is not laden.' I would then say 'No. I shall pay out of my pocket the extra As 2.'

"So we can easily understand how cart-owners could easily evade the payment of the higher rate. Now, Sir, it occurred to me that when the rate was modified, i.e., when the As. 4 and the As. 2 were modified to a uniform rate of As. 3 whether the cart was laden or unladen, there was some reason for it; because it would prevent the evasion of As. 4 toll by the cart-owners and I think Sir, even now, if this uniform rate were adopted, there would not be a fall in the revenue, because we shall get As 3 uniformly for every cart, whereas hitherto we were practically getting only As. 2. It is only in this view that the board passed their resolution and I think there was some reason in that."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I heartily support the resolution brought forward by the Hon'ble the Minister. I believe there will be a fall in the revenue. So far as my district is concerned, we have got a heavy expenditure to bear with always a minus balance. We are now collecting As. 4 for a cart and to reduce the toll by Anna 1 will affect the income from that source to a considerable extent. This is an indirect taxation which we are able to collect

14TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Keswa Pillai; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramayyangar; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Patro)*

without much difficulty to the community. If we allow such an income to be reduced, we may be driven to the necessity of imposing some direct taxation on the ryot population. I would therefore support the Minister's proposal."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Mr. President, I only wish to enquire how many of these boards have asked for the change. I wish to do so because that would clear the ground among all the Members before asking for this change."

The Hon'ble Mr P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"Sir, before I gave notice of this resolution, I made enquiries from the presidents of district boards and as many as 22 of them replied to the query and out of these 22, 17 were in favour of the change."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I think we shall take a division upon the question. I think the Council will agree that the question has been sufficiently discussed. Whether you will permit me to take a division is a matter for your consideration."

Mr C V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu:—"The presidents of the district boards were asked to give their individual opinion and the district boards also were asked to give their opinion. I wish to know how many district boards have voted in favour of this change."

The Hon'ble Mr. P RAMARAYANINGAR:—"I cannot say offhand how many of them did consult their boards; but I can assure the Member that very many of them did consult their boards and the opinions expressed by them were the opinions of the district boards."

Rao Bahadur A. P PATRO Garu:—"I move that the question be now put."

The motion that the question be now put having been put and carried *nem. con.*, the resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The first subject to-morrow is the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar which we have deferred for being taken up to-morrow. That will be taken up first. Then we will go to the resolutions and matters of general public interest on which I think I have to say a word of explanation to Honourable Members. I want to tell them that it is for them to ballot for precedence in regard to these resolutions. But a ballot could however not be taken in their absence. These resolutions were arranged in this order by the Secretary to the Council under my general direction, and I think we used our discretion as best we could. If Honourable Members generally are satisfied with the arrangement, we shall proceed with the agenda as it stands on the paper. If, however, it is the wish of any Honourable Member to proceed to ballot, I have no objection to allow it, in which case the ballot will be fixed at half past six or so with the Secretary; and those who want it will have to be here. It is for the Honourable Members to decide what course they would pursue."

As the general wish of the Council was to proceed with the agenda as it stood on the paper, the President declared that that course would be followed and adjourned the Council to 11 a.m. next day.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

Proceedings of an adjourned Meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George re-assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61, 6 & 7 Geo. V, Ch. 37, and 9 & 10 Geo. V, Ch. 101.)

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 15th day of February 1921, the Hon'ble Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar presiding.

Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu :—"Mr. President, may I have your permission to make a statement with regard to the agenda, because considerable inconvenience is being felt by the members. At present none of the members are in a position to know which questions are coming on each day for being answered in the Council. I would suggest that the questions which may be tabled for any particular day may be printed and circulated as part of the agenda, as under the old rules. Otherwise, considerable inconvenience will be felt by members from their not being able to know which question is coming on each day. I also submit that the Standing Orders require that members should have notice of the questions taken up on any day."

The Hon'ble the President :—"Would it meet the wishes of the Honourable Members if the questions that are coming on for to-morrow are given to the members before this evening?"

Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao :—"I should think so."

Mr. M. D Devadoss :—"Yes. It will be very convenient if they are sent to us the previous evening."

The Hon'ble the President :—"The number of questions is much larger than in previous meetings under the old system, and there has been considerable difficulty in getting them sorted, but I quite see the inconvenience to the Honourable Members. So no questions have been tabled for to-day. They are not ready. But the questions which will be taken to-morrow will be placed in the hands of Honourable Members this evening. That, I assume, will meet the wishes of Honourable Members.

"The Council will now resume consideration of the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar, order of the day No. VIII. The Honourable Member is requested to move it."

RESOLUTION *RE* THE PAY OF COUNCIL SECRETARIES.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddiyar :—"Mr President, I beg to renew the motion of yesterday regarding Council Secretaries. The Council Secretaries appointed by His Excellency the Governor are named in the previous resolution. They were appointed under the discretionary powers vested in His Excellency the Governor, as Council Secretaries to discharge such duties as may be assigned to them and to assist the Members of the Executive Council and the Ministers. That is how they were appointed. Now, it is left to the House to fix their pay. They are to be paid such salaries as may be provided by the vote of the Legislative Council. So the duty falls upon you now to determine the salaries payable to Council Secretaries. My proposal regarding salaries is that they be paid Rs. 500 a month each. It is for the House to vote on this motion and determine the salary."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramarayaningar :—"I second the motion."

Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar :—"Mr. President, I am sorry I have to remark in the beginning about what I consider to be not a proper treatment accorded to this Council in regard to these appointments. I sent notice of a resolution requesting His Excellency not to make these appointments until such time as the pressure and volume of work necessitated such appointments. Of course the implication was that at the present moment there was not sufficient work for the appointment of these Secretaries. The resolution was disallowed by the Hon'ble the President, and the appointments are made, no doubt, not by the Hon'ble the President but by His Excellency the Governor. But even so, I feel that when a question like that has been raised, the merest courtesy would have required . . . . . "

The Hon'ble the President :—"Order, order. I must ask the Honourable Member to confine himself to the issue before the Council, viz., whether the Council Secretaries be paid a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem. It would not be relevant to that issue to discuss whether His Excellency the Governor should have or should not have made the appointments, or whether the President was or was not right in disallowing certain resolutions brought by the Honourable Member."

Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar *(continuing)* :—"If, as I contend, there was no necessity for the appointment of Secretaries, it would be a relevant question in fixing the pay to consider whether the appointments are necessary or not. It is in that way the matter is relevant. So, I say the Council might have been given an opportunity to consider whether there was any necessity for the making of these appointments. I beg to submit, Sir, that I do not consider that these appointments ought to have been made without affording the Council such an

(Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar ; Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar ; the Hon'ble the President ; Mr. Siva Rao , the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.) [15TH FEBRUARY 1921.

opportunity. The appointments having been made, I think it will also be necessary for this Council to know what functions are going to be assigned to these Secretaries. Yesterday, for instance, we were led mainly by the work that was assigned to the Deputy President of the Council in fixing the salary that was to be given to him. In the case of the Secretaries also, I feel that the pay we will have to fix will depend to a very large extent on the work they will have to do. If they are going to be full-time Secretaries working throughout the year from day to day, probably Rs. 500 will not be enough. I should personally think that it would be very low But if they are to be only the Council Secretaries and help the Ministers in their Council work and there are no restraints on their liberty otherwise to follow their own vocations, I do not know whether the Council will be prepared to fix Rs. 500 a month I think the Hon'ble Minister should have furnished information on these points when he proposed the resolution as regards the pay of these Secretaries. It is only after he furnishes all the information that we will be in a position to proceed further with the question of fixing the pay."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Mr President, with your leave I beg to rise to a point of order. I do not think that the decision of the Hon'ble the President given yesterday can be viewed in the language of the lawyers to operate as *res judicata*. The motion is in the nature of a resolution to be passed by the Council fixing the salary of the Council Secretaries. On turning to the statute I find that this matter is entirely within the discretion of the Council because it is by means of a vote to be recorded by the Legislative Council that the salary of the Council Secretaries has to be fixed under section 52 of the Government of India Act. It may perhaps at first sight be contended that rule 53 of the Standing Orders may apply ; if that is so, my answer to that is furnished by rule 23 of the Legislative Council Rules which gives us an idea as to the form the resolution has to take.

"Every resolution shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government and then it is stated in rule 24 that a copy of every resolution which has been passed by the Council shall be forwarded to the Government, but any such resolution shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Government. So far as the present resolution is concerned, the effect of it is in the nature of a recommendation to the Government. The question of salary is entirely within the competency of the Council, whose decision, I submit, is binding on the Government. This cannot be viewed in the nature of a resolution. Properly speaking this must be viewed in the nature of a vote for grant, which can only be taken into consideration at the time of the budget."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"I do not quite see what the point of order is. What is it that the Honourable Member has raised ? I do not quite follow."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I think every resolution can only be in the nature of a recommendation. It is impossible for me to conceive of any recommendation proceeding from the Government to itself ; because on turning to page 161 we find the following, any such resolution shall have effect only as a recommendation to the Government."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Yes."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"In the very nature of things the Government cannot pass resolutions recommending to itself. Therefore rule 24 of the Legislative Council Rules does not apply, nor does rule 23 apply. On turning to matter No. 8 in the agenda I find it headed as a resolution and it was moved by the Hon'ble the first Minister as a resolution. Therefore in the absence of any rules, I rise to a point of order as to whether this matter is to be brought up at all in this Council and on this occasion."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Do I understand the Honourable Member to say that the resolution cannot be brought up now ?

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"It cannot be brought up at all, because all resolutions can only be recommendatory in character and this cannot be characterized as a resolution. A resolution *per se* might or might not bind the Government."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Does the Honourable Member know that the resolution is brought forward with reference to paragraph 2 of clause 4 of section 52 of the Government of India Act ?"

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I am aware of it. My difficulty in this matter is, that this matter can only be considered at the time of the budget because the very idea of resolution denotes its non-binding character on the Government."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"I have no hesitation in ruling that the resolution is in order."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I oppose this resolution. My first ground is that this matter can more appropriately be dealt with at the time of the budget when the Council will be in a position to note where it stands in the matter of resources and finances and to take a comprehensive view of the whole situation."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"It seems to me, Sir, that the Honourable Member is discussing the President's exercise of his discretion in allowing the resolution. On a point of order I agree that he cannot discuss whether the resolution is admissible at this meeting."

15TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.)*

Mr P. SIVA RAO:—"It is not my suggestion, Sir, that it should be discussed only at the budget. I stated it as one of the grounds that this need not be taken up now and it will be more appropriate to discuss it later; and I do not think I am taking up the old question over. It would be more appropriate to bring up this question and consider this matter in full at the time of the budget.

"My next ground is that section 52 (4) of the Government of India Act says that the Governor of a Governor's province may at his discretion appoint from among the non-official members of the Local Legislature, Council Secretaries, who shall hold office during his pleasure and discharge such duties in assisting members of the Executive Council and Ministers as he may assign to them. I expected the Honourable Member in charge would enlighten us as to what duties His Excellency the Governor had assigned to these Secretaries. Now, Sir, before we attempt to fix the salary of an officer, we are in fairness entitled to ask what duties he is expected to perform. It is only then and not until then that the Council will be in a position to fix the salary of the officer. Before knowing the duties, whether they are going to be more onerous or less onerous or whether they are going to be a sinecure, it is absolutely impossible for the members of the Council to exercise their discretion. That again is another additional ground for my opposing this resolution. I may say the third ground—I may mention that I am not raking up old matters which have been decided—is that the Council has not been given an opportunity of seeing whether these appointments should be made or not. Lastly, it seems desirable that the Council should have a voice in the matter and it is also very desirable that we should see for some time how these Councils are going to work and whether we feel really any need for these functionaries known as the Council Secretaries.

"The whole matter, Sir, was in a nebulous state; until a few days ago, the Government was not sure what these Council Secretaries were going to do. Now I respectfully ask the Hon'ble the first Minister, what are the duties and functions of the Secretaries whose salary he wants us to fix. What is the nature of the duties they are to perform? Are they going to be full-time officers? Are they to be treated as officials or as non-officials? Will they be allowed to exercise any other profession or will they not be allowed to do so? Then the further question also arises, whether they are departmental Secretaries and whether there will be a conflict between them and the departmental Secretaries. Are they in the nature of Parliamentary Under-Secretaries or are they in the nature of Private Secretaries to Ministers? All these and numerous other kindred matters have to be settled and we are taken aback at the last moment. We were led to believe that these Council appointments would be made only after some time had elapsed, after we had had a substantially good opportunity of judging what the work was.

"Now, Sir, I may say that the Hon'ble the Ministers have regular departmental Secretaries to assist them in their own work. For instance, the Development Minister has a Development Secretary. As the Council is well aware, we have had three Secretaries added to the departmental secretaries. We have had a Financial Secretary to help the Finance Member. We have had the Development Secretary, otherwise known as the additional Revenue Secretary and lastly we have had the Legislative Secretary. Thus we have had three Secretaries as the result of the reforms. As we have already appointed a Development Secretary, is it necessary for us to appoint one more Secretary to assist, for instance, the Development Minister? With these questions, Sir, we have also to consider that the Act provides that Secretaries may be appointed to assist the Executive Members of the Council. We have also to consider whether on the suggestion of the Ministers, His Excellency the Governor should appoint a joint Financial Secretary. All these matters will come up appropriately at the time of the budget when we shall be in a position to know how far we can stretch our finances and how far we shall be able to spend our money for all these additional appointments. For these reasons, Sir, I strongly oppose this resolution."

Mr S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, I am afraid I am bound to oppose this resolution which has been moved by the Hon'ble the First Minister. He has not made out any case for the appointment of these Secretaries. I quite agree that it is within the discretion of His Excellency the Governor to make these appointments but the power of the purse is vested in this Legislative Council and it is open to this Council to question the wisdom, the propriety and the necessity of the appointment and the only way in which it can constitutionally exercise its right when it differs from the executive that makes the appointments and holds they are uncalled for, is to refuse to vote the salaries asked for. Therefore I have got the greatest possible pleasure in opposing this resolution as it is the first occasion on which the power of the purse which has been conferred upon the local legislature has to be exercised, and I want to exercise it on purely proper grounds. I do not want my remarks upon the subject to be misunderstood by any Hon'ble Members in this House. I do not question the propriety of the selections that have been made, nor am I concerned with the question as to the pay that is proposed by the Hon'ble the First Minister. I am dealing with the root of the question and that is whether necessity has been made out for the appointment of these three Members of Council as Council Secretaries.

"Now under the Act under which we are functioning to-day, we have got four Executive Council Members and three Ministers. The two halves of the Government do the work to-day which till December last was done by three Executive Council Members. I consider therefore that there has not been shown within the space of one month any great volume of work which has got to be undertaken by adding to these seven persons—Ministers or Members—who are in charge of the Government of the country. We know perfectly well no attempt has been made

to appoint Council Secretaries to the four Executive Council Members who are here. Therefore, it is quite clear that their departments which are by no means less heavy than the departments which have been transferred to the Ministers do not require the assistance of Council Secretaries. Section 52 of the Act provides for Council Secretaries being appointed not only to assist Ministers but also to assist Executive Council Members, and it is plain therefore that it is the opinion of the Government that no necessity has been made out to appoint Secretaries for the purpose of assisting the four Executive Council Members to whose custody are committed such onerous departments as law, justice, land revenue, finance and various other things which it has not been thought even necessary to transfer to the people's representatives.

"In that state of things I cannot see why Council Secretaries should be appointed to the Council, unless it is shown that the three Ministers who have been appointed have such a volume of work to cope with and it is really impossible for them to attend to their work and that their work is really going to be supplemented by those of Council Secretaries."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"May I rise to a preliminary point of order? The Hon'ble Member, as I understand him, is drawing the attention of the Council to the question whether Council Secretaries should be appointed. The only question which can be discussed in this Council is whether any pay and, if so, what pay should be given to the Secretaries. In further explanation, may I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member to section 52 of the Act, which states that the appointment is within the discretion of the Governor, and that the pay is fixed by the Council?

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I anticipated the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson's objection. All I want to point out to the Council is that the Council has only the constitutional right of practically vetoing appointments by refusing supplies. If the Executive Government will go on making appointments and if the Council is to vote supplies, then there is no further question for Council Members to consider. My submission is that you can raise the question of the propriety of the appointments."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"The right question, the only issue which can be raised is not the case for the appointment but the question whether pay should be assigned to it."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"No pay is necessary. This Council ought not to vote the pay asked for. I was opposing the resolution. The resolution was for a vote of Rs. 500. I was opposing the resolution on the ground that there was no necessity for the appointment. I cannot vote for this Rs. 500. I cannot vote for any pay."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I understand the Honourable Member to say that the Council has not got the right under the law to question the appointment but that they have got the right to withhold the pay, and he trusts the Council to show its disapproval of the act of the Executive by not giving the pay."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I therefore submit that this is a great question which ought to be considered dispassionately, as no doubt it will be, by all Members in this House, and I have ventured to speak these few words in the hope and in the full belief that I will not be misunderstood as having objected to any particular person or persons being appointed. I have already said this but I think I should guard myself against being misunderstood and that is the only reason for my repetition. At the same time I would beg of the Members of this House to consider very carefully before committing themselves to allowing this pay to be sanctioned. If they did that, then it means that the appointments are necessary. If they think that no case has been made out for such appointments of three Council Secretaries to assist the Ministers at the present stage and if they thought that they might well wait, the proper way in which the Members of the Council will exercise that right is by refusing the vote which is now asked for. It is in that spirit and in that spirit only I confine myself to one aspect of the question. I do not propose to say anything further, nor do I wish on this occasion nor in this place to go into the question of the relative distribution of work which it will not be proper for me to do as because I have not got the materials to enable me to judge whether the work is such as really requires any Secretaries at all. But assuming that Secretaries are required, then I should expect a statement made to that effect. Now we should like to know whether it is only for the purpose of training that Council Secretaries are appointed as was suggested in the Report of Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu. If that is the object, if these three Council Secretaries are to be Members of the Cabinet, I have not the slightest objection. They would then be able to assist the Ministers and it is possible they might be useful. But if they are not to be in the Cabinet, I really cannot understand what training they could receive. Therefore I am not enamoured of the theory that they are going to benefit by their training nor do I want that training. I am now concerned with the simple question which in this province is of such supreme importance, namely, whether there is not a pressing need for retrenchment in all directions and in all matters. In such a state, that we should go in for such an experiment without any consideration of a case being made out for these appointments appears to me to be a question which the Council would have dearly to consider. I myself propose to vote against this proposition and I beg of my Honourable friends in this Council to see that their duty to the country requires equally that they should vote against this proposition. It is not possible for me to imagine that the three distinguished Ministers will not be able to cope with the work in the Legislative Council. I know perfectly all of them and I have not the slightest doubt that they will be able to take care of their duties in the new departments that have been transferred to them, it is impossible for them

15TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Nayudu.)*

to say that they cannot do the work It is not as if they cannot find assistance. They have got the permanent department, the Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Under-Secretaries and after all most of the routine work is done by permanent officials. The information is collected by the office, any notes and other things are made in the office. That is the way in which the administration is carried on. In that state of things it is impossible for me to say that unless the Ministers are called away to another place and there are no two Houses in this Presidency, unless the Ministers have got various functions—political functions—to perform and the political side of the House is to be taken up by the Under-Secretaries as in England it is impossible for me to see the necessity for such appointments Therefore neither the departments assigned to them are sufficient nor does the principle involved warrant this additional charge upon the revenues of this province, nor does the nature of the work which it may be proposed to be committed to them involve any real training because they are not going to be Members of the Cabinet and they are not going to be of very great assistance and that therefore there is no necessity for this charge which is proposed to be incurred out of the revenues of this province

"If it is deemed necessary to make these appointments for party purposes, I should certainly object to it. I am perfectly certain that that argument will not be present in the mind of any one of the three Ministers. Therefore divesting ourselves of the party question, because I am glad there was yesterday a good deal of independent discussion and there was no particular desire to aggregate as parties, in that spirit I appeal to all sections of the House to reject this demand which is made by the Hon'ble the First Minister without any cogent reasoning to support his demand, without any facts and figures which make it necessary for us to approve of his demand. I should have expected that he would have taken us into his confidence. He confined himself merely to the technical ground that the Council Secretary has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor in the exercise of his discretion. I presume His Excellency acts only on the advice of the Ministers, if the constitutional precedent is taken : I am not questioning the exercise of the discretion of His Excellency. He simply acts at the request of his Ministers. In that state of things I am certainly entitled to question the wisdom of the Ministry in making these appointments For all these reasons I think this question should be treated as non-party and it must be discussed only in a fair spirit and in the spirit of economy I am also in full agreement with the other members of the House who said that the more appropriate time would be to discuss this alongside the budget."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU :—"Mr. President, perhaps it will be convenient if I intervene at this stage of the debate. I say intervene, because I find my chief has been called upon to answer a certain challenge. Perhaps I had better take it up. Various objections have been raised and I shall presently deal with them. Before I do so I may be permitted to thank my Honourable friend the Member for the University of Madras for having paid us the compliment that he deemed us perfectly competent, though in another part of his speech he doubted the wisdom of our present proposal Coming now to the various objections raised, the first is that the appropriate place for dealing with this resolution is the budget. I may at once inform the House that this subject has engaged the attention of the Ministry, and the reason why it is placed before the House to-day is that perhaps at the time of the budget there might be difficulties arising if it was to be voted on as a grant. Honourable Members of the House know that in the budget discussion, when a motion is made regarding any item of a vote, it is open to the House only to reduce such an item and not to increase it. In fixing Rs. 500, it was the opinion of the combined Government that the fixing of the salary of the Council Secretaries was a question entirely at the disposal of the House, and an opportunity must necessarily be given to it to say whether it would reduce it to nothing or to something less than Rs. 500 or to raise it if the House be so inclined. In order to give that opportunity to this House, the Ministers thought that it was right that it should be placed here and now because if it was placed at the time of the budget, they would only have an opportunity of reducing it and not of increasing it. The next objection was that opportunity was not given to this Council to express its views and opinion as to whether there was any need for such Secretaries. In another place and a little later I shall discuss whether there is any need or not for Council Secretaries and how the necessity for them arose. So far as the ground of the objection is concerned I may be permitted to state that the Ministers, and for the matter of that I take it, my Honourable colleagues on the executive side here had no voice in the disallowance It is you, Sir, Mr. President that disallowed the question of my Hon'ble friend from Coimbatore. I am sure Honourable Members are aware that the Honourable the President does not generally consult us or take our opinion in the matter—the opinion of the Ministers or of the Executive Councillors. How can the Minister or for the matter of that, the Government be responsible for the passing of an order the power of which lies in the hands of the President?

"Then, Sir, perhaps, the most important objection was that the Hon'ble Mover of the resolution did not in his speech make mention of the duties that are to be assigned to these Secretaries The Act says that they shall discharge such duties as His Excellency the Governor may think fit to assign to them It will be remembered that the question of creating these Parliamentary Under-Secretaries, as they are called in England, or Council Secretaries here, was first raised in the joint report, the Montford Report, as it is popularly called. In the famous Despatch of the 5th of March, the Government of India also referred to these Council Secretaries. The matter came up finally before the Joint Committee at which some of our friends were present, when the Committee decided that these Council Secretaries should be something akin

to the Parliamentary Under-Secretaries in England. Later correspondence between the Government of India and this Government showed that the object in appointing these Under-Secretaries was threefold. Firstly, to serve as a piece of education, to train the younger members of the House in the art of Government, without which training we can never hope to bring these reforms to a success. Secondly, it was believed that the much-needed relief—whether it is much needed or not I shall presently place before my Honourable friends—the relief needed by the Ministers and the Executive Councillors would have to be given. And there is a third object, namely to bring the Government Members into closer touch with the non-official members of this House. All these objects were expected to be fulfilled by the creation of the posts on the analogy of Parliamentary Under-Secretaries. I admit that the duties of these Parliamentary Under-Secretaries are not themselves very clear. Curiosity impelled me this morning to look into the reports of the debates in the House of Commons and I found that these Under-Secretaries of Parliament were employed in three departments. In the Foreign office they have got a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State and also an assistant Parliamentary Under-Secretary. In the department for Colonies also a Parliamentary Under-Secretary is employed. In the War Office and the Air Ministry there was a Parliamentary Under-Secretary. As regards other departments, I found a Secretary of State, an Under-Secretary of State, a Parliamentary Secretary, Parliamentary Joint Secretary, a Parliamentary Under-Secretary and a combined office of Parliamentary and Financial Under-Secretary. When we tried our best to find out the duties of these Secretaries I must confess we found them to be rather vague and indefinite, but certainly it is not impossible to find out what these duties generally are. They may be divided into three classes.

"The first is these Under-Secretaries are ranked not as Members of the Cabinet, as the Honourable Member for the University thought, but as Members of the Ministry, because the Ministry is understood in England in a different sense from the Cabinet. There are Ministers who have a place in the Cabinet and there are Ministers who have no place in the Cabinet. And these Parliamentary Under-Secretaries have a place in the Ministry but not in the Cabinet. Now in that capacity they dispose of certain cases and it is said that some Under-Secretaries dispose of more important work than the Secretaries of State themselves. Another way in which these Under Secretaries are profitably used in England is to reserve a certain portion of the work of the Minister to be disposed of by them. In both these cases the permanent Secretary will work under him, of course, no doubt, having the privilege of going to the Minister whenever he thinks fit or when he feels aggrieved. There is a more important—and it is in fact the most important—object with which a Parliamentary Under-Secretary is appointed. That is his Parliamentary assistance to his Chief. That, I think, is the object with which this system is sought to be introduced in this country, whether in the joint report or in the report of the Joint Committee. In that capacity a Parliamentary Under-Secretary, or taking our nomenclature, a Council Secretary, will have to prepare notes and will have to be ready to do the work in the Council whether in the presence or in the absence of the Minister. For instance, he may have to answer such questions as may be referred to him by the Minister. He may have to defend a certain position of the Government on certain motions. He may have to reply to certain resolutions which his Chief may think fit to hand over to him. In order that he may be able efficiently to discharge such duties, it will be necessary for him to have access to the records in the departments.

"Now, Honourable Members are questioning whether we have found these appointments necessary within so short a time. I must confess that perhaps if a gentleman of the capacity of the Member for the University of Madras were in that position, probably he might not have found it necessary to ask for them. But I claim with great respect to the House that the best person who can say whether Under Secretaries are needed or not is the person who feels the burden of the office. I do not for a moment say that this House has no power at all over these matters, but certainly this House will show due regard to the difficulties of the Minister when he is prepared to tell them what they are. Now, I am prepared to tell them what they are. The Honourable Member for the University was telling us that the work of a Government hitherto consisting of three Members of the Executive Council is now distributed among seven gentlemen, four Executive Councillors and three Ministers, and that naturally the work must be less. It overlooks two points. One point is that the new Ministers come under a different system, that of dyarchy, which has not yet been tried anywhere in the world and that it is being tried in this country for the first time.

"Another difficulty is that whereas the Executive Councillors including, Sir, your respected and honourable self, had to deal with 50 or 60 members only, this present Ministry and the Executive Councillors have to deal with double or more than double that number. That was a Council when perhaps the Government could have got through the resolutions and other business with their official block majority and with so little power on the other side of the House. But now, my Honourable friend, the Member for the University himself has claimed that we are in a democratic constitution and that the power of the purse is in his hands. Well, is it not our responsibility on this side of the House at least to meet that power? By all means let them bombard us with all their guns, but give us powder and shot enough to prepare ourselves and time so that we may keep our powder dry. A voice:—'Are we at war?' Yes. It is a friendly war, a war of words to which we have been long accustomed. I presume, Sir, these two points will answer my Honourable friend's objections.

"Now, my Honourable friend from Bellary referred to me personally and spoke of the Development Department. Perhaps I must confess I cannot claim that superior intelligence and capacity which might have made it possible for another Minister to discharge his duties without

15TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr Venkata Reddi Nayudu; Mr. Tarakachala Chettiyar; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar; Mr. Krishna Rau; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Patro.)*

help. Honourable Members will take it from me when I say that I have gone to bed at 12 o'clock at night for the last 15 days. File after file arrives. One file refers to another and one reference leads on to another reference and that reference again may lead on to a third, until at last it may be found necessary to go over a number of files in order to come to a decision on any particular matter. We have to go into each file, as we do not know what information the Members on the other side of the House may themselves have. Some of them have ten years' experience to their credit, and they are more experienced than myself. I have to go through all the files and I find it difficult, absolutely impossible, to get on with the work without assistance. I hope that Honourable Members on the other side of the House will admit that on the success of the Ministry will depend the success of the reforms in which they are as much interested as we are.

"The Honourable Member for the University has told you, Sir, that he hoped that these appointments were not made for any party purposes. I can assure him at once that there was no such purpose contemplated in making these appointments. But would it be wrong if it were so? What is the party system if one of its tenderets be not to make use of those in the following of a party who are found fit and capable and to train them to take the places of their chiefs when the need comes? I hope Honourable Members on the other side will admit that they will have similar opportunities in their turn. I suppose Honourable Members will also allow that those on this side of the House are not endowed with immortality. They may have to vacate office at any time. They may have to resign, and if something else calls them away, they may have to make room for others; are there not to be persons fit to take their places? And what, after all, is the purpose of these reforms if the younger generation is not trained, not merely in the art of government but also in the art of legislation? If that is not developed and if that is not done, I fail to see, Sir, what the making of the reforms a success means. The whole country must be prepared. I know objections were raised when the reforms were being considered that India was not fit to enjoy the full benefit of these reforms and that no such catastrophic changes were needed at that time. I think, that some Honourable Members on the other side of the House themselves said, that the country would prepare itself for the coming changes. Now what we are asking for is only such a preparation, and I hope the Hon'ble Members will see their way to support the resolution."

Mr O TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, before the discussion proceeds further, it will probably enable all the Hon'ble Members here to come to a certain decision if they are told what will be the nature of the duties of the Secretaries. By nature, I mean whether they are to be full-time officers who will wholly give their attention to Council work or whether they are free to carry on their professional avocations. An answer to that will enable us to determine what salaries are to be assigned to them, whether it is to be Rs 500 or more or less. So I would request that information may be furnished to me whether they are full-time servants or whether they are free to carry on other avocations."

The Hon'ble Mr P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"Sir, I rise only to inform the House that the Secretaries will be full-time officers. They will not be allowed to have other professional avocations."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I want to make a motion at this stage, namely, that the consideration of this subject be adjourned to the 17th March or such later date as will be determined by the President. My reasons for doing so are —"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Under what Standing Order?"

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Standing Order No 34. We have heard with very great interest the speech made by the Hon'ble the Minister for Development in defence of the appointment of Secretaries. After hearing his remarks I do not think that we can refuse to give them Council Secretaries. So far as that position is concerned, it is plain enough. If as has been suggested by the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government, they are to be full-time Secretaries, I will not at present state that the pay proposed is anything but moderate. I do not wish to question the pay that has been assigned to the Secretaries, especially in view of this information that they are to be full-time servants. But still I make this motion because I think that in considering the financial proposals it is better to have before us all these proposals instead of having our attention drawn to one point here and one point there. We are all aware that in addition . . . . . ."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I must ask the Honourable Member to address the Chair."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"We are all aware that in addition to the three Members of the Executive Council hitherto working we have three Ministers appointed and we are also aware that there has been an addition to the permanent strength of the Secretariat."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, may I rise to a point of order? We want only the reasons for the adjournment proposed but not a discussion before the House. The Honourable Member is indulging in a discussion on the resolution before the House."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"It is that that I am attempting to do. I am trying to give reasons for the adjournment of this motion. If we have all the financial proposals before us, we can consider whether we can effect any retrenchment to do away with

some of the permanent Secretaries, Under Secretaries, if not Council Secretaries. I am trying to satisfy the House that this question can be considered at the time of the budget The Hon'ble Member for Law yesterday threatened us with a suggestion that if we look into the budget we shall not take a cheerful view of the situation. The Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government said that the local boards are already in a precarious condition and the Government are not likely to give substantial grants With these two warnings from two Honourable Members of Government I think this Council will be justified in pausing before embarking on a further expenditure. I quite realize that when the Ministers want us to help them to their work, we should co-operate with them to a reasonable extent But it will be open to this Council to find out whether the Council Secretaries are necessary and whether it is also necessary to have the full strength of the Secretariat Let us also remember that there are proposals now before us for the abolition of the Board of Revenue. The decision of the question is likely to affect the establishments I do not wish to anticipate the result"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. We are now dealing with the question of adjournment."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I do not wish to discuss that question. I wish to point out that this question is likely to affect the strength of the Secretariat and to indicate what it should consist of. We are unable to come to any decision regarding this point till we have a whole view of the budget. It is for these reasons that we are to adjourn this motion till the time of the budget. The Hon'ble the Minister for Development has told us that they considered this a more suitable opportunity for bringing in this question. His only suggestion was that at the time of the budget it may not be possible to increase the allotment and that it will only be possible to reduce the allotment. We have no proposals to increase the salary. The Council might then accept it as it is or might reduce it though the Council will not be in a position to increase it at the time of the budget"

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—" I beg to second the motion brought forward by the Honourable Member for Nellore, because a few days ago I sent notice of a resolution fixing the pay of the Ministers at Rs. 2,000 a month and I was asked to bring in that resolution during the time of the consideration of the budget. So on that ground I think this also may be taken up at that time."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" The motion before the Council is that this matter be adjourned till the 17th of March or to such later date as the President may fix."

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI :—" Mr. President, it was a mystery for a long time to me a lot of time is wasted in the Council. Now I understand how it is."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" I rise to a point of order, I should like to know whether it is open for any Member to cast reflections upon this House."

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI :—" I beg the Hon'ble Member's pardon. First of all instead of taking into consideration the plain matter of fact we are twisting it into legal quibbles and advancing all sorts of spurious objections. One of the Honourable Members said 'is there any duty for the Secretary?' I thought he was also going to ask 'is there any duty for the Ministers?' It is a plain fact that every man who is in a position requires some assistance."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" I rise to a point of order Is the Honourable Member dealing with the motion for adjournment or with the original motion ?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" I should like to know if the Honourable Member is speaking on the question of adjournment. His turn will come later on the main motion."

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI :—" I do not know how it will be till the 17th of March. What will the Ministers do till then ? Who will be their assistants till then ? How will they live till then ? There are certainly responsibilities. There are necessities for assistance and there must be Secretaries It is His Excellency the Governor that appointed the Secretaries and I do not think we expect the Secretaries to live on the natural elements of air and water. They must be paid and I cannot understand the motion for adjournment. That means that they do not believe in the extent of the work."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" I should submit for the consideration of this House that section 52 leaves no room in this matter. There it is said 'there shall be paid to the Council Secretaries so appointed such salary as may be provided by vote of the Legislative Council.' It proposes that some salary should be paid. The question of voting the supplies does not arise in this case at all. The Governor has got absolute discretion in this matter. Under clause 4 of section 52 . . ."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" I must ask the Honourable Member to speak on the motion now before the Council whether this matter should be adjourned."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Therefore I say that it should not be adjourned. 'The Governor may at his discretion appoint from among the non-official members of the Local Legislative Council Secretaries who shall hold office during his pleasure' and the salary is to be fixed by the vote of the Legislative Council. With regard to the Deputy President, it is to be fixed by an Act and therefore it was necessary that the Hon'ble the Law Member had to bring in a Bill for the purpose of deciding the pay of the Deputy

15TH FEBRUARY 1921] *(Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Sivasankaram Pillai; Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyar.)*

President: But the Act says that the salaries of the Council Secretaries should be fixed by the vote of the Legislative Council. In my opinion the salary has to be provided for at once if they are to enter upon their duties and they should not be made to wait till the Council decides upon their salaries. It has been said by the Hon'ble Member for Local Self-Government that they are full-timed men. If they are to be full-timed men, the salary that has been proposed is quite reasonable and it will also be quite proper that this amount should be budgeted for as a recurring grant in the budget that has to come up for the consideration of the Government. The salary of these permanent men should be a recurring item of expenditure which is to be provided for in the budget. What is the use of merely shirking the question and taking it up later on? Honourable Members of this Council had been gracious enough to vote for Rs. 5,000 for the Deputy President's salary and the question was not what was the work that he has to do, and when a full-timed man has to come forward before the Council and render his services, because His Excellency the Governor has appointed him, I think it is but proper that his pay be decided once for all so that the Hon'ble the Finance Member may provide for the pay in the budget. Whatever the pay may be, it must be fixed once for all as a recurring item. With regard to the grants whether this is necessary or that is necessary, or whether that is a thing which should be adjourned or whether it should be taken up at once or whether it could be taken up next year and whether provision may be made for an agricultural or industrial school or whether this item is more necessary this year, those are items that will be dabbled in the budget. This question of pay should be decided by the Council once for all, so that the Hon'ble the Finance Member may know what are the items which he can provide for in the budget. No useful purpose will be served by merely shelving this question. We have already a sufficient number of resolutions which have to be provided for in the budget. I therefore think that my Honourable friends would agree with me in thinking that the matter should be decided once for all, which, after all, relates to a paltry sum of Rs. 500, i.e., of the grade of a deputy collector and less than that of a sub-collector. We can wait for one year and see what the work of these Secretaries is. After all, it is a sum of Rs. 500, His Excellency the Governor has appointed three Ministers and the pay of the Secretaries comes to only Rs. 18,000 a year."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member will do well not to repeat his arguments."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"This is a matter which should be decided once for all and the motion for adjournment need not be passed by the House."

Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I rise to support the motion for adjournment. I have given notice of a resolution for the enhancement of the pay of teachers. I wish to wait till I know what amount can be made available for the teachers."

Mr. O. TANIKACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, I oppose this motion for adjournment to the 17th of March on the following grounds. The very object with which the Secretaries have been appointed will be defeated if the matter is adjourned to the 17th of March. The period between now and the 17th March will be the busiest season for the Ministers and Executive Councillors and the Council Secretaries. It is then that they require the assistance for preparing the budget. As it is, the Ministry was formed on the 17th December last; but His Excellency has thought fit not to exercise the power vested in him of appointing Secretaries until he found that there was a necessity for it. It is now nearly two months since Ministers were appointed and it is now that he has made up his mind to appoint Secretaries. Having done that now, as has been pointed out by my friend, the previous speaker, the Council has no other alternative but to fix the pay. It may be the magnificent sum of Re. 1 of which we heard yesterday. But they cannot say that they shall not pay anything as the Honourable Member for the University has suggested. That will be quite contrary to the law. It may be that a matter of grants of supplies for departments may be refused; but when the statute says that a salary shall be paid, we are bound to give a salary. We cannot tell the gentlemen who have been appointed 'wait till the 17th March, and you may or may not get the pay.' They will not content themselves with the 'Bible maxim' 'Man shall not live by bread alone.' They will expect to be paid and would like to be assured that they will get some decent pay. Therefore it is that we have to consider the matter now. When the subject comes up on the 17th March, as has been pointed out by the Honourable Minister, members will have no chance of discussing about increase of their pay. They can only accept it or reduce it. But they will have no opportunity of raising it. If by any stratagem the resolution is adjourned to 17th March, such of those who do not approve the salary proposed would be denied the chance of moving an amendment for increase and to bring it before the Council for consideration. Therefore I strongly appeal to all gentlemen here who have spent over an hour and a quarter on the discussion of the subject not to allow the motion for adjournment because of the doubtful consequences following this procedure but to deal with this question straight off and to face it."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"We are now dealing with the question of adjournment. Every Honourable Member has got a right to speak on the motion. But if the question whether this matter shall or shall not be adjourned is going to be debated upon as fully as the original motion itself, it would really mean doubling the debate. While I therefore do not want in any way to interfere with the rights of Honourable Members, I would ask them to confine themselves to the issue and allow this House to divide as soon as possible so that in case we have to dispose of the main question we may have time to take it up."

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson) [15TH FEBRUARY 1921.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I wish to point out that, as I understand the scheme of constitutional reforms, the only resolution which would be effective is the budget resolution. Resolutions proposed at the time of the budget are the resolutions which give power to this Council to effectively vote supplies. All other resolutions, so far as I can see, are resolutions by way of recommendation to the Governor in Council. And in this matter I should like to invite your attention to section 52 of the Act. In dealing with the salary of the Ministers, the section lays down, 'There may be paid to any Minister so appointed in any province the same salary as is payable to a Member of the Executive Council in that province unless a smaller salary is provided by vote of the Legislative Council of the province.' I would invite your attention to the words, 'by vote of the Legislative Council of the province.' In regard to the Council Secretaries exactly the same phraseology is used: 'There shall be paid to Council Secretaries so appointed such salary as may be provided by vote of the Legislative Council.' Now, Sir, I submit to you that the only effective vote is the supplies for the pay of the Council Secretary at the time of the budget and in regard to this particular resolution I understood from the Hon'ble the President that this resolution was admitted under rule 53 and that rule . . ."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"I do not quite follow the Honourable Member."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"I understood that this resolution was placed on this agenda under the rules relating to the admissibility of resolutions."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Like any other motion, yes."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Like any other resolution, this resolution can only be recommendatory in its nature. If that be the view of this Council, I would, for the sake of finality, submit to the Minister who has moved this resolution that the only way in which he can deal with this matter would be by a budget resolution. So if this construction of the rules is not acceptable to the House, by all means let them debate the resolution and it would be open, in my view, for any Member of the Legislative Council to get up at the time of the budget and propose again a reduction of the salary of the Council Secretaries. I am merely pointing out the necessity of dealing with this matter with a certain amount of finality because at the beginning every one in this House is anxious to take a correct attitude in settling this matter. I support this motion for adjournment of this subject."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"I move that the question be now put."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Yes, the question will now be put. The motion before the House is that this matter be adjourned till 17th March or such later day as the President may fix. The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson considers that the motion has been debated adequately and therefore he wants that the resolution be put to the meeting. This is the first time we have the closure being applied. It is better that I explain it. At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move 'that the question be now put'; and unless it appears to the President that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the Council or an infringement of the rights of reasonable debate, the question 'that the question be now put' will be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate. The idea is that the members may feel that they have had enough of the discussion and would like the question to be put, and then it would be open to any member to initiate the view, put the matter to the President and, if I am satisfied, I will put it to the Council whether they are satisfied and whether they allow the motion to be voted on by the Council. The motion that I am now putting before you is neither the original motion to fix the pay of the Council Secretaries at Rs. 500, nor is it the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar which recommends that the matter be adjourned; but the motion is whether you are satisfied that you have had this debate to an adequate extent and whether you are prepared to divide upon the motion for adjournment."

The motion for closure was then put and carried.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"I will now put the other motion, the motion to adjourn, 'that this matter be adjourned to 17th March or to any such later date as the President may fix.'"

The motion for adjournment was then put and lost.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"That being so, the Council will now proceed with the main motion before the House, viz., that moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao."

Diwan Bahadur Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I am as anxious as any other member in this Council that in starting a new experiment under the new constitution, every member of this House should be actuated by exactly the same sentiments for setting up a correct standard in regard to the parliamentary machinery of this House. I was glad to hear that the Hon'ble the Minister for Development recognizes that in a matter such as this we on this side of the House are actuated by exactly the same feelings as inspire him and his colleagues in regard to the appointment of Council Secretaries. I also join with the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar that in this matter, when we are making a new departure in regard to the Council work, we should have in view the functions that are to be assigned to these Secretaries. Now, Sir, after having heard the Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi one would imagine that it was taken for granted that the necessity for the appointment of these Secretaries has been made out. Simply because there is a provision in the Act for their appointment, it does not necessarily follow that the appointments should at once be made. I trust that no member of the

House will disagree with that proposition. A second point to which I should invite the attention of the House is that the question has come up before it under rather unfortunate circumstances. A member of this House wanted to raise the issue directly by bringing forward a resolution that there is no necessity for the appointment of the Council Secretaries. Unfortunately for reasons for which the Ministry is not responsible this resolution has not been placed before the Council. I do not wish to go into the reasons why that resolution came to be rejected, but the fact remains that immediately after that resolution had been rejected, His Excellency the Governor made these appointments and the Hon'ble the First Minister came forward with a motion that the pay of these new appointees should be fixed. Therefore the main question which has been sought to be raised is that the necessity of these appointments has not been allowed to be debated under the resolution of which notice has already been given. I was looking forward therefore with considerable interest to hear—let alone what has happened to the resolution of which notice was given—I was looking forward with considerable interest to see what the two Ministers who are responsible for this resolution had to say in support of the creation of these appointments. The mover of this resolution has assigned no reasons for the creation of these two appointments. He has contented himself with saying that His Excellency the Governor has made these appointments and that he therefore comes here with a resolution to ask us to vote Rs 600 per mensem for these offices. The Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi tried to make up for the omission. I will therefore now say a few words with reference to the arguments that have been advanced by him. In the first place I regret that so early in our parliamentary career the Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi should have referred to the tendency, or rather would seem to have justified the tendency, to find places for political supporters. Well, Sir, speaking for myself—"

The HON'BLE MR. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU.—"I deny it."

DIWAN Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Very well, Sir, I understood the Honourable Member said so and I think I am right. I must disclaim on behalf of myself and several other Honourable Members that this tendency which finds a play elsewhere should be introduced here. We should therefore, for the present, dismiss this aspect of finding places for political supporters in this House. I merely mention it at the outset to clear the ground. Now as regards the exact reasons for which these new appointments have been created, I regret to say that I have not been convinced by the arguments of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Venkata Reddi. In the first place he began by a reference to the position of parliamentary Under Secretaries in the United Kingdom. I do not wish to go into that matter in the brief space of time that is allotted to me, but I would in the first instance say that I would be one with them and I am sure that every Honourable Member in this House would be with them if the necessity for these appointments had been made out. We have to judge of the necessity from all that has been stated in support of this motion. The Honourable Member stated that these appointments are training grounds. Well, Sir, the first thing, for a long time I should think, and the best for the Ministers would be to do all the work themselves, to train themselves. For any Minister either now or for some time to come the best thing would be not to relegate these important branches of administration to other persons or to rely upon others' votes. The best way of training is to train oneself. I do not think there is much in that argument that it is necessary immediately to create opportunities for training junior members of this House. So far as I have heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi he does not say that the training of the junior members would be a relief to him. Well, the second argument that has been urged is that the Secretaries are required to place them in touch with the House. I am very much surprised at this statement. I think it is the Minister's duty to be in touch with every section of this House to ascertain the feeling of this House on all important questions and to do every thing possible to meet the wishes of the Honourable Members of this House, and not to engage intermediaries. I am perfectly certain that if any such practice is adopted, it would not be to the taste of the members of this House. Therefore, this part of the argument cannot be taken too seriously.

"Having dealt as briefly as possible with what has been stated, I should like to inquire whether His Excellency the Governor has assigned any duties to these officers, to these new Council Secretaries or whether, having appointed them, he (His Excellency) and the Honourable Ministers at whose instance, I take it, they were appointed were going to find work for these Secretaries. Myself and several Honourable Members would like to be enlightened as to whether the duties of these new Council Secretaries are to be confined purely to the Council portion of their work, namely, to working up cases for the Council. I am sorry to hear that the Hon'ble Mr K. Venkata Reddi has been burning midnight oil over the resolutions and the questions. But apart from this I should like to know what is the exact position. If they will tell us what these new officers are required for we should be prepared to appreciate to what extent the necessity has been made out, and I trust that no Honourable Member, especially the Ministers, would misconstrue our attitude. I am anxious, having had something to do with the way in which agitation in this country has been carried on for the reforms, that we should make some beginning in setting up a parliamentary machinery for this Council, and I am sure that we are prepared if a statement, a clear statement, is made as regards the circumstances which have led to these appointments, and, as regards the work which His Excellency the Governor under the advice of the Ministers proposed to assign to these new Council Secretaries, I do not at all deal with the question of the pay."

DIWAN Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Mr. President, you will kindly allow me to make some dispassionate observations on the question before the House. My friend there,

the Honourable Member for the University, wanted this question to be considered dispassionately. I have been hearing the arguments put from that section of the benches, and one or two from this side also, and I consider that the appointment of Under Secretaries from among the elected members is necessary, not for the work that may be delegated to them, but for the information and for the knowledge they can bring to bear on the work coming before the Ministers. My friends,—and I have been all along with them,—have been all for democracy and for democratic institutions. Now the Ministers have all on a sudden been thrown into the arms of the bureaucratic Government, of Secretaries imbued with the bureaucratic spirit and traditions, and of officials who make red-tapeism a fetish. At this juncture we ask the Ministers, the representatives of the House, they are our representatives, representatives of democracy, to take up the administration; they are taken to the Council rooms, papers are put into their hands by officials who have been moving in certain grooves of thought for generations (hear, hear), and they are supposed to take the advice of those officials into consideration and act on them. Unless they have the assistance of some of the elected members imbued with the new feeling of democracy, for which my friends there on the other side have as much admiration as I have, I think they will not be in a proper position to do duty to the satisfaction of the public. In this view, Sir, I support the motion. I am surprised that the champions of democracy on the other side will leave the Ministers at the mercy—I hope the permanent officials will not take offence at the remark—at the mercy of the permanent officials of the Secretariat. I think, Sir, my friends on the other side are wrong in asking the Ministers to be satisfied with the help given by the officials and not to take the advice of the young enthusiastic gentlemen who have been recently appointed. In this view I think the appointment of the Under Secretaries was very wise on the part of His Excellency the Governor, and I think it will be but fair that you should give them some salary. They are here undergoing a process of dissection as I was yesterday *(laughter)*. I did not mind it, however, and I was very glad to undergo the experience. Well, I consoled myself that in the end I got my freedom to speak out my mind in this Council. I believe it is very necessary that there should be Under Secretaries from among the elected members to give help to the Ministers in the discharge of their onerous duties. We are anxious to make this experiment of dyarchy, which has not been tried anywhere in the world, a success. Somebody suggested, it seems to me, well I do not want to say 'in the words of a great man'. 'Democracy is here, we have to make it a success.' Will you allow them to be absorbed in the official atmosphere, or will you allow them to have free air by coming in contact with the people? Although my friend, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, says that the Ministers should be in touch with the House, the Honourable Members can best be in touch with the House, if they are in touch with these Under Secretaries. Otherwise we shall have still to complain of the old methods of doing, we shall still be declaiming against the bureaucratic spirit of the Government. Well, I do not want to take up the time of the House. My friend has no doubt got full training. He may be able to do even without any Under Secretaries. My friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao, I say, would have done it because he is accustomed not only to burn midnight oil but to burn it till 4 o'clock in the morning. I know him to be very industrious. But such colossal industry is not at the command of every one. At the same time we do not want Honourable Ministers to break down in the service of the country. Give them a fair field, give them proper Under Secretaries with the necessary equipment and establishment; then, Sir, I think they will be successful. With these few words, I heartily support the motion for payment, and I do think that considerable wisdom has been shown by the Government in appointing these Under Secretaries to help the Ministers."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, I did not want to take part in this debate, but some observations made before this House to-day oblige me to intervene. All yesterday we were treated to a very legal interpretation from very highly technical lawyers that we should interpret the sections and that we should not go beyond the four corners of the language of the section. Now, section 58 of the Government of India Act gives power to His Excellency the Governor to make the appointments, and the power of voting the salaries is given to the House. Therefore, the question whether there is any necessity to appoint Council Secretaries, I submit, does not at all arise, and it is not relevant to the discussion of fixing the salary that is asked for in this resolution. Then again, there is a difference between an appointment that has been made discretionary under the statute and an appointment that is made under executive orders. This is an appointment made under a sanction provided for in the Act itself. It is not an appointment made by the Executive. The difference between the two is very great. In a case where the legislature fixes that it shall be or that it may be in the discretion of a particular officer to make an appointment or where it is given that a certain establishment may be created for a certain business, if we remember that distinction, then most of the discussion before the House becomes altogether irrelevant. I submit therefore that the only point we are to consider is whether you are going to approve the salary that is proposed in this resolution or whether you think that the salary is unnecessary; and the speaker who preceded me has already conclusively answered all the questions that were raised in opposition to the motion. I only rose in order to point out the distinction between an appointment made under a discretion vested by law and an appointment made by executive orders. This being so, the only question is whether we are going to vote the salaries now. I have heard members of the House say that the salary of Rs. 500 is very moderate and that, considering the Council Secretaries are whole-timed servants, it is altogether inadequate. I believe the Member for Nagapatam has already said, and that the Member for Nellore has already suggested, that it is very moderate considering the time

15TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Patro ; Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar ; the Hon'ble the President ; the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar)*

they have to devote to the work. In these circumstances, I do not think that any useful purpose will be served by a further discussion of the resolution."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR :—" Mr. President, a few questions have been raised in connexion with the motion now before the House which perhaps it is desirable we should consider and dispose of separately.

"The first question on which the speaker that preceded me has laid considerable stress is whether it is competent for us to go into the question of the propriety of making these appointments, once His Excellency the Governor has, in virtue of the powers with which he is vested, appointed them. I may perhaps, Sir, try to brush aside the force of that argument by saying that we find that the very same clause, which allows His Excellency the Governor the discretion to appoint Council Secretaries, also says that the pay of these Secretaries shall have to be fixed by the Council My submission, therefore, is that the scheme of the legislature was that there should be a certain amount of inter-dependence between His Excellency the Governor on the one hand and the Council on the other in the matter of the appointment of these Council Secretaries and the fixing of their salaries. If for any reason you, Sir, or any member of this House should be of opinion that it is not possible for us to go into the question as to the propriety of these appointments once they have been made, because our function then will only be to fix the salaries of Secretaries, I for one am prepared under Standing Order 61 to say that the pay of these Secretaries shall be reduced to Rs. 1 which it is possible for me to do. But I do not think it is necessary for me to exercise that right which as a member of this House I am vested with in virtue of that standing order Therefore, Sir, to me it appears that it is altogether irrelevant to discuss whether we are competent at this stage to go into the whole question and to examine whether, in the light of the circumstances that have been brought to our notice, it is desirable or otherwise that there should be Council Secretaries appointed. Coming therefore to the question whether Council Secretaries have to be appointed, I submit, Sir, there are two questions that stand out very clearly with reference to that matter. The first is a question of great constitutional importance, and that is whether this appointment can be considered to have been well-advised, at any rate, to have shewn sufficient appreciation of what is due to the members of this House when notice of a resolution has been given bearing on the very same question, and when the Ministers who, I understand from the speech of the Honourable Member for Development, have advised the appointment when they were aware of the disallowance of this resolution."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT *(interrupting)* :—" Order, order. The disallowance of the resolution—Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar's resolution—was done by me under the standing orders The Ministers had nothing to do with it. I may at once explain to the House that all questions regarding the allowance or disallowance of resolutions are dealt with by the President and the Governor. They do not go to any of the members of the Government. It is obvious that His Excellency and, under His Excellency, the President are bound to hold the scale even in the application of the Act and the standing orders as between the members of the Government and those who may not see eye to eye with the Cabinet ; I may ask the Honourable Members to take it from me that the Minister who has proposed this salary had nothing to do with the disallowance of the resolution, and I may also beg of the Honourable Members to take it from me that when I have disallowed a particular matter, it is to be assumed that it is not competent for the President's ruling to be discussed within this House I must ask the Honourable Member to abstain from doing so."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR :—" For a moment, Mr. President, I must add my protest against saying that we knew anything about it. As a matter of fact the disallowance was not known to us."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR *(continuing)* :—" Mr President, I should be sorry if any remarks of mine were construed to mean that I called in question the propriety of the President's decision. I certainly bow to what the President has done and it was not at all my object to call in question the propriety of that decision. What I wanted to submit was that the Ministers could have shown greater appreciation of what is due to this House when they recommended to His Excellency the Governor to make these appointments particularly when there was this resolution which was submitted for the consideration of this House and which you, Sir, ultimately had disallowed. In these circumstances my submission is that full opportunity should have been given to the House

"Discussing the question in the Abstract, apart from the question of personality whether a stage has been reached in the work of this Council which will justify the appointments of Council Secretaries — and I am sure, you, Sir, and the Honourable Members of this House will agree with me when I say that we would have been in a much better position to arrive at a dispassionate judgment on that question if we had not been embarrassed by the appointment of these Secretaries at this stage — I submit, Sir, that we are not convinced of the reasons that have been given on behalf of the Ministers or of the Government as to the need for the appointment of these Council Secretaries. The fact that they have already been appointed ought not to deter us from giving our votes against the motion.

"Now, Sir, going to the other question as to whether there was any need for the appointment of these Council Secretaries, I find that the only gentleman who has in any way

endeavoured to support the appointment of these Secretaries, the Honourable Member for Development, has put himself in a somewhat inconsistent position. If I understand him correctly, it is thus: he wants members to be trained for their work. He wants also that Ministers should be given assistance. It does not need much argument, nor does it require that I should remind the Honourable Members of the fact, that to train a person for some work adds only to the labours of the trainer and does not in any way lessen the work of the trainer. If therefore the object of the Honourable Members who have suggested the need for the appointment of these Council Secretaries is that they should have some part of their work being done by the Secretaries, they will be very much mistaken if their other object is to have them trained for that work. I venture to doubt, Sir, whether Honourable Members can say, or whether this House can determine, that they have reached the stage when their work has become so heavy that they require a lightening of it, particularly, Sir, when they are assisted by gentlemen of considerable experience, of considerable ability and considerable knowledge of the subjects which form the portfolios of these respective Ministers.

"Here, Sir, I may perhaps take note of an argument that the Deputy President has chosen to put forward by way of justifying his view that Council Secretaries have to be appointed. His argument was that Ministers require to be strengthened in the atmosphere of democracy by which they are at present enveloped. He thought that some impression had to be made upon the bureaucratic element surrounding these Ministers which is likely to contaminate these Ministers that these Council Secretaries would be antidotes to these bureaucratic elements. Now, Sir, I do not think so lightly of these Honourable Ministers that they require additional help for the purpose of withstanding the bureaucratic forces by which they might be surrounded or which might be brought to bear upon them. Nor have I such a low opinion of the civilian officers who, although they may form members of the bureaucracy, have it to their tradition that when once they find that a particular institution has become the established order, they loyally carry out not merely the letter of what is required by that institution, but they also carry out the spirit of that institution. (Hear, hear.) In these circumstances, Sir, the Ministers require very little aid, absolutely none, by way of strengthening the atmosphere of democracy by which they are supposed to be enveloped. Now, Sir, if that is the case, we shall see whether it has been made out that there is any need for these Secretaries. I am free to admit that if really there is any need for Council Secretaries, particularly when they are to be whole-time men, the pay of Rs. 500 as suggested is perfectly moderate and I may even say errs on the side of inadequacy.

"But my point is that especially when we have been told yesterday when we had to discuss the salary that should be paid to the Deputy President that Government is much in want of funds, that even a sum of Rs. 7,000 per annum might make a difference in their resources, this question of adding Rs. 18,000 as a recurring expenditure to the Government by way of payment to the Council Secretaries requires considerable attention. I venture to think that with a little more experience, understanding what it is that the Ministers can do and what it is that they cannot do, I think, Sir, we shall be in a better position to realize the need and to appreciate the necessity for these appointments in which case it will be possible for us to give and instruct the vote upon this question.

"I may submit, Sir, that we are altogether in the dark as to the functions that are to be discharged by these gentlemen. In the first place, it is stated that they are required to be trained. If they are merely required to be trained, it is obvious that no salary should be paid to them. If, on the other hand, they are required to help the Secretaries, we must know what the departments are and what kind of help is sought. Therefore my submission to you is in these circumstances, with absolute want of information on very many material points which have a great and relevant bearing upon the determination of the question as to the extent of the pay that is to be paid to these Council Secretaries, that it is premature to ask us to vote."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Whether it is premature or not has already been disposed of. The Hon'ble Member Mr. A. S Krishna Rao has made a motion to the effect that it is premature and it was thrown out. I trust the Honourable Member will go to the merits."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR *(continuing)*:—"Here again I am sorry I was misunderstood. When I said it was premature it was not that I suggested that this was not the time to go into the resolution but that it should be postponed. I say we have not enough materials before us and I was about to say when I was interrupted that it was not the fault of the Ministers that they are unable to give the information. The reason is that they are as much picking up experience as possibly the other members of this House. They do not know what the extent of their need is, but it is too early for them to say: 'Give us Council Secretaries.'

"In these circumstances, can it not be said with some reason that the Ministers themselves are not in a position to fix the quantity of work to be done by them and the quantity of work to be delegated to these secretaries. I for one should, especially when we find that these representative institutions are on their trial and when we are now in the experimental stage, object to any of the functions of the Ministers being ever delegated—whether we acknowledge it or not in theory—I for one object to any of the functions of these Ministers being delegated to these Secretaries. I for one shall not be a party to an arrangement which has for one of its definite objects the delegation of powers. That is my reason, Sir, for voting against the motion."

15TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Siva Rao.)*

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The motion before the House is that the question be now put. In other words, those Honourable Members who are satisfied that the matter has been debated in full and that the matter should be voted upon will say so by holding up their hands."

The motion that the question be now put was put to the vote and carried.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I will now put the motion before the Council." The motion is that this Council do resolve, under the second paragraph of clause (4) of section 52 of the Government of India Act, that each of the said Council Secretaries be paid a salary of Rs 500 per mensem."

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

XIV

RESOLUTION *RE* POSTPONEMENT OF THE ADOPTION OF RESETTLEMENT PROPOSALS GENERALLY.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Sir, the resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the adoption of resettlement proposals in the Presidency may be postponed till the principles of land revenue settlement are embodied in legislation.'

"Mr. President, Sir, for some time past, I may say for a long time past, the people of this country have had no voice in shaping the revenue policy of the Government. I may say the operations of land revenue assessment have gone on so long without consulting the people's views and this is an unsatisfactory state of things. This unsatisfactory state of things was brought forcibly to the notice of the members of the Decentralization Commission and they considered them; and after a mature deliberation they came to the conclusion which I shall presently lay before the House. In paragraph 252 of their report, they state 'we consider that the general principles of assessment, such for instance as the proportion of net profits from the land which the Government shall be entitled to take and the period of settlement should be embodied in Provincial legislation instead of being left to executive order, as is now the case outside Bombay.' And that conclusion was arrived at by the Commission in or about the year 1909 and I do not see any attempt made on the part of this Government to follow the findings or to reduce these principles to legislative enactment. The matter was again agitated before the Joint Select Committee of both the Houses, the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Very recently in 1919 and 1920, in their report, the Joint Committee stated 'The Committee are impressed by the objections raised by many witnesses to the manner in which certain classes of taxation can be levied upon the people of India by executive action, without in some cases any statutory limitation; and in other cases, without adequate description by statute of the method of assessment.' They considered that the imposition of a new burden should be gradually brought more within the purview of the legislature, and without expressing any judgment on the question whether the land revenue is rent or tax, they advised that the process of revising the land revenue assessment ought to be brought under compulsory regulation by a statute, and Honourable Members may mark these words 'under compulsory regulation by statute' as soon as possible. 'At present the statutory basis of checking revenue on the land varies in different provinces but in some at least the pitch of assessment is entirely at the discretion of the executive Government. No branch of the administration is regulated with greater elaboration and care but the people who are most affected have no voice whatever in shaping the system, and the rules are often obscure and imperfectly understood by those who pay the revenue. The Committee are of opinion that the time has come to embody in the law the main principles by which the land revenue is determined and the methods of valuation, the pitch of assessment, the periods of revision, the graduation of enhancement, and other chief processes which touch the well-being of the people.' This was in short the recommendation and the unanimous finding of the Joint Committee. As soon as the Committee's findings were received, I took care to interpellate the Government whether they intended to introduce any Bill in that behalf and I got replies from time to time that the drafting of a Bill had been entrusted to the Board of Revenue and the Bill had not been received from them. I do not know the precise stage which the drafting of the Bill has reached, but I may take it that the Bill is under consideration by the Honourable Members of the Board of Revenue and before long we shall have it ready for the introduction in this House. I may, Sir, in this connexion draw the attention of the House to what was stated by His Excellency yesterday in his opening speech. He referred to this piece of legislation as one of the items in the programme to be introduced, if not in the next session, at any rate in the next after that, and he also stated that efforts were being made to bring the drafting to a speedier completion. The Bill is now under preparation. When the Bill embodying the principles of this Land Revenue Settlement is on the legislative anvil, we naturally ask that the settlement proposals, at any rate the sanction for the proposals, may be postponed till after that Bill is passed into law. I ask the Honourable Members, can anything be more natural, can anything be more moderate than a request like this? And a similar resolution was moved by me at a meeting of the House on the 16th July 1920 in a slightly different form. It was when the preliminary

(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.) [15TH FEBRUARY 1921.

work was going on that I moved that the resettlement be postponed. The chief objection taken by the Honourable Member in charge, the Hon'ble Mr Tadhunter, to the adoption of that resolution was that it would be unwise on the part of the Government to disband the numerous establishments that had been then working and that it would be waste of money to suspend them and to appoint them afresh after the Bill came into law. It was that idea that prevailed and then my resolution was vetoed by the House on that particular ground in my opinion. The Honourable Member stated also that it would at least take five years before the legislation could take effect. The drafting is now going on and we shall have it at the latest in the course of six months or so. I cannot conceive for one moment that this Bill would take as long as five years for its final passing into law. Under any circumstances it will not take more than 6 to 8 months. That was the one ground on which that resolution was controverted, on the 16th July 1920. Then it was also stated that eight districts were ripe for settlement. Now if that view prevails it comes to this: some eight districts are ripe for settlement and if these settlements are allowed to go on, or in other words after the whole cycle of settlements is completed, then what is the good of laying down principles and embodying them in a statute, if those principles are not to be enforced in the coming settlement but are to be enforced only in the settlements that are to come 30 years hence? That was the standpoint taken by the Honourable Member in charge. He also stated that it would be unfair to the districts in which settlements had already been sanctioned. My chief objection to this course is that we can ill-afford to wait until the cycle of settlements is completed. Then there would be no object if the object of the law is not to be enforced, and there would be no urgency for a measure like this. Considering all the aspects of the question, I think it is but fair that the principles must be embodied in a legislation and we shall apply these principles to the settlements now on hand. I have no objection to the preliminary work going on. Facts and figures have now been collected, at any rate in the Anantapur and Bellary districts; the scheme report is ready for adoption. All that we have to do now is to arrive at certain definite principles to apply to these facts and figures. Now may I ask that the final orders of the Government on the scheme report, the proposals of the settlement officer, be deferred until after the principles are settled by this Legislative Assembly. With these remarks I move the resolution for the acceptance of this Council."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I have great pleasure in seconding this proposition as one coming from Coimbatore, where we had a recent settlement and all its difficulties. We had a number of conferences in which these difficulties were pointed out and I believe, Sir, you presided over one of them. It is generally said that there is no great hardship caused to the ryots in fixing the increased assessments during resettlement. In our district, it was said that as a matter of general principle the assessment of dry lands would be only 15 per cent and of wet lands 12½ per cent. But in working out the whole scheme, the result was announced that the increase would be about 30 to 33 per cent or so, and it was easily done in this way: that the restriction of 12½ per cent and 15 per cent applied only to the various classifications. But if the settlement officer thought that a particular land was classified under a lower class and could be easily classified under a higher class, then it was his will and pleasure, and in some cases in our district assessments were raised to 300 per cent. So it is very desirable that we should have some principles to be decided by legislation so that if necessary, there may be recourse to courts of law, if the rules are disobeyed. This resolution if passed, will hasten the bringing in of the Bill. The Honourable Member for Bellary said: It was stated at the last Council that it would take five years for the legislation to see the light of day in this Council. We have however got more members now in the Cabinet and such important measures will be prepared much earlier than it was anticipated. But even if this is not so, if we pass this resolution to-day, there will be no settlement until the whole matter of principles has been decided by legislation. That will be a very good reason why the Government would be compelled to bring in the Bill before the House at a very early date. Even supposing that we all agree that some principles should be decided upon very early, we should pass this resolution to-day. All that I say is that there is no harm in carrying out this proposition. One word more. The Honourable Member for Bellary said that it had been suggested by the Government before that in some districts settlement had taken place and others were ripe for settlement and that it would be unfair if the districts in which settlement had taken place were left out. All that I can say is that there is no end to this sort of argument, and there is no finality about these settlements. By the time the settlement is carried on in the more districts, it will be about 20 or 25 years and the districts already settled will again have to be resettled. It is an evolution, it is a cycle with no end. And therefore, if it is said that settlement in ten districts has already taken place and that it will be considered unfair to the districts already settled above other districts to be free—such arguments are of no use.

"It has been said over and over that there is absolute necessity to settle the principles of settlement by legislation and the sooner it is done the better and I believe the carrying of this resolution will hasten the day when the Bill will be introduced and passed into law. With these few words I beg to second this resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, I regret that I am unable to see eye to eye with the Honourable Member for Bellary who has moved the resolution or the Honourable Member for Coimbatore who has seconded it. I feel

15TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.)*

at the same time that I am to-day somewhat in a lucky position — his resolution having previously been debated in the Legislative Council quite recently, viz., on the 16th July 1920 and having been lost. I have listened to the speech of the Honourable Member for Bellary as to whether he would support or fortify himself to-day by any arguments more than what he had advanced on the previous occasion. I would confess I have heard none such. If the arguments are analysed, they merely come to this. Pending some other scheme in sight, pray postpone all operations in pursuance of a scheme which is now in working order. I would submit for the consideration of the House that an argument like that can certainly find no support. I confess that the Joint Committee on Reforms has laid emphasis on the fact that in future all such matters must be regulated by legislation. I would also remind the Honourable Member for Bellary of the fact that after that announcement was made, the Madras Government have been trying to bring into existence a piece of legislation on the lines that are practicable at the present moment. But the difficulties incidental to the drafting of a Bill like that are obvious. The Board of Revenue is now engaged on that work and will I dare say complete it as early as possible, and not until the Bill has been put in our hands, not until we are in a position to examine the principles and policy inaugurated in that Bill will it be possible for us to say whether the Bill will not need the prior sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State as well. So therefore it is premature at this stage to make any statement as regards the exact year or month or date on which the future legislation can come into force. Even if it is introduced in this Council, say some time about the next session, it will I dare say attract considerable public attention, as indeed it ought to and it will take some time before its principles are carefully examined by those who are interested in amending them and before it comes up in a final shape for being passed. Then the moment a Bill is passed into law, it is certainly not possible to give it magical effect on the following day. Whatever may be the principles that are going to be incorporated in that Bill—and I have at this moment certainly not the least idea as to what they will be—whatever may be the principles, I think I can assure the House that they will certainly need some amount of preliminary work for the purpose of the introduction of the principles that will be involved therein. And it is that idea which was presumably in the mind of my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Todhunter when on the last occasion he told the House that it might possibly take about five years for full effect being given to the principles of that new legislation. Then, is it, I ask, practical politics that we ought to suspend a machinery which has been in operation for years? Is it practical politics, I ask, to substitute nothing in place of a machinery which is working, and again I ask is it practical politics to say that until something else comes into force let there be absolute stagnation in that direction? I believe the Honourable Members are aware that we have at the present moment no less than five settlement parties working scattered over the whole of the Presidency. We have on the top of them a Special Settlement party working in the Nilgiris-Wynaad and the Malabar-Wynaad which are costing us nearly 5 lakhs of rupees a year. They have their respective duties to perform. I ask this House to imagine if, with one stroke of the pen, you intend to scotch away that whole establishment at once. If you do that what would be the result? Each party will probably be disbanded at a time when it is busy with investigation of certain preliminaries which, whether the settlement is to be governed by an Act of the Legislature or whether it is governed by Departmental orders, will still be absolutely necessary. So therefore I ask whether it would be in any case practical that we should give absolute immunity to the officers of these departments from further carrying on their operations or to send them home *en bloc*. Those gentlemen who have any knowledge of these settlement operations will, I am sure, bear me out when I say that most of the work that is being done by the Settlement parties is work intended for the purpose of bringing up the Revenue administration of every district to the modern standard. It is not therefore quite right to say that these settlement parties exist merely for the purpose of raising the kist, but they are there for the purpose of doing a lot of preliminary work which has a very great effect in bringing the Revenue administration of the district to up-to-date methods.

"Then there is one other matter upon which some stress was laid, viz., the fact that my Hon'ble colleague on the last occasion used an argument, that it will be unfair to other districts which have been already settled that they should be expected to pay larger amounts than others whose settlements are now in operation, but which according to the recommendation will have to be absolutely suspended. Well, I think it is a common sense argument, for it is only quite recently I believe that we resettled some of the districts, and from figures we find that North Arcot is paying nearly 4 lakhs of rupees more than what it was paying previously; part of Chittoor is paying nearly Rs. 60,000 more; part of Ganjam is paying Rs. 42,000 more; Madura is paying nearly 3 lakhs more; South Arcot is paying Rs. 83,779; and Ramnad I think is paying Rs 7,000 and odd. Of course in some of these cases resettlements of complete parts have not yet been finished and they are now in operation, except in the case of North Arcot I presume. Now is it I ask fair that a man whose district got settled last year should be asked to pay more than the man whose district is under settlement now, but which on account of this resolution will be automatically stopped. Well even if this settlement Bill is hastened as expeditiously as the Madras Government could find it possible to do, I would submit that any provisions that will be made there will not ignore the fact that there are certain inequalities between district and district at the present moment, that any piece of legislation to be equitable will have to take into account those inequalities: and before therefore the provisions of that enactment are brought into force, it will be necessary that some means should be devised whereby things are levelled up so that all the districts may start on the same basis in future.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-Lah Sahib; Mr. Krishnan Nayar.) [16TH FEBRUARY 1921.

"There is one matter which I can assure the House about and that is this It is I think not quite correct to say that the resettlement principles are being carried out at the present moment without anything like an opportunity being given to those who are interested in seeing that they are worked on equitable and reasonable principles. Whatever might have been the past, into which I shall certainly not probe at this juncture, one or two resolutions on the agenda of to-day will convince the House that members of this House are taking the fullest advantage possible of bringing the resettlement operations into discussion, before the Government make up their mind to give effect to them. In the case of Bellary and Anantapur resettlement schemes, which were ready some time ago—and effect to which in the natural course of things ought to have been given from the current fasli—when representations were made to the Governments that certain deputations might be heard before doing so, all action on that matter was suspended and it was my proud privilege to have gone to these two districts for the purpose of hearing the deputations and even after having heard those deputations you will see, Sir, that we have got one or two resolutions for consideration regarding the same resettlement schemes. What is the fear then I would ask the House, if the new piece of legislation is not introduced from to-morrow? If members of this House are dissatisfied with any scheme that has been prepared by our officers this House is always ready to listen to such representations and to advise the Government, in case there are any inequitable proposals put forward, that such proposals had better be removed. The Government are always ready and willing to hear such representations."

"Then, Sir, my Honourable friend from Bellary, quoted some paragraphs from the report of the Joint Committee of both Houses in regard to the necessity for incorporating the principles of legislation. I may at once tell him that we have translated their wishes into action as expeditiously as it has been possible to do. At the same time he laid considerable emphasis on four words which occurred in the extracts which he read, namely 'as soon as possible'. Like a school-master, I am not going to paraphrase 'as soon as possible'. All that I would tell the House would be that in the same paragraph, if my Honourable friend from Bellary, had read further down, he would have noticed that the intention of the Committee was that this should be placed on a statutory basis, in any case not later than before Revenue can be transferred to the Ministers. We certainly are not going to take shelter under the last proviso. We have already started our attempt The piece of legislation is in sight.' We hope as soon as we possibly can to subject it to the searchlight of public criticism But after everything is said and done, it must be confessed, Sir, that we cannot allow the administrative machinery to stagnate without a substitutes. We cannot allow the work which is going on now to be suddenly suspended before the existing order is superseded by something else. For these very brief reasons I must confess that I am not able to accept this resolution."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I have very great pleasure, Sir, in supporting this resolution that is now before the Council. I am particularly interested in this question at the present moment for the reason that my friend the Hon'ble Member for Revenue has himself given, namely, that settlement operations are to-day proceeding in a portion of the Malabar district which I have the honour to represent in this assembly. My friend, the Revenue Member, has asked, I think reasonably and rightly, whether it is reasonable, whether it is necessary and whether it is proper to suspend all the pending operations in connexion with the Settlement Department that are now going on in several parts of the Presidency simultaneously, pending the introduction of the passing of a statutory measure relating to this subject. I quite agree with him that it is quite unreasonable to suspend all these operations pending the passing of this measure. But the question is whether if this resolution is adopted it will become necessary to suspend all these pending operations. The Hon'ble Member for Revenue has also appealed to the experience of those who know something about this question I may be pardoned, if I say, that I pretend to know something of this question. And with this knowledge I make myself bold to say that operations like these particular settlement operations have a tendency to be prolonged for months and for years. And in view of this tendency for these operations to be prolonged it is very highly necessary that the measure which has been promised and which His Excellency in his speech yesterday referred to should be introduced and passed as soon as possible. It is not necessary for this purpose to suspend the preliminary operations necessary before the introduction of the actual settlement rates is proceeded with and settled. It is only the question of rates, the question of fixing the amount that has to be suspended and that has to be made dependent upon the passing of the measure. And if the measure is introduced very soon into the Council and I believe it is the duty of the Government—it is what His Excellency stated yesterday—it is the duty of the Government to put pressure on the Revenue Board and if there are other officers, on those officers who are now engaged in the preparation of the draft of the Bill His Excellency yesterday stated that it might not be possible to introduce this measure in the next session. Quite right By all means, say that it will be introduced in the session next after the next session, say in the course of the next six or seven or eight months. And when once it is introduced it can be passed with reasonable speed I quite agree with the Honourable Member in thinking that there will be necessarily some delay. But if this resolution is carried that delay will be considerably minimised. Ever since I have been a boy, I have been hearing the request for codifying the principles of settlement in a Statute Book. I have been hearing it for more than a quarter of a century At length the Government, the responsible authorities, have promised that a measure will be introduced giving effect to that promise as speedily as possible.

and one way of giving effect to it is as quickly as possible to have this resolution passed. As has been observed, if this resolution is negatived and the settlement operations that are now proceeding be given effect to, what is the use of the revenue measure such as the one that is being prepared? It is like the coming of the waves of the sea. As soon as one district is over, another district is taken up for settlement and this procedure goes on for ever. For these reasons, Sir, I urge that the House may be pleased to pass this resolution."

MR S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI:—"I do not support the resolution as it stands. I agree with the Honourable mover that no fixed principles are followed in regard to the revenue settlement. They vary from time to time. At the original revenue settlement which took place fifty years ago, the principles proposed were fieldwar classification of soils and the fixing of farm rates according to the productive qualities of the soil. Subsequently it was found that fieldwar classification was not practicable. It was a herculean task. Then they adopted blockwar system which varied the original principles and gave rise to inequalities of all sorts. At the resettlement that followed thirty years thereafter, the assessment was increased at 2 annas per rupee and this, after going through all the formalities of classification, etc., at a very heavy cost. A simple circular to the tahsildars to raise the rate by 2 annas in the rupee could have brought about the same result. The block system as it now obtains would seem anything but satisfactory. Principles for the guidance of settlement officers in determining the rates of assessment must be clearly laid down and embodied in legislation as soon as possible. But I am not for an indefinite postponement of the resettlement matured proposals already on the anvil after all the preliminaries have been fully gone through at a great cost. The survey operations are quite necessary any way and must be pushed on to the end."

RAO BAHADUR A. S KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Mr. President, I do not find anything either unreasonable or impracticable in accepting this resolution. It has been suggested that the preliminaries might be continued, but the fixing of the assessment might be postponed to a later date pending introduction of legislation in respect of this matter. Notwithstanding all that has been said by the Honourable Member for Revenue, it will be in the recollection of this Council that questions relating to resettlement have always given rise to several difficulties and have become the subject of acute controversy in several districts. It is true that the Honourable Member for Revenue in his visit to Bellary district and other parts affected, might have given an opportunity to the various persons affected to make representations in respect of this important question. But I may point out that whatever regulations might have been introduced or whatever changes might have been made in the Resettlement Manual, the methods adopted have generally not given rise to any feelings of satisfaction. It has not been possible to arrive at a satisfactory solution as to the process by which one can arrive at the net income realized from lands. It is not possible to come to any understanding as to the methods by which cultivation charges and other items of expenditure have to be arrived at. It has not been possible to have any correct idea as to the economic condition of the tracts which are proposed to be resettled. It has not been understood on what principles the agricultural indebtedness and other items to be taken into consideration have to be ascertained and determined. I am quite sure that in dealing with the resettlement of the tracts affected the officials concerned will give opportunity to various persons to make their representations. But what we are more concerned with is the definite enunciations of the principles upon which the assessment has to be determined. It is to be noticed that after the publication of the report of the Joint Committee which has pointed out the imperative necessity for having land legislation, the Government are taking steps in that direction. We have also been assured that they will not make any unreasonable delay in that matter. But, may I ask whether this question of land revenue legislation has been brought to the notice of the Government only by the report of the Joint Committee? Was it the first occasion when the attention of the Government was drawn to the paramount necessity that exists for having land revenue legislation in this province? Was it not clear even in 1909 when the Decentralization Committee published their recommendations? Was it not definitely pointed out then that something has to be done in that direction? Has there been any explanation for the fact that for the last 12 years no definite attempt has been made? If notwithstanding these facts the question of land revenue legislation has been put off all these years, there is no knowing whether it will not take some more time before it is actually introduced. The only question for consideration is what is the harm that is likely to be caused if these operations are put off. It is not a question of revenue administration being at a standstill. Even under the existing rates of land revenue, the people, especially those of the Ceded districts, are complaining that the assessments are high. Assuming that the result of accepting this resolution will be to put off the introduction of the resettlement rates for two or three years more, is it not a step for which this Council can take responsibility? The only argument that can be advanced is that probably it will not get as increased revenue for a short time to come. This no doubt has been the crux of the problem for several years. I would now give the Council a few figures showing as to how far there has been an increase of revenue by settlement operations. No doubt there will be a feeling of satisfaction that there has been an increase of revenue, especially from the standpoint of the tax-gatherer. But it seems to me necessary to consider whether there are not places, tracts, or persons who have been prejudicially affected by the old method of resettlement. It is only from that standpoint that we are to look at this question. The figures furnished by the Board of Revenue in their report on the Survey and Settlement and Land Records Departments in 1920 furnish interesting

(Mr. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Sivasankaram Pillai ; Mr. Ramakrishna Rao ; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.) [15TH FEBRUARY 1921.

And it gives no idea as to the extent to which they have been able to develop the land revenue by means of these settlement operations. It will be found that so far as the original settlement operations are concerned the increase has been substantial in various districts. And so far as the resettlement is concerned it has also given rise to more than about 20 to 30 per cent. The result of the original settlement operations regarding them is thus stated. The demand prior to the introduction of settlement was 155 and odd lakhs of rupees, and the demand of fasli 1328 is 226 lakhs and odd, thus showing an increase of nearly 70 lakhs. The result of resettlement operations in various districts where the operations have been complete, Ganjam, Godavari, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot and other districts, the result of the resettlement operation is as follows: the demand prior to the introduction of the settlement was 285 lakhs and odd and the demand of fasli 1328 is 346 and odd lakhs with the result that there has been an increase of 61 lakhs, so far as the resettlement operations are concerned. In the course of his remarks the Honourable Member for Revenue stated that resettlement did not necessarily mean an increase of cess. But with these figures now placed before the Council is not the Council satisfied that the effect of the resettlement operation has necessarily led to an increase of cess? No doubt, the rules provide that in all proper cases there would be a reduction. I am aware of these rules. What has been the effect of the resettlement operations? The effect is that there has been a substantial increase in land revenue. Not that I would ask this Council to reject the opportunity for developing land revenue wherever necessary and wherever reasonable; not that I would ask the Council even to minimize its opportunities for getting revenue in all reasonable directions. But I would only ask this Council to have in mind the rigour with which these rules would be worked unless we examine them carefully and properly. We must realize revenue wherever reasonable; but we must not simply for the sake of revenue allow such measures. We must wherever possible and wherever reasonable allow our revenue to suffer when it will affect harshly or unjustly particular individuals, landowners or ryots. From that standpoint I would request the Council not to be carried away by the argument that because the settlement parties are at work they ought not to be disbanded at once. They ought not to sit idly at home but to continue the work. But I would request that this long-pending legislation whereby we can have the principles of assessment definitely fixed and settled may be taken up at once. Even if the legislation should be delayed for two or three years, we can very well afford to allow the revenue to suffer from the postponement. After all, Sir, may I point out that the effect of postponing this is to put off the resettlement for 33 or 34 years. It is not unreasonable at all. We are all aware that there have been representations made from time to time asking for a permanent resettlement or at least for resettlement being postponed for many years. The effect of this proposal would be that it would be postponed to 33 or 34 years. Even if such a change should take place it is a very reasonable one to accept."

Mr. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI:—"Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by Mr. Siva Rao. The Honourable Member for Revenue said that there was an establishment that was working at a cost of five lakhs, and he asked what was to become of that and whether it had to be paid for nothing. The establishment is only a means to an end and not an end in itself. There also seems to be some misconception in respect to the wording of the motion. The previous speaker seems to have understood to mean that the whole settlement operations are to be stopped pending the framing of the Act. What is proposed is that settlement operations may go on, establishments may be maintained and go on with their work but the final proposals, if any, may be allowed to lie over pending legislation on the subject. On this ground, I support the resolution."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I should like to place one or two matters before the Council for its consideration. I have heard the long statement by the Honourable Member in charge of Land Revenue and Irrigation. There is one statement made by him which has taken me by surprise, and that is that it will be five years before legislation with regard to land revenue is in sight."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I at once state, Sir, that I never made that statement. All that I attempted to do was I tried to explain what probably was at the back of my honourable colleague's mind when in July last he said that it might possibly take five years."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU *(continuing)*:—"I should like to know why the Honourable Member seems to be in a hesitating frame of mind. He stands by the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter in July last. Is he in a position to inform the House in what stage the proposals for legislation are and in what period of time this legislation is likely to come before this Council? It seems to me that a reference was made to Mr. Todhunter's statement as representing the present state of things. I think I must protest against this delay and support this resolution. I do not think any Honourable Member of this House would desire that there should be any great delay in connexion with this legislation. It has been long pending. Now, Sir, unless the Honourable Member in charge of Land Revenue gives us a definite assurance—I do not say 'definite' in the sense that to the very letter it should be observed—a fairly reasonable assurance, that this legislation would be introduced without much delay, I think I must ask my honourable friends to vote for this motion. I might perhaps also refer to the statements which he has made that this legislation has to go for the sanction of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. I believe, Sir, I must

15TH FEBRUARY 1921] *(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr Kesava Pillai.)*

in this connexion refer to the classification of subjects under the rules framed under the Government of India Act, 1919. Honourable Members are aware of the lists of provincial subjects published at page 121 of this Manual from which they will see that land revenue is a provincial subject. But rules have been framed which are published at page 168 of the Manual by which it will be seen that Bills relating to land revenue have to be reserved for consideration of the Governor-General unless they are previously sanctioned by him. So that it seems to me the effect of the classification of the subjects coupled with the rules on page 168 is it is essentially the function of this Council to legislate in this matter subject to the Bill being reserved for the consideration of the Governor in Council. If the Honourable Member thinks that the Government should previously obtain the sanction of the Governor-General for the introduction of this Bill it is obviously his duty to expedite the Bill as much as possible. Therefore I submit that unless we have any reasonable assurance that this legislation will be pushed through as early as possible, the only way of expediting this matter is by passing this resolution. Therefore I would strongly appeal to him to make such a statement, and if he is not willing to commit himself in any manner, there is no other way of compelling him to expedite this matter than by passing this resolution."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr President, you know perfectly well that for many years we asked for a permanent settlement, and later for reasons which it is unnecessary to state, we contented ourselves with asking for a sixty years' settlement. Now, so far as this resolution is concerned, it does not ask for doing away with any resettlement altogether, but only wishes this Council to postpone the adoption of resettlement proposals until the principles governing the assessment are made to appear in the form of a Bill and until it receives legislative sanction There is absolutely no reason why we should wait for two or three or five years for that matter. I throw a direct challenge to the Member, and I would request him to enlighten me on the point, viz., whether within the past 30 or 40 years there was a single instance of any resettlement which was meekly and tacitly accepted by the people. Settlements are often objected to by the people. The reason was that the people in the country, and especially the tillers of the soil and the agrarian population, have no voice in the shaping of the principles underlying the resettlement operations which invariably raise the land revenue and that is the reason why they object

"Coming to South Arcot, I submit that some three or four years ago settlement operations went on, and the Minister for Education then brought forward a resolution in this Council which was disallowed. There was a cry all over the country that the resettlement operations were being controlled and influenced by executive orders, and there were no definite principles underlying the carrying out of these operations Now we are in sight of the promised land We hope to be able to have it in the near future The entire policy of the land assessment will hereafter have to rest on a legislative basis. The Hon'ble the Member for Revenue has told us that it may take some time before the Bill is laid before this House, and I understand, and I have reasons to believe, that the preparation of the Bill is in the hands of the Board of Revenue which is supposed to be an authority on matters of revenue in particular There is no reason why the Board of Revenue should not be called upon to expedite the preparation of the Bill to be placed before this House Therefore, I beg leave to state that the postponement of these resettlement operations is not likely to embarrass the Government. As regards the objection that this will lead to stagnation, I may state that that circumstance ought not to influence us If it is a question of choosing between two evils, choose the lesser of the two. We are in entire sympathy with the tillers of the soil, and we have also at heart the cause of the settlement staff. Therefore, in that view of the matter, I request you to carry this resolution."

Diwan Bahadur P KESAVA PILLAI:—"Sir, let me preface my remarks by publicly acknowledging in this Council the great services the Hon'ble Member for Revenue has rendered by visiting our districts. We were able to present our case, the case against the enhancement in person, at the head of a deputation of thousands of ryots. I think he is in a peculiar position to understand the hardships that people feel and are made to feel when these new settlement operations are begun, when excess of revenue is expected to be raised, especially in poorer districts like Anantapur and Bellary. The mover of the resolution, Mr. Siva Rao, asked for the postponement of the adoption of resettlement proposals. I think he has no objection to the preliminaries being made by the settlement party. He urges that the proposals made by resettlement officers should be postponed. The Hon'ble the Member for Revenue has, in his admirable presentation of the Government case, stated one thing, that is that the parties would have no work. Here are so many parties employed, he seems to say, and if these operations are stopped they would have no work. It reminds me of the saying, 'if you raise a ghost, give him some work; if not it will swallow you up'. The Honourable Member's argument sounds more or less like that. They must have some work to do, as a large expenditure has been incurred in their maintenance. I think most of these parties consist of temporary hands. You may as well dispense with them My friend says it will be hard on these poor subordinates, but it will be harder still on the ryot population If you would levy taxation without giving them the safeguard which has been vouchsafed to us by the Joint Committee and by other responsible authorities, I think it is but fair to the tax-paying communities that they should have this safeguard of a regular statute that has been promised to us The Honourable Member of course knows that we are in the position of tax-payers. But the Honourable Member is in the position of tax-gatherer, and naturally he fights lest the Government should lose legitimate revenue. One other argument he advanced is that North Arcot

(Mr. Kesava Pillai ; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib ; [15TH FEBRUARY 1921.
Mr. Narasimha Charlu ; Mr. Rangaratha Mudaliyar.)

was able to pay four lakhs of rupees after the resettlement and that Chittoor paid a lakh or so. Why should these people not pay? If you suspend the operations these people will escape paying an additional revenue. I imagine that the Honourable Member thought that the people of North Arcot would grudge if consideration is shown to the districts where settlement operations are going on, as contemplated in the resolution. I think they will only be glad if due consideration which was denied to them is given to the people of these districts. If I am not mistaken, the Honourable Member was on the non-official side when I raised the debate on the resettlement of North Arcot district. We protested and protested under the old order of things and yet 25 per cent was raised in spite of all our protests, including, I believe, that of the Honourable Member who is now in charge of Revenue . . . ."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur (*interrupting*) :—"May I at once correct the statement, Sir, that I was not a member of the Legislative Council at that time though my honourable colleague, the First Minister, was a member."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI (*continuing*) :—"I am glad to be corrected, and I thank the Honourable Member for that correction. After all, the burden is shifted to the First Minister who is here, and who is, I think, likely to support the Government. Now, my friend the Hon'ble Member knew the condition of the district at that time. Under the old order of things, Sir, we were not able to carry any resolutions when the Government opposed. Now, this House consists of elected members with a full sense of their responsibility to the people as well as to the Government, and I think they should carry this resolution in justice to the ryots. I fully associate myself with all the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, in his stentorian voice, and I also associated myself with him at the time of the Chittoor resettlement. We both of us had a hard fight on the Chittoor resettlement and the North Arcot resettlement and felt the keenness of the injustice done to the people at the time. At any rate, we hope to achieve some success this time in the Council."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHA CHARLU :—"The land revenue is one of the most important items of income to the Government. Upon this most important question which affects the landed proprietors of the country I am sorry to say that we have not yet evolved an act importing into it the principles which should guide the Government in fixing the demand from the land revenue side. Although the country has been under the Government for more than a century, it is very strange that the Government have not yet come to any settled principles on that question. If is contended that the revenue settlement is proceeding on some principles, I ask why are not these principles embodied in a statute, why should the Government fight shy of these principles being once for all fixed, so that the people may know upon what principles the settlement is carried on at stated intervals? I think, Sir, the reason is not far to seek. The reason is that the Government perhaps have not yet come to realize the sad predicament in which the poor ryots are put to at every settlement. Not that they are not aware of the principles, not that they do not know how to embody these principles in a statute, but I conceive that the Government have not yet realized the grave situation under which the people are labouring under these settlement parties.

"If they once realize that, I have no doubt that they will hasten the enactment. Have they not hastened several other enactments? Have they not had copious enactments in the last session? I think on this most important point the Government ought to do what is desired by the people. I think if there are principles upon which they are guided the sooner those principles are put into practice the better. This is a question upon which I hope the House will not hold any divided opinion, except perhaps the members of the Government; and I think this is a question which affects vitally the interests of the teeming millions whom we represent, for whom we shed our tears and if we are genuine in that, if we are really sympathetic to the people, if we are really anxious that we should do our duty by the people who have sent us here, I crave the Members of this House to at once pass this resolution without any dissentient voice."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, I have only one point to urge in support of the motion put forward by my Honourable colleague, Mr. Siva Rao. And it is that, as matters stand at present, these settlements are carried on in the most arbitrary fashion. The Honourable Member in charge of Land Revenue gave the figures for certain districts and any one who followed the figures would have seen how the figures varied from district to district. For example, in the case of the North Arcot district, the Honourable Member states that the increase amounted of Rs. 75,000. I will mention, Sir, that in Gudapah, there was no increase at all. In Kurnool, the increase was one anna in the rupee so that the question of increase and how much the increase should consist of depended altogether on the officers who are entrusted with the work and not on any definite easily recognizable rules or principles laid down for guidance. When officers like Mr. Moir or Mr. Gwyne are entrusted with this work, they do their work according to the best of their lights. But there are officers and officers and the majority of them come under the class who try somehow to raise the assessment as much as they can possibly do. So I say that this question of enhancement should not be left to the arbitrary discretion of an officer or officers, but that they should be required by this House to follow some well-regulated principles. Therefore I say that these resettlement proposals should be postponed till the policy underlying the land revenue assessment is embodied in an enactment."

15TH FEBRUARY 1924.] *(Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar ; Mr. Qadir Nawaz Khan Sahib ; Mr. Sambashiva Rath.)*

Rai Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Sir, as coming from the district of Tanjore, it is my duty to support this resolution. The Tanjore Resettlement Scheme has been recently published, and this House will hear with some shudder that the increase is not going to be Rs. 75 or 80 thousands, but 13 lakhs of rupees. That is the recommendation that has been made by the Special Settlement Officer. Of course, one objection that was put forward was that other districts have had their burden and that therefore the districts which ought to be resettled hereafter should not escape I do not think that the districts for which new settlement operations have been given effect to would grudge the postponement of settlement for districts which are to come now under the resettlement if it should be thought that it would be unfair I do think that the districts which have to be resettled would rather bear the increase already made in the other districts in proportion to the land revenue that each district previously contributed to the exchequer till the principles are settled by the Legislature.

" Further, one other objection that was raised was that the settlement party would have to be broken up So far as I know, in the District of Tanjore, except the settlement officer who was an Indian Civil Service Sub-Collector who was put on special duty, all the others were Deputy Tahsildars who were drafted from the regular establishment except one or two Deputy Collectors, and the establishments that were given to these were also clerks drafted from the revenue service.

" In these days when the non-gazetted officers are demanding higher pay — that question is also to come up shortly for consideration of this House — I do not see why the settlement operations should be continued when it will not be to the advantage of the clerks who will be sent back to their original posts except a few people who will continue in the settlement department. Of course, as stated, it is not the settlement operation that is asked to be stopped ; the preliminary investigation may go on in those districts, in which the operations have to be done ; the revision of adangals can be completed, the holdings may be registered and everything can be kept ready to give effect to the principles that will be put forward in an enactment sooner or later I therefore think that, especially when 80 per cent of the people are agriculturists, it is quite proper that the resettlement rates should not be given effect to till the principles are definitely settled in a Bill and it is not going to be indefinitely postponed for any length of time. The Bill will be passed very shortly and within two or three years the revenue for Government is not going to suffer ; if the period of thirty years which is generally supposed to be the period of settlement should be taken into consideration when the Bill is passed into law, these three years may be subtracted and effect may be given in 27 years. Since it is agreed that the principle should be laid down in a Bill, I do not think any great hardship or inconvenience or embarrassment to Government will result by the acceptance of this resolution "

MR. QADIR NAWAZ KHAN SAHIB :—" The present survey and resettlement has been evolved from the original system that prevailed in the country for centuries. It has gone on improving step by step. Originally it was the division of produce and subsequently the produce payable was converted into money and there were distinct rules and regulations laid down for this conversion. Of course they are not known to all. For the matter of that, many matters of law which are duly promulgated and which are in force are not known to the general public. They are interpreted by the educated section of society. I am far from saying that the principles now governing survey and settlement are perfect. But to say that the business is conducted in a very arbitrary fashion and that there are no rules and regulations laid down is a charge which the Government does not merit. As I told the Council, for a long stretch of years the Government have been proceeding from one step to another commencing from the time when there was division of produce. What those stages are, are in black and white I repeat that if people have not seen it, it is not the fault of the Government. But I think that the time has now come when these rules and regulations should be embodied in a statute so that it may not be left to the sweet will and pleasure of any particular member to do as he likes. Time is now ripe, but pending the acceptance of any proposal that this House may be inclined to make it seems to me a pure waste of time and expense to stop the preliminary operations which are now going on. The preliminary operations may go on. Finally, when the proposal comes before the House, it will then be time to formulate your own rules and regulations and until then you will allow things to go on.

" Here I am speaking to the House on the practical side of the question. Let it go on. Let us take our own time to consider, it is not a matter to come to a decision in an hour. I saw the House yesterday going on talking and talking on small matters Let it wait until the proposal is placed before it. As regards the allegation that the rules and regulations are arbitrary, I am sure the same remark will not be made by all persons Opinions will differ. Such differences ought to be and will continue to be ; so long as our affairs are human, they can never be perfect.

" With these remarks I support the resolution in so far as that the preliminary operation may go on but the final disposal may stand over till the House could come to some settlement as regards the principles to be embodied in the statute."

MR. SAMBASHIVA RATH :—" The resolution of Mr. Siva Rao recommends the postponement of the adoption of resettlement proposals It does not suggest that the preliminary operations should be suspended. The operations might go on, the whole parties may continue their work, not one single clerk, not one settlement officer need go out. What is suggested is that the proposals sent in by the settlement parties may not be adopted by the Government till such time as

(Mr. Sambhushana Rath ; Mr. Patro ; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter.) [16TH FEBRUARY 1921.

the principles of land revenue assessment are embodied in legislation. There has been some misunderstanding as to this fact—the suspension of the preliminary operations and the postponement of the adoption of resettlement proposals. It is very necessary that the adoption of resettlement proposals should be postponed because the Government will not otherwise come forward with a piece of legislation, that is so much sought for in this House. I support the resolution."

Mr. A. P. PATRO :—" It is significant that a discussion of this resolution should be supported by only two retired officials, and one of them with immense experience. There seems to be some confusion as to whether preliminary operations are necessary before settlement rules are introduced, i.e., whether the survey preceding it should be proceeded with and whether the Honourable Member wants that the survey should go on and the preliminary operations should be stopped before settlement rates are fixed. The report submitted by the Settlement Officer, has to make an economic survey of the whole district. He has to map out the whole district into two sections and mark out the various classes of the soil, conditions and the rates that he proposes to impose over the various sections. Therefore, this is one of the preliminary operations, which the survey and settlement party has to make and it is the most important part of it, because on these recommendations depends what would be the future rate of settlement for the particular taluk or division. If this important work is to be conducted by a settlement officer it means that the most important part of the work is completed. It is clear that the Settlement Officer visits most of the villages, and fixes the taram ; he will have to go from place to place and arrive at a conclusion in consultation with the local officials. He is guided in this matter by the rules of settlement and the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue. They are embodied in the Settlement Manual. But however sympathetic he may be, whatever may be his opinion with regard to the economic condition of the ryot of a particular area, the Settlement Officer is bound to carry out these rules. I have much experience in my own district, with a very sympathetic officer who was in sympathy with every ryot, who visited every village, taluk and division. He said he very much sympathised with the conditions of the ryots, but he should not over-ride the rules of settlement or the conditions under which he was asked to work. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that the preliminary work that's Settlement Officer has to do under certain conditions are not to be taken as the standard. If the reply of the Honourable Member to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's question regarding the embodying of the principles of settlement by legislation was assuring, I would not have pressed for this resolution, but as there is no chance of legislation being introduced, at least an assurance of it, it is necessary in the interests of the people that the settlement operations should be postponed. This is the first question coming before the House and it affects the interests of the rural population. It affects the economic condition of the people. Therefore regardless of all these questions whether the incidence of land tax is right or not, whether we have a certain amount of unearned increment, whether or not the state has to be profited by the unearned increment or the rise in prices, or the conditions of the market—all these questions will not arise in this discussion. This matter should be considered. The Honourable Member is not able to assure us how long it will be before this legislation is introduced. I would therefore earnestly urge on the members of this House, in the interest of the pattadars, to strongly recommend to Government the postponement of the settlement operations."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—" Before the House commits itself to this resolution, I do wish to ask them to consider the financial effects. There are two main sources of revenue in this Presidency. The first is the land revenue and the second the excise. Anybody who studies the newspapers nowadays can see that the increase in the excise revenue is being checked by a movement of the nature of non-co-operation in certain districts. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao is going to impose a further check by introducing local option. We must consider the effects of such action from the point of view of finance. This resolution asks that resettlement proposals should be postponed for an indefinite period ; in other words, the progress in land revenue also will be postponed to an indefinite period. Under the Meston Committee's report, we were looking forward to a progressive increase in our revenue. All that has been taken away from us, and the result will be, if you pass this resolution and introduce local option, our revenue will stand still. We are shortly going to debate a resolution regarding the non-gazetted officers and village officers, which will involve, if we accept their proposals, 4½ crores of rupees. How are you going to meet that Bill ? So far as we can see from the budget, we cannot meet that Bill without cutting out everything to which we are not already definitely committed, and that includes a great part of the provision made for education, sanitation, development and all matters in respect of which progress is so essentially necessary. I therefore do ask Honourable Members to consider deeply before they commit themselves to the cutting off of this large source of revenue. What is it that is proposed ? To defer all settlements until the settlement principles have been embodied in the law. Some Honourable Members have suggested that the adoption of this plan need not prevent our going on with preliminary operations. I ask how can you do that if nobody knows what the new principles of settlement are going to be. If you carry on preliminary operations on the present basis and an entirely new set of principles are embodied in the law, the work you do during the next few years may be completely thrown away. Lastly there is the question of time. I have been quoted as having said that it will take five years to get this Act passed. I did not say that.

15TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Todhunter; Mr. Gopalakrishnayya; Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar)*

What I said was that it was likely to take five years before you got the new Act into operation. If Honourable Members will look at the rules under section 81 of the Government of India Act printed on page 168 of the Council Manual, they will see that this Bill will have to go to the Government of India and in all probability to the Secretary of State. Meanwhile is it probable that the Act would be accepted by the many members who have their own new schemes of settlement with a minimum of delay? Again similar Bills from other provinces will have to go to the Government of India who are likely to consider them all together. When your Bill has passed through all these various ordeals, you will have to begin your preliminary operations over again. It is this that I said would take five years; in other words, if you put a stop to preliminary operations now, it will be five years before you are ready to bring any new settlement into force."

Mr. K. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—"I heartily support this resolution and I beg to add a few words. I fully believe that the Government are aware of the growing consciousness among the ryot population in the various districts relating to the already over-delayed legislation that has to be introduced in this matter. The Government are, I believe, aware of the innumerable conferences and innumerable resolutions that have been unanimously passed in the various districts about this subject in the hope that this new Council would come to their rescue when they have returned their representatives to it. The Honourable Member for Revenue has urged two grounds among others: that there will be some difficulties in the way of the Government with regard to the dislocation of the survey operations of those settlement officers. Of course we must bear in mind the difficulties under which the ryot is labouring. The ryot nowadays is very suspicious about the increase of this land revenue. Is the Government going to burden the ryot who is already over-burdened? So far as history shows us it is the Indian ryot that pays the largest land revenue of all the landowners in the world; and the other reason that is urged by the Member for Government is the disparity in the rates which might prevail in some districts which are settled and in the other districts which are to be settled hereafter. Of course, this reasoning has already been replied to by some of the speakers who spoke this morning. The Member for Revenue also promises that this would be taken into consideration. Of course, we have had these promises already and we want to satisfy the ryot in the village that this promised legislation is near at hand. Unless there is the assurance of this House that this settlement business would be taken up in near future there is no satisfaction for the ryot in the village. So I fully support this resolution and I urge that every Member would support it."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR:—"Mr. President, I must confess to a feeling of disappointment at the position that the Honourable the Revenue Member has taken up with regard to this resolution. Since the debate has advanced far enough, I do not propose taking up much time of this House over this matter. Let us examine the arguments that the Honourable the Revenue Member has advanced as to why it is that this resolution should not be accepted by this House. As I understand it, Sir, his position is this. He has no idea as to how long it might take for the contemplated Bill to become law, and what is even worse, he has no idea as to what the principles are that are going to be embodied in it. In the meanwhile you cannot allow the parties which are now doing settlement operations to be either disbanded or to remain idle and therefore it must be that the present existing settlement operations should be continued. Curiously enough in the same breath it is also said that there are certain principles which are guiding the settlement operators in working up the proposals. I may at once remind the House that the resolution is a modest one in this, that it merely says that before the final proposals are accepted, they must wait for the Bill to become law, not that so much of the settlement operations as may be necessary for the purpose of getting the required information on which any Bill might be worked, should be postponed, but that only the adoption of the proposals should be postponed. Now, Sir, it seems to me that there is a great deal in this resolution which ought to commend it for the acceptance of this House. We are gravely told that it might take a lot of time for this Bill to become law. And yet, the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter thinks that so far as Mr. Ramachandra Rao's Local Option Bill goes, it might be passed into law quickly enough so as to wipe away what possible extra revenue might be had by way of increase. Now, Sir, if, as a matter of fact, a persistent and serious attempt is made for the purpose of having the principles regulating revenue settlement embodied into law, I have no doubt that delay which is otherwise likely to occur could be avoided. Attention has been drawn to what is found in the rules under section 81 of the Government of India Act. It merely says that the Governor of a Governor's province shall reserve for the consideration of the Governor-General any Bill not having been previously sanctioned by the Governor-General which has been passed by the Legislative Council of the Province. I do admit that this is one which affects the land revenue of the province and one in respect of which the Governor-General's sanction will have to be obtained at one stage or another. But to me it appears that there can be no difficulty, at any rate not any insuperable difficulty, in the way of procuring the sanction of the Governor-General, particularly when the Government is satisfied that there are certain definite and, according to them, equitable principles which have guided them in the making of settlements and which undoubtedly must form the basis upon which any Bill which has become law must be passed. In those circumstances, I rather think that the passing of this resolution will have the effect of insisting upon the Government turning its attention early to the bringing into existence of a Bill which will be passed into law at an early date. There is no doubt that

(Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Narasimharaju; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter.) [15TH FEBRUARY 1921.

the Joint Committee and the Legislature have contemplated that as quickly as possible the principles of revenue settlement shall have to be embodied in law. We shall therefore only by accepting this resolution, be carrying into effect the view that has been embodied in the legislation and in the Joint Committee's report. I may also mention, Sir, that it is cold comfort to us to be told that before this subject becomes a transferred one they should get it into the Statute Book. What does it mean? 'In ordinary circumstances it will take ten years to transfer the subject and it is after all . . . . .'

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"May I correct the statement at once, Sir? I never made that statement."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR *(continuing)*:—"My recollection is, Sir, that the Honourable Member assured us that in any event this special legislation concerning this subject will get into the Statute Book before it becomes a transferred one."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"We must accept the Honourable Member's statement."

Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR *(continuing)*:—"That is exactly what I am doing. In the meanwhile this will become a transferred subject. If at all after ten years and personally it seems to me that the need for legislation is not so great when it becomes a transferred subject as when it is a reserved subject. For when it is a transferred subject the House will have a greater control over it in that it can pass certain resolutions which will be binding upon that portion of the Government which is in charge of the transferred subject and the House has not got equal rights with respect to subjects which are reserved. Therefore my submission is, Sir, that it may not be said that it is any consolation to us. In these circumstances, particularly when you have a system of revenue settlement which is in force and after all what is wanted is that the final adoption of fresh settlement proposals might be postponed until the passing of the Statute which is contemplated. I submit it is a very modest request that is being made and it cannot be seriously urged, particularly when it is largely in the hands of the Government as to how long or how short it may take to have this Bill embodied into law. But I may also mention this. This country is not unaware of the fact that if only it is found necessary by the Government, measures of legislation are brought upon the Statute Book within a week or a fortnight after they have been first thought of. Here when the original principles have all been agreed upon, when every one has fully and freely discussed, what it is that has to go into the Statute Book, the facilities that there are in the way of the Government to enable them to pass a Statute regulating the revenue settlement are great indeed and there ought not to be so much delay as even five years for the purpose of having the Statute enacted."

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHARAJU GARU:—"Mr. President, the Honourable the Finance Member seems to have been frightened by the proposed Bill of Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao regarding the Excise Act and by the trend of the discussion on this resolution. But I wish only to remind him of his optimism when he presented last year the budget of this province to this Council. He said: 'It will be seen from the figures that the proposals which would have been ridiculous in 1905, impossible in 1918, possible only with heavy increase of taxation up to the end of 1919, will come within the range of complete practicability with effect from the first April 1921'."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER *(interrupting)*—"That was written under the impression that we were going to get a continuing increase of revenue under the Meston proposals.

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHARAJU GARU *(continuing)*:—"Sir, I am aware of the Meston award and we had a pleasant discussion about the Meston award and the objections of the Government of India and of the Joint Committee regarding that. Even then, my position is not met. It is only a slight increase of revenue this province is to get within six years. Within six years our revenue is to be increased, instead of by two crores in 1921–22, to six crores in 1927–28. So, I only wish that the Finance Member will have the same optimism in viewing all these questions and the great changes which have come forward.

"Sir, there is another point regarding which I wish to correct the Revenue Member. He said that the same arguments of Mr. Siva Rao were repeated in this Council but I only wish to draw his attention to the present environment. Mr. Siva Rao, then standing in the Council was only the representative of a fictitious constituency at which I hope the Honourable Mr. Todhunter will not take offence. But now he stands as the real representative of the tax-payers and he now demands in this House the consideration and draws attention to the recommendations of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament. Sir, it is not to be said that there are no principles on which the land revenue settlement is being effected by the Government year after year. But the only complaint is that these principles are evolved by the officials and do not bear the view of the people. That is the reason why the Joint Committee recommended that the principles of land revenue settlement should be reduced to a legislative enactment by the new Council. In this connexion I want to draw the pointed attention of this House to the language of the Joint Committee's report, which says:—

"'No branch of the administration is treated with greater elaboration and care, but the people who are most affected have no voice in the shaping of the system, and the rules are often

15TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Narasimha Raju, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar; Mr. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Siva Rao.)*

'obscure and imperfectly understood by those who pay the revenue. The Committee are of 'opinion that the time has come to embody into law the main principles upon which land revenue 'is determined, the methods of valuation the pitch of assessment, the periods of revision, the 'gradation of enhancement and other chief processes which touch upon the well-being of the 'revenue payers.'

"Sir, I do not agree with many of my Honourable colleagues who said that the work of the settlement department may go on. We do not want the settlement department to go on on the old lines. We want to chalk out a new line and ask them to work out on these lines."

MR. T. A RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, I agree with the previous speakers that there is a necessity for having a Settlement Act passed as early as possible. It is indeed a well-known cry with regard to the settlement operations that the rules and principles are not quite followed. It is very much better to have some settled principles with regard to them. After hearing the Honourable Mr. Todhunter it seems to me we have to find out some means by which we may meet these grievances but at the same time not wait indefinitely for the passing of this Act. It looks from what the Honourable the Finance Member said that the passing of the Act will take some time, not merely some 'little' time. It has been stated that Land Revenue is not a transferred subject, but a reserved subject and consequently there are bound to be a lot of difficulties in ultimately passing the Act. If we are going to wait until the Act is finally passed and becomes law, I fear for a good many years we shall be losing the share in the unearned increment which I believe the country as a whole is entitled to. So it occurs to me that if the settlement principles can be brought before this Council for consideration, or if the actual proposals made with regard to any district are brought before this Council and discussed before the Government finally adopts them, probably we may in a way meet these difficulties. I do not know whether the Government will be prepared to adopt either of these courses and I do not know also whether it will satisfy the public mind that the settlement is going on on sound principles and is conducted properly if these discussions are provided for in the Council. This is a reserved subject and any resolutions passed are not absolutely binding on the Government, but still as a *sine qua non* I would request the Revenue Member to state whether he would adopt either of these courses and whether he would make a statement in this House as to whether he would be led by the resolutions passed in the House on settlement questions until the Act is passed."

Diwan Bahadur D. SESHAGIRI RAO PANTULU:—"Mr. President, I heartily support this resolution. The passing of this resolution will expedite the introduction of a law with fixed principles of revenue administration which is bound to remove a great deal of serious discontent among the people. The advent of a resettlement party into a village is considered nothing short of a pestilential visitation. I think it is the duty of the Government that they should try to remove this serious discontent from the villagers."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Mr. President, the matter has been so fully discussed . . . . . ."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I assume that the Honourable mover would prefer to address the Council afterwards."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Sir, I do not know if I have got a right of reply."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT.—"Yes. This is an important matter and I will allow it."

Mr P. SIVA RAO:—"Now, Sir, there is a good deal of misapprehension as to the real scope of the resolution I have placed before the House. If only some of the Honourable Members had taken care, or even if the Honourable Member in charge had taken care, to read the resolution as it appears on the agenda, I do not think any such misapprehension would have possibly arisen. I shall read it once again for the benefit of such Honourable Members of this Council as have not gone through it carefully. The resolution reads thus:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the adoption of resettlement proposals in the Presidency may be postponed till the principles of land revenue assessment are embodied in legislation.'

"The Honourable Member from Tinnevelly and the Honourable Member from the east coast were anxious to hear from me whether I desire that these preliminary operations should be suspended. I repeat that the preliminary operations should be suspended as the result of our resolution which I have carefully worded. I only ask that the final orders of the Government should be stayed pending this legislation. Now, Sir, whatever may be the principles we are to act upon, some sort of preliminary work is necessary and I need not take Honourable Members of this House into all the processes which are necessary before the Government can pass final orders in a matter like this. As Mr. Patro pointed out, there is the economic survey, as he called it, and throughout the Settlement Manual we find in full the various processes and the several investigations which have to precede the sending up of the scheme report and the passing of the orders of the Government. I only mention one circumstance mentioned by Mr. Patro, that survey is not indispensable, and probably the Madras Government have in most cases dispensed with the survey as a necessary preliminary business. As regards

(Mr. Siva Rao; the Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.) [15TH FEBRUARY 1921.

other investigations, investigations into the economic condition of the typical tracts, the Hon'ble Mr Todhunter was asking 'is it possible to carry on preliminary operations when the business is not settled?' I tell him it is quite possible. Is it not possible to inquire into the economic condition of the typical tracts, whatever the principles may be? The facts and figures that have to be elicited have to be ascertained. I shall mention one thing; on what principle should it be settled where prices have been ruling for 20 years or so whether they have been abnormal or famine years? Is it not possible to ascertain those preliminary facts and figures whether we have any principles or not? Then again there is the rainfall in season and out of season. What the rainfall has been in a certain tract can be ascertained and that is a matter for investigation. I may say that this preliminary work can go on without settling principles or without arriving at a final decision on it. I was carefully listening to the arguments of the Honourable Member in charge. I was wondering what possible arguments he could advance against the most modest request I have made in this resolution. His arguments correspond to the closing paragraphs of what the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter had spoken at the last discussion. My hope in bringing this resolution was that I could convince the President of the Council much better by bringing this same resolution again. One argument that was addduced was that it should come up in the Governor-General's Legislative Assembly. In rule 82 it is laid down that it is necessary to send it up. The Governor may reserve it for the consideration of the Governor-General. The best means of shelving is, I am afraid, not to pass this resolution. If we pass this resolution we shall be applying a fever to the Government to move them. Otherwise they will shelve this Bill, I am afraid, for a number of years and they will take their own time. They say 'this is not ready, that is not ready and it is under correspondence with the Government of India and the local Government'. If Honourable Members of this House would really care for any such legislation, I ask them to adopt this course of applying this lever to the Government, so that it will be put to the necessity of pushing it forward and of getting some revenue. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter said that money must be had. We require money for sanitation, for the payment of village officers and so on. If all these considerations had been taken up just after the Decentralization Commission had recommended it, they need not have waited for the unanimous recommendation of the Joint Committee of both the Houses in taking up this question. They have lost a great deal of time. I may say, if I may quote the familiar proverb 'Where there is a will there is a way'. Have we not passed 15 long and laborious Bills in the course of 14 years? Have we not been very active about the City Municipality Bill, the District Municipalities Bill, the Local Boards Bill, etc.? We have passed all. If we apply ourselves earnestly to the consideration of this Bill, it won't be a very difficult matter for the Government. I think the Honourable Member in charge was attempting against an imaginary happening. He says he was asking 'should we by a stroke of the pen scratch up past work?' I never asked that. Let them work. It is a very useful work. When the scheme is reported to Government and when the time comes for final consideration, let the principles come up and let them apply those principles. It is stated and it is my complaint, that this matter was never brought before the Legislative Council. We are told by the Honourable Member in charge that the Council has always had an opportunity of speaking about this matter. I would ask him whether the principles involved in the Resettlement Manual were allowed to be adopted in the Council or whether discussions were solely confined to the calculations—."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. I trust the Honourable Member will confine himself to the issue before us. He is exercising his right of reply and that opportunity should be taken to answer criticisms or correct misapprehensions."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO (*continuing*):—"I shall be very brief. I am only referring to what the Honourable Member has said. We have had an opportunity of discussing this matter in the Legislative Council, though the opportunity we have had is not a substantial opportunity. The principles were in the manual and the executive had framed those rules and regulations. The real difference between those and the Act which we wish to have is this: the one is considered and passed by the executive and the other will be passed by the general will of the assemblage here. I have spoken enough on this resolution. In the interest of economy of time I do not want to say anything more in the matter. I strongly press that this matter should be postponed. I may say one other circumstance. An appeal has been made to the members of the Council on the ground of finance. Are we to sacrifice 13 lakhs and 2 lakhs merely for the sake of some principles which will be introduced? Now on the other hand I am going to ask this simple question. It is also stated that some districts have already suffered under this burden. May I ask, merely because we have applied some unsatisfactory principles in some districts, is it fair to apply the same principles to other districts and to perpetuate the same inequality, the same unsatisfactory principles to other districts as well? I would humbly ask the Honourable Member in charge, is it in the interests of those districts for which resettlement proposals have been passed already or is it in the interest of the districts in which such proposals are pending? As I have pointed out, if it is necessary to revise the settlement rates in those districts, there is nothing to prevent us from doing so. With these words, Sir, I press the resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad HABIB-UL-LAH Sahib Bahadur:—"Mr. President, I should, in the first instance, try to clear a doubt which to my mind seems to be

15TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; the Raja of Ramnad.)*

lurking in the minds of some of the Honourable Members of this House as to whether the Madras Government have been sufficiently vigilant and active in the matter of drafting the Bill which now forms the subject matter of so much discussion. I may at once inform the House that it was about March or April last year that the question of the possibility of drafting a Bill was referred to this Government by the higher authorities, and the Madras Government lost no time whatsoever to set the necessary machinery in working order, and they requested the Board of Revenue to see to the drafting of the Bill immediately. This was, Sir, in April 1920. The Board of Revenue has since been busy in drafting the Bill. It has to contend against certain difficulties, owing to the fact that this piece of legislation will be the first of its kind so far as this province is concerned, and there are probably not many precedents to guide the Board of Revenue. The Madras Government, on the other hand, have been from time to time asking the Board of Revenue to expedite this legislative measure and from the last assurances that I have had from the Board of Revenue I am hoping to receive this Bill in a month or so. Sir, even if the Bill has been received, it does not by any means follow that it will have reached a stage when it will be fit for introduction into the House. Honourable Members may be aware that there are certain preliminary stages through which a Bill prepared in a particular department has to pass. There is my learned colleague, the Hon'ble the Law Member, who in the first instance will have probably to contribute his knowledge, his intelligence and his legal acumen for the purpose of giving it a definite shape. Then the next most important functionary of the Government, whose advice will inevitably have to be sought for, is the Advocate-General and it will have to be scrutinised in other departments and eventually published for information and public criticism and eventually introduced into the Council. This, Sir, is the only information which at the present moment I am in a position to give to the House. Let me once more assure the House that there has been not the least intention on the part of the Government either to burke this Bill or to needlessly delay it. On the other hand every possible effort has been made, is being made and will continue to be made until this Bill is introduced in this House. Then, Sir, a great deal of argument seems to have centred round one question, viz, that it was perfectly possible for the existing staff to proceed with the preliminary investigations, regardless of the fact that there are now certain principles to guide the department and that in future certain other principles may be incorporated in the future legislation, that nothing should prevent the present settlement parties doing the necessary spade work in the shape of preliminary inquiries until this new piece of legislation comes into force. I for one cannot see the soundness of the argument. For, Sir, after everything is said and done, I take it that the process of preliminary investigations will largely be guided by the aims to the attainment of which these investigations have to be directed. We have certain principles now and in pursuance of these principles the officers of the settlement department are pushing their inquiries. If, in the future legislation, the principles which I already glean from the Honourable Member for Bellary are deemed inequitable, if in the future legislation these inequitable principles disappear and if new principles take their place, then I can assure the House that all the labour, all the time and all the expenditure that shall have been devoted to the preparation of this statistical information will have been thrown away. And that, let me remind the House, will be after all taxpayer's money. Now, Sir, I may not have been quite clearly understood when I said that these preliminary investigations would be of no avail. According to the present rules, Sir, the House is aware that when we compile these statistics, whether it is in respect of the economic condition, or of determining the rainfall or for the purpose of determining the indebtedness of the people of particular localities, we always take into account a definite period, what we call the normal 20 years out of those intervening between the previous settlement and the following settlement. I am not at the present moment in a position to foresee what the future principles of the settlements are going to be and I am therefore not in a position now to judge whether these statistics which will be based upon certain data will be found useful when the new measure is brought into force. Now, great complaint has been made in regard to the helplessness of the Council in the past for the purpose of rectifying if rectification was necessary, the inequities of previous settlements. The Hon'ourable Member for Bellary vaguely urged before the House and told it that the settlement officer had been rather unjust or arbitrary in the matter of the fixation of additional taxation. But the settlement officer merely carried out certain rules on which the resettlement was to be based. But, Sir, may I remind this House that it is always open to it to bring up any resolution they please determining the principles or policies in regard to matters affecting this province and within the purview of this House. If to-morrow any one of the members thinks that there ought to be some changes in the principles which have been laid down in what we call the Settlement Manual, nothing, it seems to me, prevents him from sending up a resolution to the President of the Council, and if it is admissible within the four corners of the rules, I take it his resolution can be discussed in this House. Then, Sir, my hon'ble colleague the Finance Member has addressed an appeal in his usual vehement and eloquent manner and I take it that that appeal has produced the necessary effect, for I was able to perceive that after he had sat down, we had one or two Honourable Members to speak on our behalf. And I therefore think . . . . . "

The RAJA OF RAMNAD (*interrupting*):—" Not on behalf of the Government unless they are going to place the principles before the Council and take its approval."

The Hon'ble KHAN Bahadur HAFIZ GHULAM SAHIB Bahadur (*continuing*):—" And I take it, Sir, that that is an aspect of the question which should not be dealt with at this stage. We are face to face with serious schemes

(The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble the President.) [15TH FEBRUARY 1921.

which we know are of considerable importance and designed for the happiness and prosperity of the people of this province. We know also that those gentlemen who are seated on my right, my honourable colleagues, the Ministers for Development, Local Self-Government or Education, each one of them cannot profitably carry on their respective duties unless and until enough money is put into their hands. But if, Sir, we are going to decide on every occasion that we should shut our eyes to proposals for the development of revenue in every direction, a development which is not introduced for the first time now, but which has gone on for the last half century, and which is based on existing rules which probably have been subjected to the searchlight of public criticism during the last half century, a development which from time to time has given us some revenue, I should certainly think, Sir, that it will not be, just at this juncture, very fortunate that we should embark upon a plan of turning down every proposal which has for its aim the development of revenue. I remember the words of one of the Honourable Members of this Council who very pathetically told us that in no district where resettlement was conducted was he aware that the people did not object. But, Sir, we are living in no Utopia, where people would most willingly surrender to any imposition, however just it may be. We know, I suppose, that every taxation has its own objectors, however equitable, however necessary, however time-honoured it may happen to be. So far as our experience of taxation goes, I do not for a moment imagine that any taxation has been willingly accepted in any part of the world. I may at once assure the Hon'ble Mr. Ramalingam Chettiyar representing Coimbatore that it is perfectly within his competence to place in the hands of the Council a resolution to-morrow if he chooses to do so, for the purpose of defining the principles which ought to be adopted in all the settlements which are now ripe."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO *(interrupting)*:—"May I know whether the Honourable Member desires a private Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur *(continuing)*:—"No, not at all, but a resolution. Then, Sir, there was a point, I believe, which some gentlemen sought to make, that inasmuch as they have been sent here as representatives of the people, it was incumbent upon them to speak on behalf of the people. Well, Sir, I do not know if I am going to dissociate myself from the people whose representatives those various gentlemen say they are, I fully associate myself with those people. I was one of them; I am still one of them. But at the same time I think I cannot shut my eyes to the fact, nor would I expect the Honourable Members of this Council to shut their eyes to the fact, that while they owe a certain degree of responsibility, indisputable responsibility to their electors, they at the same time owe a certain amount of responsibility to the Government of which they are a unit. And in the appeal which His Excellency the Governor made yesterday to us, I think, he made it sufficiently clear that he expected the Honourable Members of this Council to realize their additional responsibility under the new conditions and to regard themselves as part of the Government, and to bear in mind all aspects of the case in the consideration of the questions which come up before them. Now, in this case, Sir, I represent the Government and I claim that that shade of opinion also should deserve the consideration and attention of the House and I only hope that they will pardon me if I say so. By asking them to reject the resolution which is before them, I am not at all assuming an attitude of heartlessness against the people. I think fairness demands, equity requires, justice necessitates that the treatment that we have been meting out to the people of the other districts in these resettlement operations shall be meted out to others also under similar conditions. When these conditions change, and if they change to the advantage of the people, let those who are able to assume those advantages secure them by all means."

The PRESIDENT:—"I propose to take a poll on this resolution. To facilitate that being done, I would beg of all Honourable Members to be so good as to go into their places."

A poll was taken with the following result.

Ayes.

1.	M.R.Ry.	K. Adinarayana Reddi Garu.
2.	"	S. R. Y. Ankineedu Prasad Bahadur.
3.	"	B. Appaswami Nayudu Garu.
4.	"	V. Appaswami Vandayar Avargal.
5.	"	Diwan Bahadur C. Arumachala Mudaliyar Avargal.
6.	"	Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu.
7.	"	B. P. Devarajulu Nayudu Garu.
8.	"	Rao Sahib S. Elleppa Chettiyar Avargal.
9.	"	Rao Sahib P. G. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu.
10.	"	K. Gopalakrishnayya Garu.
11.	"	K. P. Gopala Menon Avargal.
12.	M.R.Ry.	Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar Avargal.
13.	"	J. Kuppuswami Garu.
14.	"	B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu.
15.	"	P. C. Mattu Chettiyar Avargal.
16.	"	A. T. Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar Avargal.
17.	"	C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu.
18.	Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti.	
19.	M.R.Ry.	M. Narayanaswami Reddi Garu.
20.	"	Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro.
21.	"	T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar Avargal.
22.	"	Rao Bahadur A. Ramaya Panja Garu.
23.	"	A. Rangasadha Mudaliyar Avargal.

Ayes—cont.

24. M.R.Ry K. Sarabha Reddi Garu.
25. ,, W. P. A. Sundara Pandya Nadar Avargal.
26. ,, T. Sivasankaram Pillai Avargal.
27. ,, N. A. V. Samasundaram Pillai Avargal.
28. ,, T. Somasundara Mudaliyar Avargal.
29. ,, A Subbarayudu Garu.
30. ,, Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu.
31. ,, A. Tangavelu Nayagar Avargal
32. ,, T. C. Tangavelu Pillai Avargal.
33. ,, O. Tanikachala Chettiyar Avargal.
34. ,, V. C. Vellingiri Gaunder Avargal.
35. ,, Rao Bahadur C. Venkataranga Reddi Garu.
36. ,, Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu.
37. ,, P. Venkatasubba Rao Garu.
38. ,, M. G. Raja Avargal.
39. ,, L. C. Guruswami Avargal.
40. ,, R. T. Kesavalu Avargal.
41. ,, M. C. Madurai Pillai Avargal.
42. ,, G Vandanam Avargal.
43. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu.
44. ,, Sriman Biswanath Das.
45. ,, Diwan Bahadur T. Deeksha Acharlar Avargal.
46. ,, Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar Avargal.
47. ,, Rao Bahadur A S. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu.
48. ,, S. Muttamasnicka Achari Avargal
49. ,, Rai Bahadur T M. Narasimha Acharlu Garu.
50. M.R Ry. Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao Avargal.
51. ,, Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao Avargal.
52. ,, Sasibhushana Rath.
53. ,, Diwan Bahadur D. Subhagiri Rao Pantula Garu.
54 ,, M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar Avargal.
55. ,, P. Siva Rao Garu.
56. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal.
57. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal.
58. ,, Rao Bahadur K S. Venkataramma Ayyar Avargal.
59. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar Avargal.
60. Mr. M. D. Devadoss.
61. M.R.Ry. T. Arumanatham Pillai Avargal.
62. Mr A. T. Palmer.
63 M R Ry. The Raja of Ramnad.
64. Sri Meka V. Appa Rao Bahadur.
65. M.R.Ry. The Zemindar of Mandasa.
66. ,, K Prabhakaran Tampan Avargal.
67. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur
68. Saiyid Diwan Abdul Razaaq Sahib Bahadur.
69. Khan Sahib Md. Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur.
70. Munshi Md. Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur.
71. Ahmad Miran Sahib Bahadur.
72. Abdul Qasim Beary Sahib Bahadur.
73. Qadir Nawaz Khan Sahib Bahadur.
74. Saiyid Md Padsha Sahib Bahadur.
75. A. P. I. Saiyid Ibrahim Ravuttar,
76. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. Venkatarangayya Garu.

Noes.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Lional Davidson.
2. ,, Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
3. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.
4. ,, Mr K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. Mr. R. G. Grieve.
6. Mr F J. Richards
7. M.R Ry. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avargal.
8. ,, S. T. Shanmukham Pillai Avargal.
9. M.R.Ry S. Somasundaram Pillai Avargal.
10. Mr. A.Y.G. Campbell.
11. Mr. J. F. Simpson.
12. Mr. J. A. Richardson
13. Mr. A. M MacDougall.
14. Rev. S. M. Macphail.
15. Mr. R. E. Rencontre.
16. Mr. T. Richmond.
17. Dr Gilbert Slater.

Seventy-six members voted *for* the resolution and 17 voted *against* it.

The resolution was carried

RESOLUTION *RE* RATES OF ASSESSMENT IN THE BLACK-SOIL TALUKS OF BELLARY AND ANANTAPUR DISTRICTS.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, I beg to move—

'That this Council is of opinion that the scheme report No. S. C. 111 Rd., dated 25th April 1920, of the Special Settlement Officer, Bellary, furnishes no adequate reason for the enhancement of the existing rates of assessment in the black-soil taluks of the Bellary and Anantapur districts, and recommends to the Government that the existing rates of assessment be left unaltered till the main principles by which land revenue should be determined or embodied in a statute.'

(Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Krishnan Nayar; the Hon'ble the President) [15TH FEBRUARY 1921.

"Sir, in view of the fact that the first resolution has already been passed by this Council, I am not going to lay stress on the second part of my resolution. Sir, according to the rules laid down in the Settlement Manual, the revision of assessment should generally be based on the increase or decrease of the recorded prices of the staple grains. . . ."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR *(interrupting)*:—"Sir, I do not rise to a point of order. I want only with your kindness an expression of your opinion or ruling on this point which I place before you, namely whether since the Council has passed the first resolution it becomes necessary to discuss this resolution. Does it not become consequential, because the first resolution is to the effect that all resettlement operations in the Presidency be suspended or postponed? The first resolution is to the effect that the introduction of the new settlement rates be postponed till the principles of settlement are embodied in the statute. That is the resolution which the Council has already carried. The recommendation in this resolution is that the particular rates with reference to a particular district be postponed till in effect the principles are embodied or the principles are known. I wish to ask respectfully whether this does not follow and whether this resolution is necessary because the Council has already passed the first resolution."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Hon'ble Member, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, want to say anything about it?"

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I have nothing more to say except that while the resolution that has already been passed is in general terms, the present proposition furnishes another reason, namely, that the facts before us do not justify an increase."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I think this point was considered by me, and I came to the conclusion that we had better allow this resolution also to be voted upon because this resolution and also the resolution of Mr. Siva Rao, both of which I presume will be taken up together, refer to particular circumstances in a particular district, and as all these are only recommendations to the Government, assuming that the Government do not see their way to accept the recommendation on the first resolution, they must be in a position to know what recommendation the Council has to make in regard to the second resolution. That being so, I do not see it is proper to shut out discussion."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR *(continuing)*:—"I thank you, Sir, for the ruling in the matter.

"I was referring to the rules laid down in the Settlement Manual, namely, that the revision of assessment should generally be based on the increase or decrease in the recorded prices of staple grains, and the conclusion so arrived should further be checked by an examination of the economic position of the agricultural classes living in that area. There is also a further safeguard namely that, when there has been an increase of prices, the rates need not be raised in proportion to the increase in prices. The Settlement Rules are clear on that point. They say that the rates should not be raised to the full measure of the rise in prices, because the allowance made for the increased cost of living, of labour, and of implements as well as for promoting a higher standard of comfort, should be liberal. I am quoting from the Settlement Manual. So far, Sir, the rules just like many an old proclamation or announcement of policy read very well on paper and sound exceedingly nice to the ear. But I beg leave to say that they are most disappointing in their fulfilment. The rules are honoured in name, but broken in spirit. The method adopted is simplicity itself. Over-estimate the income from land, under-calculate the expenses of cultivation, show an artificial increase in profit, and let the Government claim a portion thereof as its share. I shall show how this has taken place in the area under consideration. The staple grains for the two districts comprised in this area are paddy and yellow cholam. To calculate the new commutation price, the principle laid down is that the price of twenty non-famine years immediately preceding the year of resettlement should be taken and the average of those twenty non-famine years taken to represent the commutation price. The rules are clear that we have to take twenty non-famine years. But the Settlement Officer of our district has not chosen to select twenty non-famine years but has taken all the twenty years immediately preceding the year in which the resettlement operations were begun and the difference in the two methods adopted will be obvious very soon. According to the method adopted by the Resettlement Officer, the commutation price comes to Rs. 253 per garce of yellow cholam and Rs. 249 for paddy. Now I beg leave to submit, Sir, that this method is quite in conflict with the rules on the subject as well as with the accepted practice hitherto prevailing in the Presidency. I have gone through some of the scheme reports of other districts which have been settled, for example the reports of Mr. Moir, dealing with the taluks in the Cuddapah district and of other officers relating to Chittoor and other districts. These officers have excluded for purposes of their calculation not only the years in which the prices were at famine rates, but all other years in which prices were exceptionally high.

"This has not been done by the Bellary Special Settlement Officer. On the other hand he has included years in which there was famine prevalent. In 1908–09 actual famine-relief works were started in some of the taluks of Bellary district and even poor houses were opened. In the next year it was seriously contemplated that relief works should be started. All the same, the Special Settlement Officer has not chosen to treat these years as famine years or years in which prices were exceptionally high. Now this involves a great injustice to the poor cultivators of the soil. While according to the method adopted by the Special Settlement Officer the price is

15TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.)*

Rs. 258 per garce of cholam and Rs. 249 per garce of paddy, the price according to the more equitable method which is contemplated by the rules and which was adopted in other districts would be Rs. 195 for cholam and Rs 198 for paddy. The difference between the two prices is very great indeed. That is one thing, which I like to bring to the notice of the Honourable Members of this House.

"As regards the expenses of cultivation of grain, the Special Settlement Officer has not given adequate consideration. Even if there has been a general increase in prices the assessment need not be increased because some allowance has to be made for the increased cost of living, increased expenditure of cultivation and a higher standard of living As regards the last it is a well known fact that the cost of living has risen considerably now. The Committee which inquired into the salary of the non-gazetted officers has admitted in its report that the cost of living has more than doubled and I wish that this House would bear in mind the fact that the Committee has treated the non-gazetted officers on a level with His Majesty's guests in the Penitentiary So the cost of living for poor men has grown more than twofold according to the Salaries Committee The Non-gazetted Officers' Association has considered the recommendations of the Salaries Committee in great detail and has issued thereon a very complete criticism. From that it will be clear that the cost now is really three times what it was before and not twice or a little over that.

"Take again the expenses of cultivation. The Settlement Officer has perhaps assumed that all the expenses are paid for in grain and says that the cost has increased during the last thirty years by about 50 or 60 per cent. The fact need only be mentioned for the House to see the ridiculously low estimate of the Special Settlement Officer. In the last Settlement report, Mr. Cox tried to give us some idea of the cultivation expenses and classified them under several heads like bullocks, agricultural implements, labour and manure. I stated just now that the Special Settlement Officer seems to take for granted that the cost of cultivation in respect of all these items has risen only proportionately to the increase of the new commutation price over the old, that is, by about 50 or 60 per cent. I do not think the Government would suggest for a moment that bullocks or iron imported from foreign countries or timber so jealously guarded by the Government in their reserves can be had in the market for exchange of grain Bullocks now cost three times as much as before. Iron costs nearly four times The cost of cultivation has now risen at least to thrice as much as it was in the old days It does not therefore stand to reason that there can be any enhancement of the present rate of assessment. The Special Settlement Officer tries to justify his proposals for enhancement on the ground that there has been an enormous increase in the area of valuable industrial crops under cultivation. He draws a very, very rosy picture of our district. He says that the people there have got so much wealth that they do not know what to do with it, and that they bury it underground. There are, it appears, others again who do not want to appear rich in the eyes of their neighbours and so go about borrowing money at high rates of interest, while all their hoarded wealth is lying buried under the earth. He further says that our soil is so rich and that the cultivators are so well off that they are not likely to suffer much even if there be successive failure of rains for four years. He argues prosperity from a supposed increase in population and in the agricultural live-stock That is the picture drawn by the Special Settlement Officer. I want you now to turn for one moment to the real picture of the conditions existing in the area under consideration, which can be glimpsed even through the pages of the official report, if one goes through it with understanding and sympathy, instead of with a preposessed notion of somehow screwing money from the people already overburdened with taxation. Ten years have gone by since the last census was taken and the ignoring of epidemics that have devastated the districts and that have reduced the population considerably, is in my humble opinion a culpable omission on the part of any officer. The Special Settlement Officer, in his anxiety to prove an increase of population seems to have forgotten the fact that somewhere in his own report there are population figures for selected villages, taken in the year 1918–19. A comparison of those figures with those of 1911 is very instructive So far as the population of the twelve typical villages of the Bellary district is concerned, it shows a decline from 19,778 in 1911 to 15,569 in 1918–19. In other words, the population now is less than what it was not only in 1911 but in 1891 as well, the year when the last settlement was effected. As regards the alleged increase in the extent of cultivation under valuable crops, the Special Settlement Officer has taken a famine year in which nearly 25 per cent of the land was admittedly waste and compared the extent of cultivation then existing with the cultivation of the later days when there was no famine and when all the available land had been brought under cultivation, and I need hardly say that to infer prosperity from such a comparison is, I think, hardly fair of him

"He has done the same thing with regard to live-stock. He has taken a famine year, during which there should have been a large amount of mortality among the cattle and compared the figures of that famine year with a prosperous year thirty years afterwards This is certainly most unsatisfactory The available figures in the report show that during the last ten years or so there has really been a considerable decline in the number of live-stock. The Settlement Officer says that our district can successfully withstand a failure of four successive seasons. Now I would leave that point for the Honourable Member for Land Revenue, who personally visited our tracts, to answer He has seen our conditions, and if they are as bad as he saw them to be as the result of a failure of a single season, I would respectfully ask him what value should be attached to the exaggerated versions of the Special Settlement Officer.

(Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Siva Rao.) [15TH FEBRUARY 1921.

"I do not want, Sir, to take more of your time. I wish only to say that the scheme report of the Special Settlement Officer has very much exaggerated the quantity and the value of the outturn and has calculated miserably low the cultivation costs. It has not given due consideration for the increased cost of living, or for the need to provide for a better standard of life than obtains at present. Our land-owners are most of them very poor people. They own no extensive plots of land. The number of pattadars who are paying Rs. 10 and below is something very great. They constitute nearly 55 per cent of the total number of pattadars and another 30 per cent of them pay between Rs. 10 and Rs. 30. It will be observed from the scheme report itself, that almost every one of these small pattadars is involved in debt. It is no wonder, I should say, that these people are in such a state of chronic indebtedness when favourable seasons are few and far between, as, happily for us, may be observed from the reports of the agricultural farm in the district.

"I say 'happily' because any report from a non-official source is likely to be discounted by the officials. The farm at Hagari has been there for 15 years and its reports are open to the public. There has not been any year in which the manager of the farm has not had to complain either of insufficiency or excess of rainfall or insect pest or some other thing. Other official records also show that ten out of the last 15 or 16 years were extremely bad and that the remaining years were not good, but only better than some of the worst years. The Special Settlement Officer has calculated the amount of indebtedness in respect of some villages, and it appears therefrom that while the average debt incurred in a year in the period from 1896 to 1902 was Rs. 72,718, it rose to a lakh and a quarter in the period from 1903 to 1910 and to two lakhs and a quarter during the period 1911–18. So there is the official testimony that indebtedness has gone on increasing. In view of these facts, therefore, I trust that the Honourable Members of this House will have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that our districts, Anantapur and Bellary, do not deserve any further enhancement of assessment, not merely on any general or hypothetical grounds, but for reasons based on facts and figures which are available in the official report itself. The scheme report was furnished at the end of October and we required some time to go through it and prepare a criticism. Possibly the Commissioner for Land Records and certainly the Honourable Member for Land Revenue were not aware of all those facts which we have since brought to their notice. The Honourable Member for Land Revenue said to the deputation which waited on him at Adoni that he was willing to be convinced, and I may confess here that these words gladdened our hearts very much, not because we heard such words for the first time from official lips, but because they came from an enalled official who assured us that he would not follow the ways of many of his predecessors, but would try to rise to the occasion. I pray of him and the Government through him to fulfil the hopes held out to us by saying that there is not going to be any enhancement of assessment in the two districts."

MR. P. SIVA RAO.—"Instead of moving the resolution standing in my name, I prefer to second the one which has now been so ably moved by my Honourable Colleague, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. It is not necessary for me to traverse at length the reasons against the enhancement of rates in the district of Bellary. We had the privilege of waiting in deputation upon the Honourable Member in charge at Adoni, and I may take this opportunity of saying here that we had a very courteous and patient hearing at his hands. We also presented to him an elaborate memorandum in which we stated our whole case, and I think that that will serve as a guide in arriving at any decision in the matter. And I may also state, for the consideration of the Council that in the case of the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah, especially of Cuddapah, the Government in the last resettlement did not deem it fit to enhance the rates in view of the low economic condition of these districts. Thanks to the sympathetic report sent up by Mr. Moir and Mr. R. W. Davies who were the Settlement Officers at that time, Government decided not to enhance the rates in Cuddapah and Kurnool; and I bring this to the notice of the Honourable Members of this Council for this reason: that the conditions prevailing in the districts of Anantapur and Bellary; and I may say it is a notorious fact that our district lies in the famine zone of the Presidency. I do not rely upon the official report sent up now by the Settlement Officer with a particular purpose. It has got only one purpose. This report presents the one-sided version of the Settlement Officer who has been straining himself all the time to see that the rates are enhanced. He has given a magnified account of the economic condition of our people, of the state of the season, of the state of the rainfall and the state of irrigation, of market conditions and of the extent of exports and imports, and to all that if I had time I could have given a suitable reply. But I do not think I am justified in worrying the Honourable Members with details of a certain particular locality. But I may be allowed, for the information of the Council, to quote a few extracts here and there from Mr. Francis's District Gazetteer, which was compiled a few years ago under official auspices, and which, whether on the economic condition, or on the availability of labour or of rainfall gives the lie direct to the present statement of the Settlement Officer. Here are just one or two extracts which I beg leave to quote from Mr Francis's District Gazetteer:—

"'Except in the eastern taluks the soil for the most part (this relates to two taluks only and it is unfortunate that the Honourable Member representing one of them is absent from the discussion) is very poor stuff. The rainfall is light, capricious, and often unseasonable. Owing to the nature of the country, tanks are few in number and nearly all rainfed, while channels are still fewer. The proportion of the district which is protected for all seasons is

15TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Krishnan Nayar.)*

therefore as low as 2 per cent. Except in the western taluks, forests and grazing land for cattle are scarce. There are no non-agricultural industries of importance which would serve as an outlet for superfluous labour in times of stress.' And then it is also stated here: 'As long as a man can barely keep the wolf from the door, he has neither the means nor the leisure to improve his lot and in this district the wolf is never far away.' He goes on saying: 'Credit is not cheap—the rate of interest on money loans varying from 1 to 2½ per cent per mensem and that on advances of grain being 25 per cent.' There are, I may say to the discredit of Bellary district, no co-operative credit societies there. He winds up by saying: 'The result is that the average ryot of Bellary is poor. His house is inferior to that of his brother in the south, his household utensils most primitive . . . . . His food-supply depends upon the rains of June and July; if two successive monsoons fail, his cattle die in thousands and he himself, as will be seen later, lives from crop to crop and has usually hardly emerged from one famine before he is submerged under another.' I cannot better state the case of my district than quoting bodily the statement of Mr. Francis; and as regards the other particulars such as means of communications, etc., he states 'roads there are none deserving the name'. And then about the rainfall: 'the rainfall of Bellary is not only very light but as a detailed examination of the statistics for each month would show, it is also capricious and uncertain.' And then he says: 'possessing therefore an exceedingly light and withal uncertain rainfall, and being, as has been seen in previous chapters, a district in which three-fourths of the people are dependent upon pastoral and agricultural pursuits, where the soil is much of it poor, and where irrigation works are few and far between and are many of them dependent upon local rainfall, Bellary is, as a necessary corollary, more than usually liable to disastrous seasons.' As an instance I wish to mention, for the information of Members of this Council, that there has been one rainfall (north-east monsoon) last year and as a result there has been acute distress prevailing in this district. And this book also notes the years in which there have been acute scarcity and famines, especially the disastrous famines that prevailed in 1876-77. These are the reasons for which I ask that the present rates may not be enhanced in view of the low economic condition of the tract which I represent. It is needless for me to quote from the report of the Irrigation Commission. The Honourable Member in charge may say that it is an old report, and that it does not represent modern conditions. Anyhow, I draw the attention of the Members of this Council to one sentence: 'Excluding these seven districts, the remainder of the Presidency is more or less liable to famine except such small areas as are protected by works of irrigation. The most insecure districts are the Deccan districts, comprising Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah, which have suffered several times from famine during the past years.' I think these reasons will be quite sufficient to persuade the Government not to enhance the rates proposed by the Settlement Officer for adoption."

Before adjourning the Council the Hon'ble the President said:—"No list of questions, I am sorry, will be ready for to-morrow's meeting. The Secretary has been expecting the list and it has not yet come. It may not be possible to send it to all the members in the course of to-night. So either we must do the questions to-morrow as before or we must put off questions to the next day. What is more convenient is a matter entirely for the Honourable Members to decide."

Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"May I suggest, Sir, if it is not possible to have the questions to-morrow and if Honourable Members cannot get it in time before they go home to-day, they may be deferred till day after to-morrow."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Then you will have no questions to-morrow."

Mr. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"May I ask my friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao why we should not proceed according to the usual rule, i.e. every alternate day."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I will advise Honourable Members to allow to-morrow's questions to be dealt with exactly as we did yesterday; that is to say, they will be placed here an hour before the meeting. I would advise Honourable Members to come here sufficiently early to read the answers prepared for them. It will be possible later on to work up the other arrangement."

The Council then adjourned to 11 o'clock the next day (16th February 1921).

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George re-assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61, 6 & 7 Geo. V., Ch. 37, and 9 & 10 Geo. V, Ch. 101.)

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 16th day of February 1921.

The PRESIDENT, on taking his seat, announced to the Council that as there would be a function at Government House in the evening, he intended to close the sitting for the day at 3-30 p.m. without adjourning for lunch.

He then suggested to the Members of the Council that, as he had heard from a few members of the inconvenience felt by them regarding the seating arrangements, they might write either to him or to the Secretary about such inconvenience and that he would see to it.

The Secretary called out the questions in the following order.

Questions and Answers.

Mr. M. D. Devadoss.

Introduction of a Workmen's Compensation Bill in the Council.

73 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member to state if it is the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill in the near future for workmen's compensation.

73 A.—There is no such intention at present.

The introduction of a Trade Union Bill.

74 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member to state whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill in the near future for the formation and regulation of trade unions.

74 A.—The matter is under the consideration of Government.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar Avargal.

Salem town drainage scheme.

75 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state—

(a) in what stage the Salem town drainage scheme is;

(b) whether it is not possible to give immediate effect to the scheme considering the insanitary condition of the town for want of proper drainage.

75 A.—The revised plans and estimates for the scheme are under preparation in the Sanitary Engineer's office.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.

Intermediate science classes in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras.

76 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education—

(a) if there are no intermediate science classes in the Government Muhammadan College, Madras;

(b) whether they propose to open those classes, and, if so, when;

(c) when they intend to commence the erection of buildings for the above-mentioned college.

76 A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes; next July if possible.

(c) Plans and estimates for the construction of additional buildings have been prepared and are under consideration.

Separation of office of Registrar of Companies from that of Inspector-General of Registration.

77 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member whether—

(a) the attention of the Government has been drawn to the letter that appeared in the *Madras Mail*, dated 6th January 1921, regarding the separation of the office of the Registrar of Companies from that of the Inspector-General of Registration; if so, whether the Government will be pleased to state what they intend to do in the matter;

(b) it is a fact that the Registrar of Companies in Bengal is a Chartered Accountant; and the Government propose to prescribe a similar qualification for the appointment in Madras;

(c) it is a fact that the establishment of the Registrar of Companies is to be strengthened by the addition of a second Assistant Registrar.

77 A.—(a) The Government have perused the letter referred to in the question. They do not intend to take any action in the matter at present.

(b) The Government have no information.

No.

(c) Yes.

Strikes.

78 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member to state whether the Government propose to take any steps to prevent strikes which cause public inconvenience.

78 A.—The question is under the consideration of the Government of India who have asked for the opinion of Local Government.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao ; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ; Mr. Muhammad Usman ; Mr. Prabhakaran Tampan ; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter ; Mr. Krishnan Nayar ; the Hon'ble the President ; Mr. Patro.) [16TH FEBRUARY 1921.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"Whether the opinion of the local Government has been sent to the Government of India and whether the Government had consulted public opinion in this Presidency in connexion therewith ?"

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON for the Hon'ble the Law Member :—"I think I had better say on behalf of the Law Member that I must have notice of the question."

Malabar Tenancy Bill.

79 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member whether—

(a) there is a great deal of agitation amongst the tenants of Malabar for a Tenancy Bill safeguarding their interests ;

(b) the Government contemplate introducing a Tenancy Bill for Malabar in the near future.

79 A.—(a) Yes.

(b) There is no immediate intention to introduce a Bill.

Mr. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—"Whether the agitation among the kanom tenants and the cultivating tenants was brought to the notice of the Government ?"

The Hon'ble Mr TODHUNTER :—"There was a representation made by a conference on the subject made in the course of last year."

Mr. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—"Whether the conference was composed of kanom or cultivating tenants ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. TODHUNTER :—"I must have notice of that question."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Are not the Government aware from a perusal of the newspapers that in Malabar within the last six months or one year there have been many meetings of tenants raising very loud complaints against the oppression of the jenmis ?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Is it a question for information ?"

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR (*continuing*) :—"I only want to know whether the Government have received complaints and if they have not received complaints, are they at least aware of the fact from a perusal of the newspapers ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. TODHUNTER :—"I am not quite sure that the Hon'ble the Law Member has read the newspapers. If he has not, I am sure he will lose no time in doing so."

Representation of Mappilla community in the Malabar local boards.

80 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government if it is a fact that the fishermen Mappilla community of Malabar numbering half a lakh has no representation either on the taluk boards or the District Board of Malabar.

80 A.—There is no member of the fishermen Mappilla community on the local boards in Malabar.

Raja Sir S. Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Lying-in Hospital, Royapuram.

81 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government whether the Corporation of Madras has represented to the Government to take up the management of the Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar Lying-in Hospital, Royapuram ; if so, whether the Government will be pleased to state if they intend to do so

81 A.—The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The matter is under consideration

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro Garu.

Labour unions in the Presidency.

82 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member to specify the existing labour unions in this Presidency

82 A.—The Government have no complete list, but the Member as a member of the Labour Advisory Board ought to have fuller information.

Maintenance of a labour unions register.

83 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member to state if a register of labour unions in the province is maintained ; and, if so, to place it on the Council table.

83 A.—The answer is in the negative

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"I remember to have seen a register in the Labour Commissioner's office. The Hon'ble the Law Member will be pleased to make enquiries and see whether a register is in existence."

The Hon'ble Mr. TODHUNTER :—"No register seems to be in existence, but there is no objection to an enquiry being made."

Recognition of labour unions by the Department of Labour.

84 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member to state if the Department of Labour has recognised the labour unions in this Presidency.

84 A.—The answer is in the negative.

16TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Patro; the Raja of Mandasa; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; Mr. U. Rama Rao.)*

Execution by the kerosene-oil companies of the award made by the Enquiry Committee.

85 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member to state if it is a fact that the terms of the award made by the Enquiry Committee, in relation to kerosene-oil works, are not carried into execution by the companies

85 A.—The Government have no information, nor have any representations to this effect been made to the Commissioner of Labour.

The work of the Commissioner of Labour in regard to the recent tramway strike.

86 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member to state what action was taken by the Commissioner of Labour in regard to the recent tramway strike, both prior to and after the strike to meet the demands of labour or of the company.

86 A.—Before the strike the Labour Commissioner attended a meeting of the employees and urged the unreasonableness of going on strike in disregard of former agreement.

After the strike the Labour Commissioner induced the employment to put up a notice agreeing to consider the men's grievances on condition of their return to work and the Managing Director to give a promise of personal enquiry on like condition.

Labour Commissioner's intervention in labour disputes

87 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member if it is a fact that the Labour Commissioner as such has no power to enquire into labour disputes, or intervene and advise in labour disputes

87 A.—The answer is in the affirmative.

Loans to ryots.

88 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state the total amount of loans advanced to ryots during the last three faslis, 1327-28, 1328-29 and 1329-30, in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Guntur under the Agricultural Loans Act and Land Improvement Act.

88 A.—A statement is placed on the table.*

THE RAJA OF MANDASA:—"Is there any particular rule for the grant or refusal of loans to tenants because in refusing loan to one of my tenants the officer has not given any reason?"

The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR HAMID-UL-LAH SAHIB:—"I think it hardly arises out of this question. I want to have notice of the question."

Revenue from Northern Circars.

89 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance to state the total revenue realized under all heads from the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna and Guntur.

89 A.—The Accountant-General will be requested to prepare a statement which will be furnished to the Member on receipt.

Revenue under Nagavalli project in Vizagapatam.

90 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state the amount of revenue derived by sales of land under the Nagavalli project in Vizagapatam district and the amount of revenue derived to Government under increased land revenue assessment and water-tax.

90 A.—An amount of Rs. 3,03,903 has been realized by the sale of waste lands under the Nagavalli project. Sanction was accorded in 1920 to the sale of 55d acres of tank-bed lands. The result of the sale has not yet been reported to Government.

The Government have no information as to the amount of revenue derived under increased land assessment and water-cess.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao Avargal.

Medical inspector of schools.

91 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education whether dismissal from Government service disqualifies a registered medical practitioner from being a medical inspector of schools.

91 A.—The matter is under consideration.

Medical inspection of schools.

92 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to state—

(a) the number of schools in the Presidency for which medical inspectors were appointed; and

(b) the number of pupils who were so examined.

92 A.—Complete information is not yet available, but will be supplied on receipt.

Pay of non-gazetted officers.

93 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance whether it is a fact that there is keen discontent among the non-gazetted officers of the Government on account of the inadequacy of their pay to meet the present-day prices.

93 A.—The Government have seen communications in the newspapers and have received representations from the non-gazetted officers which indicate that there is discontent in some quarters.

* Vide Appendix I on page 480 infra.

M.R.Ry. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal.

Famine test-works in Bellary district.

94 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state—

(a) the famine test works started in the Bellary district and the amount of estimate of each work;

(b) the date on which each work was started and closed, if any has been closed; and

(c) the number of coolies entertained on each work from day to day.

94 A.—(a) (1) A road work near Viraparam in the Bellary taluk.

(2) The Alur-Aspari road in the Alur taluk.

The Government have no information as to the amount of the estimates of the test-works

(b) The first work was opened on 20th December 1920. The second work was started as an ordinary work on 1st January 1921 and was converted into a test-work during the week ending 15th January 1921. Both the works are now in progress.

(c) The average daily attendance on each work during January was as follows:—

Week ending	Work near Viraparam.	Alur-Aspari road.
8th January 1921 ..	710	..
15th January 1921 ..	673	365
22nd January 1921 ..	640	283
29th January 1921 ..	352	1,788

Payment of coolies as per Famine Code.

95 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state whether—

(a) according to the Famine Code wages should be paid to coolies as often as possible and not less than twice a week; and

(b) the above rule was not adhered to in the case of any of the test works and if so, in the case of what works and how often and when the rule was not followed, what was the period each time during which payment of wages was not made

95 A.—(a) Under the Famine Code, wages should be paid daily in cases where work is under the management of the Public Works Department. In the case of non-departmental works, the wages should be paid at such intervals as the Government direct, but not less often than twice a week.

(b) Government understand that the rule was not strictly adhered to in the case of the test work near Viraparam in the Bellary taluk during the week ending 22nd January 1921. The work was then in charge of the Local Fund Department but has since been taken over by the Public Works Department.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I wanted to know how often the rule that insists that the payment of wages should be not less than twice a week was broken? I have not information of that question in the answer. I wish the Honourable Member will be pleased to furnish information on this point."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have no information at the present moment. But I have no objection to make enquiries."

Famine work in Bellary district.

96 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state—

(a) the daily rate of wages which coolies, man, woman and child, on each test work in the Bellary district were able to earn from week to week;

(b) whether in each case enough work was shown beforehand to the coolies to enable them to earn their maximum wages;

(c) whether in the case of any, and, if so, what works coolies were refused entertainment on the ground that there was not enough work for all to do and earn a reasonable wage or for any other reason;

(d) whether coolies were refused to be entertained for work on the Alur-Aspari road and if so, how many coolies, on what dates, and under what authority; and

(e) whether it is a fact that on the same work many coolies refused to receive their wages for the reason that their wages had been cut down for no fault of theirs and whether there have been similar refusals in the case of other works, and if so, on what works.

96 A.—The Government have no information, but will enquire.

Mr A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Honourable Member be pleased to furnish the information as soon as obtained as I have to urge some more points for consideration of the Government?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have no objection to do so."

Bellary taluk village headmen's conference.

97 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state—

(i) if they have received a copy of the proceedings of the Bellary taluk village headmen's conference held at Bellary on 29th August 1920 submitted through the Collector, Bellary; and

(ii) if they have, what action they have taken thereon.

97 A.—The Government have not received a copy of the proceedings referred to.

16TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.)*

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Honourable Member call for a copy of the proceedings sent through the Collector? The Government say that they have not received a copy. The copy was submitted through the Collector and I do not know if the Collector has discretion to withhold it."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"As the matter was entirely within the discretion of the Collector to dispose of the matter, I do not see any advantage in sending for the reference at all."

Pay of teachers in elementary schools.

98 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education to state why the Government have not accepted the recommendations of the Salaries Committee in regard to the pay of the teachers in elementary schools.

98 *A.*—The question of the permanent revision of the pay of teachers in Government elementary schools is still under consideration. As regards teachers under local boards and municipal councils attention is invited to paragraph 9 of G.O. No 499, Financial, dated 1st June 1920, placed on the Editors' Table which gives full reasons for the attitude of Government in the matter.

Criticism on Salaries Committee's Report

99 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance whether the Government have perused the criticism on the report of the Salaries Committee published by the Executive Committee of the non-gazetted Government Officers' Association, Madras.

99 *A.*—The Answer is in the affirmative.

Madras Corporation on Pâmbaṉ firing incident.

100 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member if the Government have perused the resolution passed by the Municipal Corporation, Madras, at its meeting on 18th January 1921 regarding the Police firing on the people at Porambor Barracks.

100 *A.*—The answer is in the affirmative.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Did not the Government take any action thereon?"

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"That will be an issue which, I suppose, will be discussed in connexion with the discussion on resolution No. 5."

Report of the Special Settlement Officer of Anantapur and Bellary districts.

101 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to place on the table—

(a) a copy of the report of the Special Settlement Officer containing the results of his examination of the economic conditions of a few families in a few villages in the black-cotton soil taluks of Anantapur and Bellary districts whose settlement is now under consideration;

(b) a copy of the Appendix A referred to in paragraph 16 of Mr. Cox's letter No 1009-A, dated 28th October 1889, printed in G.O. No. 729, Revenue, dated 12th September 1890; and

(c) copy of a similar statement of cultivation expenses, if any, that may have been prepared by the Special Settlement Officer, Bellary.

101 *A.*—(a) The reports of the Settlement Officer on the economic condition of the typical villages in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur are exceedingly bulky and contain particulars concerning the circumstances of individuals which it would be not proper to make public. The Government are, however, prepared to let the Member peruse them if he calls at the office of the Revenue Secretary

(b) The Member will be furnished with copies of two statements which form an appendix.*

(c) The Special Settlement Officer has furnished details of cultivation expenses in his reports referred to above.

Non-payment of takkavi loan collection in Alur taluk

102 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue—

(a) if it is a fact that the members of the depressed classes who were given lands on nowle system in the disafforested lands of the late Moligavelli reserve (Alur taluk) have taken takkavi loans from the Government and that the repayment of the first instalment of the loan has fallen due this year;

(b) if in view of failure of crops and the distress prevailing in the Alur taluk it is not proposed to postpone the collection of the loans due from the said members of the depressed classes to next year.

102 *A.*—The Government have no information. Under the rules framed under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884, officers sanctioning the grant of loans are themselves competent to suspend the repayment of the annual instalment whenever from causes beyond the borrower's control such repayment becomes unduly burdensome.

* Vide Appendix II at page 639 infra.

Remission in Bellary district.

103 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to place on the table lists of villages in Bellary district in which the remission has been granted and of villages in which suspension of revenue has been ordered.

103 *A.*—No remission of assessment on dry lands has yet been granted. A list of the villages in the Rayadrug taluk in which suspension of revenue has already been ordered is placed on the table.* Further proposals for suspension in the five taluks of Adoni, Alur, Siruguppa, Bellary and Rayadrug have recently been received and are under the consideration of Government.

Permits to convey land produce from Mysore to British territory.

104 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member if it is a fact that there are many people in British taluks who own lands in the adjoining Mysore Province but are unable to bring the produce of their lands to their homes in British territory.

104 *A.*—Government have no information regarding the number of British subjects who own land in the adjoining Mysore Province. The export of the produce of such lands is subject to such regulations as the Mysore Government may issue on the subject.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"The people who are living in the British territory and who own any lands in the Mysore Province at present are unable to convey their produce to this province. The answer says that such transport is subject to the regulations in force in that province. As the regulations stand, they have no option but to obey the rules of the Mysore Government.

"I ask if it is the intention of the Government to facilitate such transport in the interests of the subjects living in their territories."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"It is hardly a supplementary question."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I can only tell the House that the arrangements between the Mysore and the Madras Presidency in respect of food-grains have been the subject of constant consultation between the Directors of Civil Supplies of the two administrations and I am sure if the matter is brought to their notice, it will be given due consideration."

Mr. T. Richmond.

Unions of Government servants.

105 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance—

(*a*) to state—

(1) the number and names now existing of the various associations or unions of Government servants from the members of the Indian Civil Service down to the village officers;

(2) the names of the office-bearers of each, including patrons, if any;

(3) whether they belong to the particular branch of Government service or whether they are outsiders; if outsiders, whether they are in Government employ;

(*b*) to mention what the rules are, if any, that exist on the above subject;

(*c*) to state if it is permissible for such associations or unions to be addressed by outsiders at public meetings of such associations or unions;

(*d*) to state—

(1) if any of these associations were lately addressed by Colonel Wedgewood, M.P.;

(2) if so, whether Government have read a report of the proceedings at any such meeting; and

(3) whether Government propose to take any steps to prevent recurrence of such meetings.

105 *A.*—(*a*) (1), (2) & (3) The Government are not in possession of the information.

(*b*) The attention of the Member is drawn to G.O. No. 181, Public, dated 15th March 1920, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(*c*) There is no specific prohibition.

(*d*) (1) & (2) The Member apparently refers to the address given by Colonel Wedgewood to non-gazetted subordinates at the Memorial Hall, Madras, on 13th January 1921, newspaper accounts of which the Government have perused.

(3) The Government have no such intention at present.

Appointment of a Deputy Advocate-General.

106 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member if it is proposed to create a new appointment as Deputy Advocate-General.

106 *A.*—There is no such proposal.

* Vide Appendix III at page 494 infra.

16TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Siva Rao ; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul lah Sahib ; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson , Mr. Sivaswamy Aiyar ; the Hon'ble the President.)*

M.R.Ry. P. Siva Rao Pantulu Garu

Karnams in the Hospet taluk

107 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue to state—

(i) whether about 40 karnams in the Hospet taluk in the Bellary district tendered conditional resignation of their offices in or about the month of October 1920, in view of the unsatisfactory conditions of their service ;

(ii) whether they were called upon by the Sub-Collector of Hospet to withdraw their resignations, and were threatened with dismissal in the event of failure to do so ;

(iii) whether the karnams then represented their grievances and expressed their unwillingness to withdraw their resignations unless their grievances were redressed ;

(iv) whether they were again directed to withdraw their resignations on pain of dismissals ; and

(v) whether thereupon some karnams withdrew their resignations and the remaining thirteen who failed to do so were dismissed from service.

107 A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" With reference to question No. 107, will the Hon'ble Member for Revenue call for information ? They say Government have no information. Will the Honourable Member call for information ?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB :—" Inasmuch as the Karnams have a right of appeal and Government have not received any appeals from them, I do not consider, Sir, that it will serve any useful purpose to call for these papers."

Retiring rooms in railway stations

108 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member what steps have been taken to provide retiring rooms for the accommodation of the Indian passengers on railways in accordance with the Resolution of the Legislative Council No. 38 accepted by the Government in the month of August 1920.

108 A.—The Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, reports that arrangements have been or are being made to provide retiring rooms for Indians at Arkonam, Guntakal and Renwada where there are such rooms for Europeans also. Should there be a pressing demand for such rooms at other stations, the provision of these will be considered by the Company

The Agent, South Indian Railway, reports that he is awaiting the instructions of his Home Board on the matter.

Mr. P SIVA RAO :—" With reference to question No. 108, will the Honourable the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway have closed the retiring rooms at Guntakal and Bellary to the public since the last discussion in the Legislative Council ? "

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—" I am not in a position to answer that question off-hand. I believe that in one case there has been a closure but I am not certain that there has been more than one closure "

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :— " Will the Honourable Member be pleased to enquire into the matter whether the retiring rooms in Guntakal and Bellary have been closed to the public since the last discussion upon the subject ?

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—" I think that information is already in the possession of the Government. But I cannot carry these things precisely in my head. If further information is necessary, I will call for it "

Mr. T SIVASANKARAM PILLAI :— " Is it true that retiring rooms at Guntakal are used as private quarters for officers ? There is a proposal to convert the retiring rooms as private quarters for officers. Is it a fact that there is such a proposal ?"

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—" If it is the case, I presume that it is a temporary arrangement, for the information supplied to me is that arrangements have been or are being made to provide retiring rooms for Indians at Guntakal, as stated in the answer."

Mr P. SIVA RAO —" One of the Members has received information that these retiring rooms at Guntakal and Bellary have been closed to the public as they were short of accommodation for their own officers Will the Hon'ble Member be pleased to make enquiries into this matter ? If it is so, that seems to be inconsistent with the answer to the question."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" Probably no further answer is necessary The Hon'ble Member is already answered."

" The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—" Yes."

Committee on the indigenous systems of medicine

109 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state whether the personnel of the committee for the examination of the indigenous systems of Unani and Ayurvedic medicine has been settled ; if so, who are the members of the committee and whether they have commenced their sittings

109 A.—M.R.Ry. T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar was invited in June 1920 to propose the personnel of the committee. His reply is awaited.

(The Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar; Mr. Siva Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar) [16TH FEBRUARY 1921.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR.—"Since the answers were printed Mr T. R. Ramachandra Ayyar has submitted his report and Government will consider the constitution of the personnel."

Compartmental system in the S.S.L.C. examination.

110 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education what steps are taken to introduce the compartmental system in the S.S.L.C. examination.

110 A.—A copy of the proceedings of the Legislative Council in connexion with Resolution No. VIII at the meeting held on the 15th July last has been forwarded to the Syndicate of the University of Madras for consideration and Government await the result thereof.

Abolition of the Board of Revenue.

111 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue whether they have finally decided the question of the abolition of the Board of Revenue.

111 A.—The proposal has been dropped for the present.

Salaries Committee.

112 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance whether—

(a) the special officer appointed to consider the findings of the Salaries Committee has submitted his report to the Government and whether the Government passed final orders thereon; if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay them on the table;

(b) the Government received a number of memorials from the non-gazetted officers about the increase of their pay and emoluments;

112 A.—(a) The attention of the Member is drawn to the answer to question No. 9.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

Distress in the Bellary district.

113 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue what steps the Government have hitherto taken to alleviate the distress in the Bellary district.

113 A.—Two test works have been opened, one in the Bellary taluk and another in the Alur taluk.

Arrangements have been made with the Mysore Darbar for the supply of 400 bags of dry grains weekly to the Rayadrug taluk and 5,000 bags weekly to meet the needs of the taluks of Bellary, Siruguppa, Alur and Adoni.

The collection of kists in the red soil tracts of the Rayadrug taluk has been suspended, pending receipt of proposals for remission. The Government are considering the question of postponing till next fasli the collection of kists in the taluks of Bellary, Siruguppa, Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug.

An additional allotment has been sanctioned for the distribution of loans under the Loans Acts and a tahsildar and four revenue inspectors have been deputed for the prompt disposal of applications for loans.

Free grazing in open reserves has been permitted and closed reserves have been thrown open wherever necessary.

MR. P. SIVA RAO:—"The answer to question No. 113 says two test works have been opened. Will the Government propose to start any more test works especially in Rayadrug?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB:—"The Government will be quite willing to start more works if recommended by the Collector."

MR. P. SIVA RAO:—"It is stated that the collection of revenues in the red soil tracts of Rayadrug taluk has been suspended pending receipt of proposals for remission. I wish to know whether there are any proposals for remission of kists in the taluks of Bellary, Siruguppa, Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB:—"I have a number of proposals on that matter, Sir, but I am not just at the present moment in a position to say whether those proposals relate to the particular taluks now enumerated."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that while the Government are considering the question of postponing, the village officials are forcing the ryots to pay kists?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB.—"I have no information on the matter."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Hon'ble Member be pleased to inquire?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB.—"I have no objection, I will inquire."

MR. P. SIVA RAO.—"Have any orders been passed for the suspension of the revenue and for the postponement of collection in the case of all these taluks pending final orders of Government?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB.—"Orders are being expeditiously issued as soon as the recommendations are received."

Kunnivattam channel in the Chingleput district.

114 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue whether with reference to the question No. 61 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated the 28th September 1920, the Government will be pleased to state whether the awaited Collector's report has been received and whether any final orders have been passed thereon in reference to the proposed repair of the Kunnivattam channel in the Chingleput district.

114 *A.*—The Collector's report has been received; but as the ryots are willing to contribute only Rs. 15,000 and not the entire cost of the work as originally agreed upon, the estimate amounting to Rs. 45,880 referred to has not been sanctioned.

As however it has been suggested that the requirements of the ryots can be met by a less costly scheme, the matter is being considered further by the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division, who is preparing the necessary estimates.

Land Revenue Bill.

115 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue whether the Government have received the draft Bill embodying the principles of land revenue policy from the Board of Revenue; if so, when they propose to introduce the Bill in the Legislative Council.

115 *A.*—The Government have not yet received the draft Bill from the Board of Revenue.

Appointment of first-class Special Magistrates.

116 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what action has been taken in regard to a resolution of the Legislative Council accepted by the Government in regard to the appointment of Special Magistrates of the first class to try criminal cases only with no revenue powers?

116 *A.*—The Government have called for detailed proposals from the Board of Revenue for the appointment of stipendiary first-class magistrates in the districts of Coimbatore and Ramnad and for the towns of Madura and Trichinopoly.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Do the Government propose to start the scheme for the appointment of stipendiary first-class Magistrates in the whole of this Presidency or only in the districts of Coimbatore and Ramnad and for the towns of Madura and Trichinopoly?"

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"The Government merely intend to make an experiment in the first instance in those districts and towns. On the result of that experiment will depend whether the question of extension is or is not desirable."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Will the Honourable Member be pleased to state why these places have been hit upon?"

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"So far as I recollect, the resolution discussed in this Council put in the forefront the question of relief to overworked Divisional Magistrates. On examination of cases in which such relief was prima facie necessary and in consequence of detailed recommendations made by the Board of Revenue the districts of Coimbatore and Ramnad were selected out of four districts mentioned. The same considerations do not apply precisely to the appointment of stipendiary first-class magistrates to the towns of Madura and Trichinopoly. There was an independent suggestion to give effect to the same experimental plan in large towns."

Bill to amend the Madras Hereditary Village Officers Act.

117 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue whether they propose to introduce the Bill for the amendment of Act II of 1894 and Act III of 1895 (Madras Hereditary Village Officers Act); if so, when it will be introduced into the Council.

117 *A.*—The Government propose to introduce the Bill at the earliest possible date.

Mohatar.

118 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance whether, with reference to question No. 56 put by me at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated the 28th September, relating to the mohatar by the Marwari, Gujerati and certain other communities, the Government will be pleased to state whether they have passed any final orders thereon.

118 *A.*—A copy of the order in which the memorial was disposed of is appended—

"The Government regret that they are unable to accede to the request for the cancellation of rule 17-A of the Income-tax Rules which direct the production of accounts or copies of them in English or in one of the vernaculars of the Presidency."

Free scholarships in secondary schools.

119 *Q.*—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education whether final orders have been passed on the question of providing scholarships and free studentships up to 10 per cent of the rolls to indigent pupils of merit in the secondary schools.

119 *A.*—The question is still under consideration.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Will the Hon'ble the Minister for Education be pleased to state how long this question has been under consideration, for how many years?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal:—"I am not prepared to answer at once. I would ask the Honourable Member to give me notice."

MR. P. SIVA RAO:—"In connexion with the same question will the Hon'ble the Minister be pleased to state when is the matter likely to come to a close?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal:—"I cannot answer that question just now."

Mahazars.

120 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education whether any orders have been passed on the mahazars received from the teachers in the secondary schools for the standardization of their salaries and the provincialization of their services.

120 A.—The matter has not yet been finally disposed of.

Pay of veterinary assistants.

121 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development whether final orders have been passed on the question of the increases of the pay and the emolument of veterinary assistants in this Presidency.

121 A.—Orders have not yet been issued.

Subordinate Educational Service.

122 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education whether any orders have been passed regarding the reorganization of the subordinate educational service (inspection and collegiate branches); if so, to lay it on the table.

122 A.—The question is still under consideration.

New offices created since April 1919.

123 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance how many new offices have been created since April 1919, and who has been filling them.

123 A.—A statement is under preparation.

The vacation of seats in the Council.

124 Q.—(*a*) To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member whether it is a fact that the Government declared the seats of (i) Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar and (ii) Mr. M. O. T. Muttayya Chetti in the Legislative Council vacant after they accepted the offices of the Advocate-General and Sheriff of Madras; if so, under what rule;

(*b*) whether the same rule will apply to the case of the Vice-President of the Council also.

124 A.—(*a*) Yes; under section 29-B of the Government of India Act.

(*b*) No.

Quarters for Government officials.

125 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Public Works whether the Government have considered and passed final orders on the scheme for constructing quarters for high Government officials in the City of Madras at the cost of Government.

125 A.—A scheme for constructing quarters for some of the Government officials in the City of Madras is under the consideration of Government and final orders have not yet been passed.

Location of public offices in Government House, Mount Road.

126 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member whether the Government have arrived at any final decision as regards the question of the shifting of the Government House permanently to Guindy and the proposed location of public offices in the compound of the present Government House in the Mount Road.

126 A.—No final decision has yet been arrived at.

Grazing fees in Bellary district.

127 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member to state the grazing fees prevailing in the several taluks of the Bellary district and also the reasons for the difference, if any.

127 A.—Grazing fees are charged at the rate of 3 annas per cow-unit except in the class II forests at the Harpanahalli range where that rate has been gradually enhanced to one rupee in order to reduce the heavy incidence of grazing. It was reported in 1917 that the number of licences issued was nearly six times the estimated possibility of the actual grazing area

Forest and Judicial panchayats in the Ceded districts.

128 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Law Member how many forest and judicial panchayats have been established in the Ceded districts.

128 A.—The number of forest panchayats established in the Ceded districts is 105, while that of village panchayat courts is 124.

Disafforestation in Bellary district.

129 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member how far disafforestation has been effected in the Bellary district by reason of the recent order passed by the Government.

129 A.—There has been no recent case of disafforestation in Bellary.

16TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Sivasankaram Pillai ; Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar.)*

Residence of non-official presidents of district boards.

130 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to state—

(i) which non-official presidents of the district boards have been permitted by the Government to reside outside the headquarters of the district and on what conditions; and

(ii) whether the Government have realized the extra expenditure caused to the district boards by the grant of such concession.

130 A.—(i) The non-official Presidents of the District Boards of Kistna, Malabar, Anantapur and North Arcot have been permitted to reside outside the headquarters of their districts on the understanding that they spend as much time as may be necessary at the headquarters.

(ii) The Government do not consider that any extra expenditure is caused to the district boards by the above arrangement.

Salaries of secondary school teachers.

131 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Education how the sum of one lakh of rupees allotted for the increase of salaries of the teachers in the secondary schools has been distributed

131 A.—The Member is referred to G.O. No. 1486, Home (Education), dated the 11th December 1920, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

M.R.Ry. T. Sivasankaram Pillai Avargal.

List of Indian officials drawing Rs. 1,000 and over per mensem.

132 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance to furnish a list of the names of only such Indian officials who were in public service in December 1920, with their pay and length of service, in positions occupied by European officials in the year 1910, with salaries of Rs. 1,000 and over.

132 A.—The information required by the Honourable Member will be found in the civil list for 1910 and the current list, both of which can be obtained in the library.

Capital expenditure in bringing into force the Government of India Act.

133 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Finance to state under different major heads what capital expenditure has been incurred up to December 1920 in connexion with bringing into force of the Government of India Act in the Presidency.

133 A.—The following expenditure on buildings as on 31st December 1920 is directly attributable to the introduction of the Government of India Act. The Government are not aware of any other expenditure under this head that can properly be declared to be capital expenditure.

	Lakhs.
(i) Extensions and improvements to the New Council Chamber, Fort St. George (work completed).	2·80
(ii) Providing additional lights and fans in the extensions (work incomplete).	·12
Total ..	2·92

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal.

Rear gauge readings in January in Coleroon, Cauvery anicut, etc.

134 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Public Works (Irrigation)—

(a) what the rear gauge readings were on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th January at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. and also at noon on each of those days in Coleroon at the Upper Anicut of the Cauvery, Coleroon at the Grand Anicut, the Cauvery and the Vennar;

(b) what the readings were on those days at the following places :—

Cauvery at Tirukkattupalli ;
Kudamuretti at Tirukkattupalli ;
Cauvery and Arasalar at the point where Arasalar branches ;
Virasholan where it takes off from the main river ;
Mudikondan where it takes off from the main river ;
Vennar and Vettar at Vettar head ;
Vennar at Corayar head ;
Corayar at Corayar head ;
Pamaniyar at Corayar head ;
Vennar at Pandavayar head ;
Pandavayar at Pandavayar head ;
Vettar at Engan regulator ;
Vettar at Kangalangeri regulator.

134 *A.*—(a) The gauge readings taken at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. at the Upper Anicut and the Grand Anicut are generally reported. The following were the rear gauge readings on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th January 1921 :—

Upper Anicut.

		North Branch.		South Branch.		Grand Anicut.		
		North end gauge.	South end gauge.	North end gauge.	South end gauge.	Coleroon.	Cauvery.	Vennar.
		FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.	FEET.
11th January 1921.	6 a.m. ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	..	..	3·1
	6 p.m. ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	..	..	3·4
12th January 1921.	6 a.m. ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	..	..	3·2
	6 p.m. ..	Nil.	Nil.	2·10	1·80	..	..	3·4
13th January 1921.	6 a.m. ..	Nil.	Nil.	2·20	1·30	..	..	3·3
	6 p.m. ..	Nil.	Nil.	4·10	1·80	..	..	4·1
14th January 1921.	6 a.m. ..	Nil.	Nil.	2·40	2·40	5·1	5·7	5·8
	6 p.m. ..	Nil.	0·20	4·08	3·80	7·3	6·3	7·4

(b) The readings are not available but will be called for and furnished to the Member.

Maximum water Coleroon can contain at Upper and Grand Anicuts.

135 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Public Works (Irrigation)—

(a) what the maximum water is that can be let in in the Coleroon at the Upper Anicut and at Grand Anicut ; and

(b) if the regulations at the Grand Anicut are governed only by the readings there or whether the department takes into consideration also the readings lower down which may be higher on account of local rains.

135 *A.*—(a) There is no limit fixed for letting water into the Coleroon.

(b) In the rules for the regulation of water at the Cauvery-Vennar regulators provision is made for taking into account the local rainfall in the Vennar basin and regulating the Grand Anicut shutters accordingly.

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR Avargal :—"Have Government any idea of fixing any limit ?"

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"None at present."

Floods and breaches in the Vennar and their causes.

136 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Revenue if it is a fact that there have been heavy floods and breaches in the Vennar delta and have the Government received any report about the causes of the abnormal floods and about the heavy loss to the crops ready for harvest.

136 *A.*—There were floods and breaches in the deltaic tracts of the Tanjore district in November and January last owing to unprecedentedly heavy and abnormal rains in those months. Reports have been received from the local officers and they indicate that the rice crops in the delta taluks were not affected by the November rains but have been adversely affected by those of January.

The damming up of flood-water by the railway culverts between Nidamangalam and Koradacheri.

137 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member if all the railway culverts between Nidamangalam and Koradacheri were blocked up on the 15th instant thus damming up the flood water on the northern side and the Railway Subdivisional Officer stayed in Nidamangalam till 8-30 a.m. on the 15th instant.

137 *A.*—The Government have no information. The Member is advised to apply to the Agent, South Indian Railway, for the information which he desires.

The exportation of flax from Tiruttaraipundi to Tuticorin.

138 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development—

(a) if flax from the sunhemp produced in the Tiruttaraipundi taluk of the Tanjore district is being exported to Tuticorin ;

(b) what the final destination of the raw product is and what the finished product out of the same ; and

(c) if the Government have considered the possibility of utilising the same locally to be converted into the finished product in India itself.

138 *A.*—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The Member is referred to the letter No. 3246, dated 2nd March 1920, sent to him by Government in the Revenue (Special) Department.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR Avargal :—"Have Government any idea of calling for information ?"

16TH FEBRUARY 1921] *The Hon'ble Mr. Venkata Reddi Nayudu; Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar.*

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU GARU:—"The only difficulty is that in the very nature of things it is not very easy to get such information as that. If it is possible to get that information, it will with pleasure be called for."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR Avargal:—"Have Government any idea of the possibility of utilizing it?"

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU GARU:—"The answer is in the negative."

Coconut plantations in Tanjore district.

139 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development whether—

(*a*) there are extensive coconut plantations in the southern portion of the Tanjore district; and

(*b*) all the fibrous covers and the shells are wasted away by being used for fuel.

139 *A.*—The Government have no information.

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR Avargal:—"Have Government any idea of calling for information?"

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. VENKATA REDDI NAYUDU GARU:—"The answer is the same as that I gave to supplementary question No. 138 (*a*)."

Industrial possibilities of each district.

140 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Minister for Development—

(*a*) if the Industries Department has published any report about the industrial possibilities of each district and the ways and means required to develop each industries; and

(*b*) if there is such a report, to lay on the table the latest report for the district of Tanjore.

140 *A.*—The answer is in the negative.

Breach of rivers and Government action thereon.

141 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Member for Public Works (Irrigation) to state—

(*a*) what the various villages are near which the following rivers breached in the floods of the year 1919:—

Vettar,	Odambegiyar,	Kaduvayâr,
Vennar,	Koraiyar,	Pamaniyar,
Vellayar,	Harichandranadi,	Pandavayar;
Mulliyar and Kattar;		

(*b*) at what cost each breach was closed in 1919; if the work was not completed in 1919, the cost of the estimated expenditure and the actual cost may be given;

(*c*) if there were any breaches in the said rivers in 1920 (November) and in what places;

(*d*) at what cost the breaches were closed; the cost of each work may be given;

(*e*) if there were breaches again in the second week of January in the said rivers; near what villages; if they are in the same places where the breaches took place in 1919 and 1920; and

(*f*) what the estimated cost is of the closing of the latest breaches; and how much has been spent.

141 *A.*—The detailed information required is not available but will be called for and furnished to the Member.

Inconvenience in South Indian Railway.

142 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member whether considerable delay is caused in travelling on account of the station adjoining a junction station not being a crossing station in several places in the South Indian Railway.

142 *A.*—The Government have no information. The question will be brought to the notice of the South Indian Railway Administration.

Carriages in South Indian Railway.

143 Q.—To ask the Hon'ble the Home Member if it is a fact—

(*a*) that the third-class carriages of the corridor type, with the passage in the centre, recently constructed, are unsuited and inconvenient, inasmuch as the seats are short in width and have low backs so much so that heads of passengers come into contact often; and

(*b*) that the inconvenience is greater when the passengers on either side belong to different sex.

143 *A.*—The Government have no information. The question will be brought to the notice of the South Indian Railway Administration.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 88 asked by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro Garu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th February 1921, page 477 supra.]

Statement showing the amount of loans advanced to ryots under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans Acts.

Name of district.	Land Improvement Loans Act.			Agriculturists Loans Act.		
	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	8,580	6,615	14,620	5,676	2,49,770	1,01,073
Vizagapatam	1,676	1,610	42,965	1,161	700	6,150
Godavari	..	..	4,200	..	2,600	500
Kistna	6,526	5,146	8,525	37,725	16,025	26,110
Guntur	4,200	3,700	7,450	8,988	16,723	21,136

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 101 asked by M.R.Ry. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avergal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th February 1921, page 479 supra.]

(1)

WET LANDS.

Items	(1) As per villagers' opinion.				(2) As per Tahsildar's opinion.			
	Actual cost.	Number of years during which they last.	Area cultivable each year.	Average cost for acre per annum.	Actual cost.	Number of years during which they last.	Area cultivable each year.	Average cost for acre per annum.
Adoni taluk.	Rs. A. P.		Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Acs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Cost of ploughing cattle, per pair	30 0 0	4	4	1 14 0	30 0 0	4	4	1 10 0
2. Implements—								
Plough					0 8 0	1	4	0 2 0
Gantaka or levelling instrument					1 0 0	1	4	0 2 0
Gorra for turning up the soil before sowing					..	..	..	..
Zantala or weeding instrument					..	..	..	..
Goddala or axe					..	..	..	..
Kodavali or sickle					..	..	..	..
Kurichigi or weeding hand instrument					0 8 0	1	4	0 2 0
Kadimane or yoke					..	..	..	..
Chalakula or whip					0 4 0	1	4	0 1 0
Paggala or ropes					0 2 0	1	4	0 0 8
Varla or leather stripes	..	..	..	0 12 0	0 2 0	1	4	0 0 8
Jadigabilla or drill					..	..	..	..
Nagala or pole					..	..	..	..
Mamantee					..	..	..	..
Medi or handle for guiding					0 8 0	1	4	0 2 0
Karra or plough share					..	..	..	..
Pick-axe					..	..	..	..
Cost of repairing implements					0 8 0	1	4	0 2 0
Carriage					..	..	..	..
Baskets					0 2 0	1	4	0 0 8
Total implements	..	..	..	0 12 0	..	..	..	0 10 0
3. Seed	0 0 0	1	4	0 0 0	0 0 0	1	4	0 0 0
4. Manure	24 0 0	1	4	0 4 0	24 0 0	1	4	0 0 0
5. Wages	24 14 0	2	4	10 14 0	25 8 0	2	4	13 10 0
6. Fodder in ploughing season	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for the taluk	..	..	..	24 0 0	..	..	..	24 0 0
Alur taluk.								
1. Cost of ploughing cattle, per pair	10 0 0	16	8	1 4 0	33 0 0	32	12	3 4 0
2. Implements—								
Plough					0 4 0	1	8	0 1 0
Gantaka or levelling instrument					0 2 0	4	8	0 0 8
Gorra for turning up the soil before sowing					..	..	..	..
Zantala or weeding instrument					..	..	..	..
Goddala or axe					..	..	..	..
Kodavali or sickle					..	..	..	..
Kurichigi or weeding hand instrument					..	..	..	..
Kadimane or yoke					..	..	..	..
Chalakula or whip					0 8 0	4	8	0 1 0
Paggala or ropes					0 8 0	4	8	0 0 8
Varla or leather stripes	..	..	..	0 7 0	0 8 0	2	8	0 1 0
Jadigabilla or drill					0 4 0	8	8	0 0 8
Nagala or pole					..	..	..	..
Mamantee					0 8 0	4	8	0 0 8
Medi or handle for guiding					..	..	..	..
Karra or plough share					0 8 0	4	8	0 0 8
Pick-axe					0 2 0	1	8	0 0 2
Cost of repairing implements					..	..	..	..
Carriage					..	..	..	..
Baskets					..	..	..	..
Total implements	..	..	..	0 7 0	..	..	..	0 3 0
3. Seed	4 0 0	1	2	2 0 0	4 0 0	1	8	0 0 0
4. Manure	10 0 0	1	2	5 0 0	10 0 0	1	8	1 0 0
5. Wages	43 4 0	1	4	43 4 0	43 4 0	1	8	23 0 0
6. Fodder in ploughing season	11 4 0	1	2	5 10 0	11 4 0	1	8	0 10 0
Total for the taluk	..	..	..	37 7 0	..	..	..	37 7 0

WET LANDS—*cont.*

Items.	(1) As per villagers' opinion.				(2) As per Talukdar's opinion.			
	Actual cost.	Number of years during which they last.	Area cultivable each year.	Average cost for acre per annum.	Actual cost.	Number of years during which they last.	Area cultivable each year	Average cost for acre per annum.

Bellary taluk.

	Rs. A. P.		Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Acs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Cost of ploughing cattle, per pair	60 0 0	5	2	6 0 0	60 0 0	5	2	6 0 0
2. Implements—								
Plough					1 0 0	6	2	0 2 2½
Guntaka or levelling instrument					..	..	..	..
Gorra for turning up the soil before sowing					..	..	..	..
Zantalu or weeding instrument					..	..	..	..
Goddalu or axe					..	..	..	..
Kodavalu or sickle					1 0 0	4	2	0 1 7½
Kurubigi or weeding hand instrument					0 8 0	5	0	0 0 9½
Kadimeru or yoke					0 8 0	5	0	0 0 9½
Chalukalu or whip					..	..	..	..
Paggalu or ropes					0 8 0	5	2	0 0 9½
Varla or leather stripes	..	..	..	1 1 0	..	..	..	..
Jadigabilla or drill					..	..	..	..
Naggalu or pole					..	..	..	..
Mammatties					1 0 0	5	0	0 1 0½
Medi or handle for guiding					..	..	..	..
Karra or plough share					..	..	..	..
Pick-axe					..	..	..	..
Cost of repairing implements					0 0 0	5	0	0 0 5
Carriage					..	..	..	..
Baskets					0 0 0	5	0	0 0 2½
Total implements	..	..	..	1 1 0	..	..	..	1 1 0
3. Seed	4 0 0	1	2	2 0 0	4 0 0	1	2	2 0 0
4. Manure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Wages	62 12 0	1	2	31 6 0	62 12 0	2	4	31 6 0
6. Fodder in ploughing season	10 0 0	1	2	5 0 0	10 0 0	1	2	5 0 0
Total for the taluk	..	..	..	43 7 0	..	..	..	43 7 0

Gooty taluk.

1. Cost of ploughing cattle, per pair	30 0 0	6	1	3 6 0	30 0 0	1	2	15 0 0
2. Implements—								
Plough	0 4 0	1	1	0 4 0	..	..	..	..
Guntaka or levelling instrument	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gorra for turning up the soil before sowing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zantalu or weeding instrument	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goddalu or axe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kodavalu or sickle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurubigi or weeding hand instrument	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadimeru or yoke	1 0 0	4	1	4 4 0	..	..	..	..
Chalukalu or whip	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paggalu or ropes	0 4 0	1	1	0 4 0	..	..	..	..
Varla or leather stripes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jadigabilla or drill	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naggalu or pole	0 4 0	1	1	0 4 0	..	..	..	..
Mammatties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medi or handle for guiding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karra or plough share	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pick-axe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cost of repairing implements	0 4 0	1	1	0 4 0	..	..	..	..
Carriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Baskets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total implements	..	..	..	1 4 0	..	..	..	..
3. Seed	2 0 0	1	1	2 0 0	2 0 0	1	1	2 0 0
4. Manure	0 0 0	1	1	0 0 0	15 0 0	1	1	15 0 0
5. Wages	17 0 0	1	1	17 0 0	11 0 0	2	2	11 5 4
6. Fodder in ploughing season	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for the taluk	..	..	..	31 4 0	..	..	..	31 0 0

WET LANDS—*contd.*

Items.	(1) As per villagers' opinion.				(2) As per Talukdar's opinion.			
	Actual cost.	Number of years during which they last.	Area cultivable each year.	Average cost for acre per annum.	Actual cost.	Number of years during which they last.	Area cultivable each year.	Average cost for acre per annum.
Tadpatri taluk.								
	Rs. a. p.		Acs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Acs.	Rs. a. p.
1. Cost of ploughing cattle, per pair	25 0 0	4	2	3 3 1	32 0 0	4	2	4 0 0
2. Implements—								
Plough					1 0 0	1	1	1 0 0
Gantaka or levelling instrument					..	..	..	..
Gorra for turning up the soil before sowing.					..	..	..	..
Zartala or weeding instrument					..	..	..	..
Goddali or axe					..	..	..	..
Kodavili or sickle					..	..	..	..
Kurichiga or weeding hand instrument ..					..	..	..	..
Kadimanu or yoke					..	..	..	..
Chabbolu or whip					..	..	..	..
Paggala or ropes					..	..	..	..
Vanla or leather straps	..	..	..	1 12 11	..	..	..	..
Jidigabilla or drill					..	..	..	..
Nagala or yoke					..	..	..	..
Mamulies					2 2 11	1	1	0 8 11
Meda or handle for guiding					..	..	..	..
Karra or plough share					..	..	..	..
Pick-axe					..	..	..	..
Cost of repairing implements					..	..	..	..
Carriage					2 4 0	1	1	0 4 0
Baskets								
Total implements ..	..	..	..	2 12 11	..	..	..	2 12 11
3. Seed	2 5 4	1	1	2 5 4	2 5 0	1	1	2 5 0
4. Manure	11 0 0	1	1	11 0 0	11 0 0	1	1	11 0 0
5. Wages	23 11 4	1	1	23 11 4	23 12 0	1	1	23 12 0
6. Fodder in ploughing season	11 4 0	1	1	11 4 0	11 4 0	1	1	11 4 0
Total for the taluk ..	84 5 3	..	..	84 5 3	..	..	..	84 5 11

(2)

DRY LAND.

Items.	(1) As per villagers' opinion.				(2) As per Talukdar's opinion.			
	Actual cost.	Number of years during which they last.	Area cultivable each year.	Average cost for area per annum.	Actual cost.	Number of years during which they last.	Area cultivable each year.	Average cost for area per annum.
Adoni taluk.								
1. Cost of ploughing cattle per year	Rs. A. P. 30 0 0	10	Acs. 10	Rs. A. P. 0 0 0	Rs. A. P. 30 0 0	10	Acs. 10	Rs. A. P. 0 0 0
2. Implements—								
Plough					2 0 0	1	10	0 0 0
Gantaka or levelling instrument					2 1 0	2	10	0 1 0
Gorra for turning up the soil before sowing					2 0 0	8	10	0 1 4
Zantala or weeding instrument					1 0 0	2	10	0 0 6
Goddali or axe					0 4 0	4	10	0 0 1
Kodavali or sickle					0 8 0	4	10	0 0 1
Kuruthigi or weeding hand instrument					0 0 0	0	10	0 0 0
Kadimana or yoke					0 0 0	8	10	0 0 0
Chadukala or whip	..	..	..	0 0 0	0 2 0	1	10	0 0 2
Paggala or ropes					0 0 0	1	10	0 0 0
Varlu or leather stripes					0 3 0	1	10	0 0 3
Jadigabilla or drill					1 8 0	6	10	0 0 14
Nagala or pole					..	..	..	..
Wooden billala for fastening ropes					..	..	..	..
Gaddali or pick-axe					..	..	..	..
Cost of repairing implements					..	..	..	..
Carriage					..	..	..	..
Total implements	..	..	..	0 0 0	..	..	..	0 0 0
3. Seed (6 seers at 1 rupee each)	0 0 0	1	1	0 4 0	0 0 0	1	1	0 0 0
4. Manure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Wages (116 coolies at 2 annas each)	22 0 0	1	32	1 4 0	22 0 0	1	32	1 4 0
6. Fodder in ploughing season	22 0 0	1	16	1 6 0	22 0 0	1	16	2 0 0
Total for the taluk	..	..	..	3 14 0	..	..	..	3 12 0
Alur taluk.								
1. Cost of ploughing cattle per year	100 0 0	12	20	0 6 7	100 0 0	13	20	0 6 7
2. Implements—								
Plough					..	..	..	..
Gantaka or levelling instrument					0 4 4	3	20	0 0 3
Gorra for turning up the soil before sowing					20 0 0	2	20	1 0 0
Zantala or weeding instrument					..	..	..	..
Goddali or axe					..	..	..	..
Kodavali or sickle					..	..	..	..
Kuruthigi or weeding hand instrument					..	..	..	..
Kadimana or yoke					..	..	..	..
Chadukala or whip	..	..	..	2 0 0	5 0 0	3	20	0 0 0
Paggala or ropes					..	..	..	..
Varlu or leather stripes					5 0 0	1	20	0 0 0
Jadigabilla or drill					..	..	..	..
Nagala or pole					..	..	..	..
Wooden billala for fastening ropes					7 0 0	1	20	0 0 0
Gaddali or pick-axe					2 12 0	1	20	0 0 0
Cost of repairing implements					..	..	..	..
Carriage					..	..	..	..
Total implements	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	..	..	1 0 0
3. Seed	0 4 0	1	1	0 2 10	0 2 10	1	1	0 2 10
4. Manure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Wages	66 13 4	1	20	3 12 4	55 13 4	2	40	2 12 0
6. Fodder in ploughing season	62 3 0	1	20	3 1 0	12 3 0	1	20	1 1 0
Total for the taluk	..	..	..	0 11 0	..	..	..	0 11 0

DRY LAND—*cont.*

Items.	(1) As per villagers' opinion.				(2) As per Talukdar's opinion.			
	Actual cost.	Number of years during which they last.	Area cultivable each year.	Average cost for acre per annum.	Actual cost.	Number of years during which they last.	Area cultivable each year.	Average cost for acre per annum.
Bellary taluk.								
1. Cost of ploughing cattle per pair	Rs. A. P. 120 0 0	5	Acs. 30	Rs. A. P. 1 0 4	Rs. A. P. 120 0 0	5	Acs. 30	Rs. A. P. 1 0 4
2. Implements—								
Plough					24 0 0	5	30	0 0 10
Gantaka or levelling instrument					12 0 0	5	30	0 0 6
Gorra for turning up the soil before sowing					10 0 0	6	30	0 0 5½
Zantaka or weeding instrument					6 0 0	6	30	0 0 3
Goddali or axe					4 0 0	6	30	0 0 1½
Kodavali or sickle					10 0 0	6	30	0 0 5½
Kurchigi or weeding hand instrument					6 0 0	6	30	0 0 3
Kudimana or yoke					18 0 0	6	30	0 0 9
Chabakola or whip	} ..	..	..	0 3 0	..	..	..	..
Paggala or rope					25 0 0	5	30	0 0 12½
Varla or leather strips					..	..	..	..
Jadigabilla or drill					4 0 0	6	30	0 0 2
Nagala or pole					..	..	..	..
Wooden billain for fastening ropes					..	..	..	..
Goddali or pick-axe					5 0 0	5	30	0 0 2½
Cost of repairing implements					24 0 0	5	30	0 1 11
Carriage					150 0 0	5	30	0 6 0
Total implements	..	..	..	0 3 6	..	..	..	0 3 6
3. Seed	0 1 0	1	1	0 1 0	0 1 0	1	1	0 1 0
4. Manure	118 3 0	1	60	1 3 0	112 0 0	1	60	1 4 8
5. Wages	432 1 0	3	180	4 13 0	432 1 0	3	180	4 13 0
6. Fodder in ploughing season	185 0 0	1	60	3 0 0	180 0 0	1	60	3 0 0
Total for the taluk	..	..	..	13 1 0	..	..	..	10 1 0
Gooty taluk.								
1. Cost of ploughing cattle per pair	60 0 0	10	150	1 6 0	120 0 0	10	150	1 0 0
2. Implements—								
Plough					5 10 0	5	12	0 1 20
Gantaka or levelling instrument					10 0 0	4	12	0 0 5
Gorra for turning up the soil before sowing								
Zantaka or weeding instrument								
Goddali or axe								
Kodavali or sickle								
Kurchigi or weeding hand instrument								
Kudimana or yoke					0 1 0	4	12	0 0 0
Chabakola or whip	} ..	..	..	0 0 0	..	..	..	..
Paggala or rope								
Varla or leather strips								
Jadigabilla or drill								
Nagala or pole								
Wooden billain for fastening ropes								
Goddali or pickaxe								
Cost of repairing implements								
Carriage								
Total implements	..	..	..	0 3 3	..	..	..	0 0 3
3. Seed	0 4 0	1	12	0 3 0	0 4 0	1	12	0 0 0
4. Manure	16 0 0	1	16	1 0 0	0 0 0	1	12	0 16 0
5. Wages	24 0 0	1	24	2 0 0	30 0 0	1	24	2 0 0
6. Fodder in ploughing season	0 0 0	2	1	0 10 0	3 0 0	1	12	0 3 0
Total for the taluk	..	..	..	0 7 3	..	..	..	0 0 0

DRY LAND—*contd.*

Items.	(1) As per villagers' opinion.				(2) As per Tahsildar's opinion.			
	Actual cost.	Number of years during which they last.	Area cultivable each year.	Average cost per acre per annum.	Actual cost.	Number of years during which they last.	Area cultivable each year.	Average cost per acre per annum.
			Taluqwari totals.					
	Rs. A. P.		Acs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Acs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Cost of ploughing cattle per pair	324 0 0	10	30	3 1 10	600 0 0	10	30	2 8 0
2. Implements—								
Plough								
Gantaka or levelling instrument								
Gorra for turning up the soil before sowing ..								
Zantaka or weeding instrument								
Godisi or axe								
Kudayali or pickle								
Kuricha or weeding hand instrument ..								
Kadmatha or yoke								
Chabukalu or whip	13 14 0	1	30	0 2 6	15 0 0	1	30	0 8 0
Paggala or rope								
Varlu or leather straps								
Jaligabilla or drill								
Kagala or pole								
Wooden bolals for fastening ropes								
Gudisi or pickaxe								
Cost of repairing implements								
Carriage								
Total implements ..	..	..	..	0 7 6	..	..	..	0 8 0
3. Seed	18 2 0	1	30	0 7 0	15 0 0	1	30	0 8 0
4. Manure	116 2 0	1	30	4 13 11	150 0 0	1	30	5 0 0
5. Wages	59 2 6	1	60	2 10 0	82 0 0	1	60	2 12 0
6. Fodder in ploughing season	133 0 0	1	30	4 6 7	135 0 0	1	30	4 8 0
Total for the plot ..	..	..	..	13 5 0	..	..	..	15 4 0

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 103 asked by M.R.Ry. A. Rangantha Mudaliyar Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 16th February 1921, page 480 *supra*.]

List of villages in which suspension of collection of revenue has been ordered.

1. Nagireddipalli.
2. Junjaramanahalli.
3. Avuladotla.
4. Vadrahonnur.
5. Bhupasamudram.
6. Eslagoda.
7. Belodu.
8. Bagiavakonnahalli
9. Udegolam.
10. Kantenahalli.
11. Mallapuram
12. Meehari
13. Rayadrug
14. Virapuram.
15. Pulukunta.
16. Gollapalli.
17. Golagala
18. Rangasamudram.
19. Tallakera
20. Gummaghatta.
21. Kondapuram
22. Chedum.
23. Bondinakallu.
24. Gramadotla.
25. Hulikallu.
26. Muridi,
27. Gangera.
28. Kanekallu.
29. Hulikeri.

16TH FEBRUARY 1921] *(The Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; Mr. Narasimhacharlu; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)*

XIV

RESOLUTION *RE* RATES OF ASSESSMENT IN THE BLACK-SOIL TALUKS OF BELLARY AND ANANTAPUR DISTRICTS—*cont.*

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will now resume consideration of the resolution which has been moved by Mr Ranganatha Mudaliyar in regard to the rates of assessment in the black-soil taluks of Bellary and Anantapur."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, I merely propose at this stage to place before the House a brief statement of facts as they stand at the present moment without entering into anything like a detailed or analytical examination of the subject-matter of the resolution. Reference, Sir, has already been made by the Honourable the mover and by Honourable the seconder to the fact that I had the honour of receiving deputations both at Adōni and at Gooty in regard to the subject-matter of this resolution now before the House. It was then my peculiar privilege to listen to the able and very forceful arguments of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at Adōni and my friend on the front bench Mr. Kesava Pillai at Gooty. I am grateful to them all for the very kindly reference they made both yesterday forenoon and afternoon in regard to the reception by me of the deputations and the very patient hearing that I gave to their representations. I may assure the House that I took very careful notes of the various representations that were made before me in regard to this matter. I held conferences with the Collectors, with the Special Settlement Officer and with the Settlement Commissioner. And not merely satisfied with that, I referred the various representations which were made to me and of which I had taken very careful notes to the Special Settlement Officer and the Settlement Commissioner for further scrutiny and examination. The replies and criticisms of these two officers were put into my hands quite recently. I confess, Sir, that I have not had the time to look into them as yet. And I promise the House that I shall look into them very carefully and decide the matter. At the present stage, it is impossible for me to give anything like a definite assurance as to what the Government will do on that matter; but this assurance I will certainly give, that the Government will give the whole matter their most sympathetic consideration."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Mr. President, being a neighbour of the Bellary and Anantapur districts, I think I have a right to speak on the matter. Comparatively speaking, it seems to me that Bellary and Anantapur districts are somewhat more unfavourably situated than the Cuddapah district. In the Cuddapah district, the irrigation sources are more favourable: there is the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal which passes through three taluks—"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I must beg of the Honourable Member to confine himself to the Bellary and Anantapur districts. We have nothing to do with the Cuddapah district just now."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Yes, Sir, I shall obey. So far as this district is concerned, I meant to say that at the last resettlement there was not practically any enhancement . . ."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Of —."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Of rates . . ."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"In the —."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"In the land revenue."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. Will the Honourable Member please resume his seat for a minute? We are speaking of the Bellary and Anantapur districts and it is a subject of great importance to them. But if we are going to take up other districts also for discussion, I appeal to the Honourable Member to consider whether that will not greatly prolong the deliberations of the Council and I would beg of him to give some weight to that aspect of the matter and confine himself to the Bellary and Anantapur districts which are alone now under consideration."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Yes, Sir, without referring to the Cuddapah district I shall confine my remarks to Bellary and Anantapur districts. I would respectfully urge for the consideration of the Government that in calculating the rates certain areas in which the prices were abnormal should be omitted altogether in coming to the rates. It must also be noted that in assessing the rates the Government should be pleased to take into consideration the nature of the soil, the scarcity of the rainfall and the vicissitudes of the seasons. If only a little sympathy were shown in these matters, I have no doubt that the Government will come to a proper appreciation of the nature of the soil and the rates that are assessed on that soil. Such considerations no doubt depend upon the instructions given and also upon the individual officers that are deputed. I only request that sympathy should be shown. I only request them that if they should only behave sympathetically towards the people of those districts I have no doubt that the present rates will not be increased. At any rate I would request all the members of this House through the President that whatever may be the report in accordance with the resolution that has already been passed, if there is any enhancement of rates, let that enhancement be postponed till the provisions are laid in a statute."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Sir, I do not think any further discussion is necessary since the Honourable Member has promised a very careful consideration of the facts placed before him both at Adōni and at Gooty and in so many other representations made

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; The Hon'ble the President, Mr. Sivasankaram Pillai; Mr. Balaji Rao Naynidu; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.) [16TH FEBRUARY 1921.

to him. Perhaps he would be kind enough to give us a hearing before a final decision is arrived at on the representations made by the Settlement Officer. Of course I am sure the Honourable Member, my previous speaker, referred to Cuddapah only with this view if I am not mistaken . . "

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" I must beg of the Honourable Member not to follow the Honourable Member, his previous speaker."

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—" I simply wanted to say that it is a more favourably situated district and what my previous speaker wished to point out was probably that the poorer districts may have consideration before any enhancement was made."

MR. T. SIVASANKARAM PILLAI:—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support this resolution. The scheme report is quite formidable It is full of statistics to support the several inferences such as rainfall, coercive processes, sale values and so many other things. I wish to confine my observations in the way in which these statistics have been put in by the Honourable Member. There are two things that are referred to. One of them is statistics and the other averages. Now there is the question of rainfall. How it is being recorded in the villages is an open secret. In the villages an account is kept. It shows that on one day the rainfall is 1·5 inches and afterwards 0·4 inch and after that perhaps 1 inch and some two months after 2 inches. In this way monthly accounts of rain are being made. What is the use of these accounts? How is this kind of recurring statistics helpful in ascertaining the annual rainfall? The scheme report makes it appear that there has been a fairly distributed rainfall in those tracts which are made to come under the present settlement operations. As a matter of fact if these statistics are examined in detail, it would appear that no just reference is made to the difference in the quantity of rainfall within each district and then the Honourable Member will be able to see that there is nothing to be inferred from these accounts. And then there is the question of coercive processes. They say that the absence of coercive process shows that the villagers have never felt any difficulty in paying the assessment and so it must be a sign of prosperity. There is a kind of moral pressure upon ryots without any coercive processes being resorted to to pay the assessment. But no coercive processes that are resorted to are being made to appear on the public record. The village magistrate, often, brings to bear some pressure upon these people; he sends a man and then he actually takes away his bull or some such thing from his house and yet he does not bring it to record at all. So we see that there is no pressure brought upon the villagers and they are quite well off Then there is the question of sale values of land The scheme report says there are many people who are purchasing lands in various villages and pay high prices. What does this mean? Now, it seems that the Settlement Officer forgets that for as many purchasers there must be as many sellers as well. Why should these people sell? Is it because they want to get more money? It is the fact that the value of money has grown less. The price of land has risen in the same way as the price of so many other articles. We have to pay one anna for a pencil now for which we had to pay only a quarter anna one or two years ago. Does it mean that the quality of the pencil has improved? No; it is only the purchasing value of the anna that has been reduced. And thus so far as the land values are concerned there is nothing that will suggest any inference as to the prosperity of the ryot in these villages. And then they say that the yield is greater. This is due to the fact that statistics are assumed to be correct. But what is the condition of things? We see in Anantapur and Bellary districts that people are not able to find their living What about the years previous to these? Were they prosperous? If they were not, how are we to know that they deserve the enhancement? The reason that they are not able to find themselves well off is that even in the former years the yield was not great. So I beg to submit that the statement that is made to appear in the scheme report that the lands are yielding better now does not stand to reason."

Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—" Sir, in view of the resolution that we have passed yesterday (Resolution No. 1), it is for the Government either to accept or reject the recommendation This Resolution No. 2 also will be practically of the same value. Even if it is passed it will be for the Government either to accept it or reject it. In case Resolution No. 1 is accepted by the Government, we will have nothing to do with the Resolutions Nos. 2, 3 and 4. So I do not see the utility of the House wasting any time or devoting any time to the three other resolutions until we know the result, whether it will be accepted by the Government or not."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" After the assurance given by the Honourable Member for Land Revenue, it seems to me unnecessary to proceed further with this question. As observed by Mr. Krishnan Nayar, the acceptance of this resolution follows from that of the previous resolution But, still, I wanted the Government to be aware of the opinion of this House with regard to the specific case involved in this resolution and I think that purpose has been served. I believe the Government are going to give a favourable consideration to this question. Only one thing I want to say, Sir. The Honourable Member in charge of Land Revenue referred to many conferences of Collectors and Commissioners. The results of those conferences may be all one-sided perhaps. Against that he has to weigh the overwhelming feeling of the people in the matter. I dare say that he is in a position to give his best judgment to this question and satisfy the legitimate grievances of the people."

16TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Hon'ble the President; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Krishna Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.)*

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member then asks for leave to withdraw the resolution?"

Mr A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Yes."

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Resolution No. 3 was not moved by Mr. Siva Rao.

Mr P. SIVA RAO:—"Sir, the resolution I have the honour to move runs thus:—

RESOLUTION *RE* POSTPONEMENT OF THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT RATES IN BELLARY AND ANANTAPUR DISTRICTS.

'4. That this Council recommends to the Government that in view of the distress now prevailing in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur the proposed settlement rates may not be introduced during the coming fasli.'

"I need not detain the Council long upon this resolution. As the Hon'ble Member in charge is well aware, there has been very acute distress prevailing in these six taluks to which resettlement proposals have been sought to be applied. The Hon'ble Member had occasion to go to Raichur, he had occasion to go to Gooty, and he had occasion to go to Adoni and so I dare say he is well impressed with the unfortunate conditions that prevail in those tracts. His Excellency was kind enough, sympathetic enough, to refer to the miserable condition of these districts in his opening address, and the answers given to question 113 on the agenda make it abundantly clear that test works have been started, that collection of kists has been postponed, and that proposals for remission are under consideration, and so forth. So in this state of things, in my opinion, it would have a disastrous effect to impose this fresh taxation just at this juncture. Whatever decision the Government may come to with regard to the enhancement proposals that have been now sent up by the Settlement Officer, at any rate I would ask that they may not be introduced in the coming fasli as that introduction would have a very unfortunate effect upon the people. When there are proposals for remitting the present kist and when there are proposals for suspending the collection of kist, it looks rather anomalous to impose any fresh taxation. The time is inopportune. The rates should not be introduced, at any rate, during the coming fasli. With these words, I commend this resolution."

Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I have only one difficulty in understanding this resolution, that difficulty having arisen from the use of the words 'coming fasli'. If I understand the Hon'ble Mover to mean the fasli which is now current, my answer will probably be different from the answer which I would have to give if I were asked to understand 'coming fasli' as denoting the fasli which is to begin after July. If I have no answer to that, Sir, I shall at once proceed to reply."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"No, Sir, I had no idea that the Government intended to introduce these rates in the current fasli. If it be their intention to bring them into effect during the current fasli, my resolution relates to that, and I shall amend it suitably. I thought that the introduction will be made only in the coming fasli and that during the current fasli the Government would not do it."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"So you mean the current fasli."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Yes, Sir."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The amended resolution runs thus:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that in view of the distress now prevailing in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur the proposed settlement rates may not be introduced during the current fasli.'

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR:—"Sir, I think after having seen somewhat of the two districts referred to and after having listened to the representations that have been made to me as to the economic condition of these two districts at present, it seemed to me rather hard to advise Government to introduce the resettlement rates during the current fasli. I therefore advised the Government that these rates had better not be introduced during the current fasli, and I am happy to announce to this House that the Government have graciously accepted not to introduce the resettlement rates during the current fasli."

The resolution was put to the vote and carried.

(Mr. Devadas ; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ; the Advocate-General ; the Hon'ble the President ; Mr Gopalakrishnayya ; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter ; Mr. Ramachandra Rau.) [16TH FEBRUARY 1921.

RESOLUTION *RE* A MIXED COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON THE FIRING INCIDENT AT PERAMBUR BARRACKS.

Mr M. D. DEVADAS:—" Sir, the resolution that stands against my name runs as follows :—

' 5. That in the matter of the firing by the Police on the people at Perambur Barracks on 9th December 1920 this Council recommends to the Government that a Committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to investigate and report on the circumstances which led to the firing, and on the question whether the action of the people was justified or not '

" Sir, before I begin to mention facts in connexion with the firing, let me premise my observations by stating that it is not my intention to hold a brief either for the police or for the people who find fault with the police. It is not my intention now to say anything against either versions. Sir, you may remember that my resolution ran as follows:—' That in view of the different versions before the public . . . . . a Committee should be appointed . . .' and you were pleased, Sir, to alter it, and I submitted to the alteration. Therefore I am mentioning this not to protest against the alteration but to thank you for it, and at the same time to mention to the Council that my object in bringing forward this resolution is to make the people feel that the Government are really anxious to place the matter before the public in a way which would appeal to them. Sir, my object in coming forward with this resolution is that there are two contradictory versions, one an official version, and the other, if I may so call it, a non-official version, or the version which the labour people have put forward. That being so, people who are not connected either with the officials or those who are not connected with the labour people are no doubt feeling that an inquiry should be held so that the public may understand which version is the correct one. Sir, that being my object . . . . . "

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—" Sir, I rise to ask your permission, now that the Honourable Mover has developed his object, to say that there is every probability of the facts in issue in this resolution going up before a civil court in the very near future in which case they will be fully inquired into, and the discussion in this Council—I should not say discussion in this Council, but I should say that the investigation by a specially established committee—would be superfluous. The Government, Sir, have no desire to burke the discussion on the facts of this issue, and I may ask, with your permission, the Honourable Mover to consider whether, in view of the fact that these issues will come before the civil court almost immediately, he desires to proceed with the discussion in this Council."

Mr. M. D. DEVADAS :—" If the matter is going before the civil court, I should be the last person to have any discussion in the matter, because when the matter is *sub-judice*, I don't want to prejudice the proceedings by anything that may be said here or by the findings of any committee appointed by the Government. I take it that the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson is sure about the matter going to the Court."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—" I think I may assure my Hon'ble friend Mr. Devadas that in the very near future this matter will be the subject of discussion in a civil court, in fact in the High Court at Madras, and therefore I think this particular discussion might be postponed until we exactly see how this litigation develops itself."

Mr. M. D. DEVADAS :—" Well, Sir, on the assurance of the Advocate-General I do not press my resolution, but if it is not going to be brought in the near future, I crave leave to bring forward this resolution at the next meeting."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" You must give notice again."

Mr. M. D. DEVADAS :—" I will give notice."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" The Council will notice that there is a batch of four resolutions relating to the pay and prospects of non-gazetted officers. I take it that it is the wish of the Council to take them all together in one discussion."

Mr. K. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA :—" Sir, these resolutions (Nos. 8 to 9) and resolution Nos. 27, 28 and 29 may be taken together. They more or less relate to the same matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. TODHUNTER :—" I venture to support the suggestion. It is quite beyond our present means to meet the demands of the non-gazetted officers. Unless therefore we discuss the means of finding the money at the same time, the discussion is apt to be unprofitable."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" This matter did engage my anxious consideration, and I came to the conclusion that I would not be justified in putting all the resolutions together as one subject. Though I quite understand that the decision on the one will have an important bearing on the other, I do not think I should permit all the resolutions to come under a single discussion. For the present I would ask the Council to confine itself to resolutions 8 to 9."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAU :—" Are all these four resolutions to be proposed and voted for together, or one after the other ?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" My idea is that Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar should move his first resolution, and if that is seconded, the debate will probably disclose as to which resolution the Council will take out of the four so that we may discuss that one resolution."

16TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar; Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar.)*

RESOLUTION *RE* PAY AND PROSPECTS OF NON-GAZETTED OFFICERS.

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I move the resolution standing against my name—

'6. That this Council recommends to the Government that a committee composed of officials and non-officials be constituted to report on the minimum salary of the non-gazetted Government officers of the various departments and the grading of the same, having regard to the present-day condition of living, the rise in prices of foodstuffs and clothe and the absence of house accommodation in towns and the consequent high rents, with power to co-opt one member of each department in the inquiry into the fixing of salaries of that particular department.'

"I have ventured to bring up this resolution before the Council in view of the various complaints put forward by non-gazetted officers. I am not here to say whether the report of the Salaries Committee is correct or not or what the report of the Salaries Commissioner Mr. A. R. Knapp will be, though in some papers I find some hints as to these recommendations.

"I am chiefly concerned with the complaint put forward by the officers that they have not been consulted, that their evidence has not been taken and that they had no representation on the committee which originally sat to decide upon the salaries. Of course it is but proper that there should be representatives from those concerned and that witnesses should have been examined from among the very persons who put forward the complaint. We have known that in other committees, e.g., that on the Provincial Judicial Service, members of the service were put on the committee and they were also consulted. Therefore my chief point will be: give them the opportunity, take them into your confidence, and let there be a committee of officials and non-officials who may be selected by this House or by Government, with one member from each department, whenever an inquiry is made into that department, with power to examine officers from each department. If the committee will be able to convince the non-gazetted officers that the original recommendation made by the Salaries Committee was proper and would also take into consideration the present-day condition of living, the rise in prices, if they should come to any conclusion, after consideration of the state of finances as revealed at the next budget, then I think the whole body of non-gazetted officers—who must be supported by Government because it is they who must take care of them rather than the members of this House—would be satisfied; and I think it is proper that this House should accept this resolution to give them an opportunity of representing their grievances and to find out exactly, under all conditions, what should be the minimum living wage or the minimum salary which must be given to these officers, considering all the circumstances that I have put forward in this resolution.

"I submit therefore for the consideration of this House that this resolution may be accepted and I would also request this House to take into consideration the fact that even the Local and Municipal Contercuse raised the pay of the officers in their service and gave a time-scale increment. Therefore I would say that this committee will not have very much work before it but that they should take the officials into their confidence and satisfy them that the recommendation of the original committee was proper or they should put forward new recommendations acceptable to the officers who seem to be discontented in all the departments."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"I beg leave to second Resolution No. 6 as I do not wish to move Resolution No. 7 standing in my name as an independent resolution. Resolutions 6 and 7 are much the same except in some matters of detail.

"Resolution No. 6 contains reasons which I am sure will be sufficient to evoke the sympathy and the generosity of the members of this House. Everybody seems to be familiar with the hardship and privations which the members of the non-gazetted service have been undergoing. Everyone of us here and outside this House seem to be overflowing in abundant sympathy for these officers. But when it comes to a question of translating this sympathy into action, so far as the attitude of the Madras Government is concerned, the attitude expressed towards these officers was akin to the affection and attachment shown by a step-mother. The economic condition has caused a good deal of unrest in this country, and it is impossible for these non-gazetted officers to live under the existing conditions. From the answers to the interpellations which have been placed before us, I find that the Government are in receipt of numerous memorials forwarded to them from time to time by the non-gazetted officers and in one of the answers I find that the Government do recognize that these memorialists are discontented. Therefore in view of the prevailing economic distress and the hopeless situation created by the tremendous rise in prices of every item of expenditure, I have not the slightest doubt that the House will unanimously vote for the constitution of a committee. By this resolution, as the Council is well aware, the Honourable mover does not propose to tie the hands of any member because it is quite possible that the committee which he would usher into being may or may not agree with the grievances of the non-gazetted officers though to a superficial observer it looks very much as if their grievances were real and by no means unsubstantial.

"I do not want at this stage to sound a note of warning or alarm because I am not an alarmist and I do not propose to be an alarmist. But this much, I feel bound to state for the information of this House that there is a strong under current of discontent not easily translatable into language which has of late been permeating this service which, if I may say so, represents the broad base of the huge edifice of departmental administration. With these observations I commend this resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I have given notice, Sir, of an amendment, which is to the effect that in the scope of this inquiry the case of village officers also should be

included. It need hardly be said that there is a good deal of discontent among the village officers also in addition to the great discontent among the ordinary non-gazetted officers. In reply to some question, the Government have informed us practically that they have no idea at present of increasing the emoluments of these village officers."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Will the Hon'ble Member please state to which question he is referring."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am referring to answers to questions Nos. 58 and 59. I think I was correct in saying that the effect of the answers given by the Honourable Member is that there is no prospect in the near future of any increment either in the pay of the karnams or what has now been baptised as honorarium of the village munsifs.

"Those Honourable Members who come from the mufassal are aware of the fact that there is great discontent in the minds of the village officers that their cause has not been considered at all. One thing that strikes any impartial person is this: That as regards the inquiry that is supposed to have been conducted about the pay of these village officers there was no regular inquiry giving an opportunity to the village officers themselves to put their case before the Committee or before the Government. If there is a regular inquiry after a committee is appointed to go into the question, if an opportunity is given to the village officers to represent their case, and probably if an opportunity is given to the members of the committee and to the gentlemen representing the Government to satisfy these village officers either by way of cross-examination or by explanation that their grievances are after all not real, it will certainly go to satisfy the village officers and the public whether their grievances have had any foundation whatever.

"Taking, for instance, the case of the karnams, no doubt their pay has been increased to Rs. 15, whereas in many cases it was Rs. 12 and below. In the case of village munsifs the pay has been increased from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8. The karnams represent that the quantum of increase of about 25 per cent from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 is absolutely inadequate, but the case of village munsifs seems to be very strong. The karnams who were receiving a higher pay before have got an increase now. The pay of village munsifs has also been increased—in fact, has been doubled from Rs. 4 to 8; whereas the pay of village munsifs has been allowed to be in the same position excepting this change that what was called salary is now called honorarium. It is a fact, Sir, that in several places the village munsifs begin to say that they are superior to village munsifs, because their pay is higher than that of village munsifs. It was probably this that led to the village munsifs complaining that their status as measured by pay was considered to be below that of the village munsifs. Probably it is this consideration that led the Government not to increase the pay of village munsifs, but, to allow it to remain stationary and call it honorarium. We know that in the interests of the Government as well as of the ryot we should add to the village officers' salary. From the Government point of view, it may be that many other officers, high or low, may strike. But the Government work may not suffer very much. Apart from the question whether we should attach any weight to the voice of the village officers at all, if, by any circumstances, either through public sympathy or through their legitimate grievances, these village officers, viz., the village munsifs and karnams, strike. I think the Government will be put to great difficulty because practically every pie that comes into the coffers of the Government has to be collected by the village munsifs and even if there be a temporary strike of such village munsifs and village karnams who give them regular accounts as to how much kist has to be collected, certainly there ought to be great hardship from the point of view of Government. Therefore, apart from the question that all subordinate officers of Government should be satisfied with what they get, it is all the more important that village officers also should be made to feel that they are treated so far as their salaries are concerned in a fairly satisfactory way.

"From the point of view of the ryot also, it is clear that we should have a fairly well-paid village establishment. We all know, Sir, how every report on which big cases are based, every case of encroachment, are made originally by the village munsif or karnam or both jointly, and if they are dishonest, or if they are indifferent, then there is the possibility or probability of a false report being made, of indifferent reports being made by which both parties and litigants as well as ordinary ryots are likely to suffer very much."

"It is therefore extremely necessary that some attempt should be made to satisfy these village officers. We are satisfied that the pay given to them is absolutely very small; and if on the other hand Government are satisfied, and if they are able to satisfy the public also that their salaries are already high and that no enhancement is necessary, the best way of doing that will be to place all the facts and records before the members of the committee who will be appointed to investigate the matter and to make a report, and we expect to have representatives from several non-official bodies in the committee. The best way of satisfying the public and the village officers will be to have the various records placed before the committee and enable them to make a satisfactory report.

Only one word about this honorarium. Granting it is only an honorarium as Government call it, it is granted only in return for certain work done, such as collection of money and all such things. It is not an honorarium as a pension given to some Diwan or other high official in recognition of his past work, but it is given in return for some work, actually done. The honorarium is only Rs. 7 at present. It must be increased because the value of money has gone down. Therefore the honorarium which was placed at Rs. 7

16TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar; Dr. U. Rama Rao; the Hon'ble the President; Mr Venkatarama Ayyar; Mr. Balaji Rao Naynáu; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter.)*

some years ago should now be revised, and even if we are giving it as honorariam, we should have a reasonable increase in the honorariam. That is the view put forth by the village munsifs. If the Honourable Members of the Council think that there is a good ground for an inquiry into the salaries of the non-gazetted officers, there is good reason also, probably greater reason, for including in the scope of this inquiry the case of the village officers also.

DR. U. RAMA RAO:—"I beg to second this amendment, because I know as a matter of fact that the low paid karnams and village munsifs from South Kanara have sent an ultimatum to the Collector that unless and until they are paid a higher pay they are going to strike work from the 1st of next month. I have also heard from other parts of the Presidency they are going to hold a conference and they are going to strike work from the 1st.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Mover accept the amendment?"

MR. K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR:—"I accept the amendment."

MR. T BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, this is a matter in which everybody is satisfied that the non-gazetted officers require increments. No doubt about that. But the committee to be formed to inquire into this matter requires a larger scope. At the time of the budget I did say in this House that in addition to giving reasonable increments to non-gazetted officers, we must look into the curtailment of the establishment and the curtailment of the work wherever necessary. These establishments have been increased during the last 10 or 12 years. The work has been increasing because it is now done more by office notes and so on, and if the Council is going to carry the resolution, the committee must have power to go into the work done by each non-gazetted officer or subordinate and see which portion of it can be reduced, and also the establishment. There should be therefore some amendment to this resolution before it is put to the final vote."

The Hon'ble Mr. C G. TODHUNTER:—"Mr. President, in view of what has just fallen from the last speaker, I beg to suggest an alteration in the form of this Committee. This resolution brings before the Council at the outset of its career a very grave problem which is going to put to a very serious test the sense of responsibility which is vested in it. I am very glad to be able to see that every member who has spoken on the subject has fully recognized that

"We have been told more than once in the course of this session that proposals made in this House were somewhat Utopian in their nature. I think that description will apply to some extent to these resolutions. The normal state of affairs is for the Government and especially when it is a bureaucratic Government, to put forward proposals to increase the pay of the bureaucracy. They are generally supposed to have little inducement to put a check on such expenditure. It is the function of the representatives of the tax-payers to pass, reduce or prohibit the proposed expenditure. Here we have the position to a great extent reversed. We have the representatives of the tax-payer asking for the imposition of further taxation in order to enable the bureaucrat to pay his brother bureaucrat better. The position is not less Utopian than the proposal of a certain High Court Judge who, on his retirement recently, proposed at a meeting of the non-gazetted officers of the High Court that the proper course would be for the salaries of all concerned to be pooled from the Judge to the lowest clerk. I have yet to see the report of a meeting in which that Honourable gentleman has made the same proposal to his late learned colleagues on the bench.

"I said just now that this proposition involves such large expenditure as to raise the question of further taxation, and that was the reason why an Honourable Member behind me suggested that we should take up along with it certain proposals on the subject of economies. And the last speaker has very properly pressed the same view. I would like to put my reason for saying that the proposal involves further expenditure before the Council in the fewest figures possible. Our budget for the year 1921-22 will amount to the record figure of 17 crores of rupees. Out of that we have to pay a very large sum to the Government of India which with the other charges referred to in section 72 D of the Act, amount to a sum of five crores. We may put the charges for the absolute necessities of the administration such as police, jails, law courts, registration and hospitals at another 4½ crores. The non-gazetted officers in the departments which I have referred to and the village officers already consume three crores. The cost of their present demands, if we give all they ask for, comes to 4½ crores. If you add up these four figures you will have a total of 17 crores. In other words, if we were to grant the whole of their requests, there would be absolutely nothing left for the development of agriculture, industries, fisheries or co-operation or for local bodies or sanitation or other departments in which progress is most necessary. This is the position.

"The truth is, if I may say so, as the non-gazetted officers show in their memorial, that they and not we are asking for a new state of affairs. They set up as the standard pay for an entrant into Government service the cost of keeping a middle class family in a certain degree of comfort, and they tell us in their memorial that while Rs. 30 a month is not a sufficient payment for that purpose now, Rs. 15 was not sufficient standard 20 or 30 or even 40 years ago. In other words, they say that they were never paid what they call a living wage. If that is granted, what is the result? Is it not that we have built up an enormous system of detailed meticulous administration, eliminating the middleman, on the basis of a very cheap and very efficient subordinate establishment? We are in the position of a manufacturer, who has installed a very elaborate machinery which has been returning him good profits on the basis, if I may say

as for the purpose of the comparison, of cheap coal. The price of coal has quadrupled and he cannot afford to run his machine. That is the position to which we are committed; and if we grant their requests in full, we must either impose further taxation or we must effect a root and branch alteration in our very detailed system of administration.

"We have been told that the Government have taken the attitude of a step-mother towards the non-gazetted officers. Now I would like to say that, if so, the Council have taken the attitude of a hard-hearted aunt, because the Government do not for a moment accept the sole responsibility for the rate fixed. The rate was fixed by a committee almost entirely composed of members of the Legislative Council. The rate proposed by the committee was confirmed in the resolution of a non-official member in the Council, moved on behalf of the non-gazetted officers. It was confirmed again in a discussion in committee with the whole Council. One Honourable Member has referred us to the resolution of the Local Fund Conference. I should like to ask the Honourable Member what was the minimum wage fixed there? Did it not again confirm the Government rate? The Government are not going to take the whole burden upon their shoulders, and I am glad the whole responsibility in this serious matter is not imposed upon them, but that it is shared by them with the whole of this responsible Council. The matter is one upon which we are anxious to have the fullest advice. And I am glad we share the responsibility with and have available to us the advice of so large a body of responsible members.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao asked me at the opening of the session why the Government had not acceded to the request of the non-gazetted officers to appoint a committee as proposed by them. Well, I hope I have given him a great part of the answer, namely, that the main thing the committee would have to inquire into is not solely the question of what is the cost of maintaining a middle class family, but the question of further taxation or root and branch alteration of the existing system. Nor is that the only reason. It is said that we are not taking evidence. Well I ask the Council if you have not sufficient evidence in the statistics of prices and wages and of house-rent, in the opinions which I have already referred to, and in the very ably prepared minutes of the non-gazetted officers themselves. Then again there is the question of the constitution of the committee which the non-gazetted officers asked for and which is asked for now. The first feature of that committee was that it was to contain representatives of the non-gazetted officers. If Honourable Members will refer to the resolutions a little lower down on the paper, they will find one in which it is proposed that we should reduce the pay of every officer above Rs. 200 and increase the pay of every officer under Rs 100. In other words that we should rob Peter to pay Paul. If you are going to rob Peter to pay Paul, do you ask Peter and Paul to sit together on a committee to advise you how to do it? Further I do not think that the proposed committee would have given sufficient representation to the other persons interested. The Government in this matter, as controlled by the Council, stand in the position of arbiter between two parties—the man who pays the taxes and the man who receives payment out of them—and in any such committee we must ensure the proper representation of the tax-payer. There are other people who, I think, are entitled to be heard or to be represented. There are the employers of labour, for instance, the big zamindars. I think it must be obvious that, if we raise the rate of wages very largely, their rates will also be affected and their income will also be very largely affected. Similarly with business concerns, some of which have been built up very much like our own Government systems upon a basis of meticulous detail, and which cannot be continued if the cost of clerical work is going to be doubled and trebled.

"Lastly I would like to lay stress upon the factor of time and in doing this I hope it is not necessary to say that because they have issued no specific orders in the matter since last August, the Government have not been unmindful of it. On the other hand it is one that has hardly been out of their minds. From some representations that have been made it would appear that people imagine that the order of August last is the only order that the Government have issued. On the other hand that was only the last of a series of six orders. Referring again for a moment to the question of the responsibility of the Council, I would remind them that the Finance Department consisting of members of the old Council accepted without demur a lump sum estimate of 50 lakhs as sufficient to meet the demands involved in the report of the Salaries Committee. The Government have spent in the course of the year a sum of not 50 lakhs, but 134 lakhs, in meeting the demands of the non-gazetted and village officers. In fact we have stripped the budget bare and I am afraid involved ourselves in a further draft on balances at the close of the year. Having thus realloted every pie that we could reallot, we have since August been busy in the preparation of a single co-ordinated scheme. We have succeeded, working at great pressure, in getting the scheme ready, and we have sent it to the Government of India and asked them to permit us to put it into the budget in order to enable the members of this Council to discuss it in all its details. Now we are within two or three weeks of presenting the budget to the House and if we are to abandon all this and put the money for which we have made provision back into the balances, when it will be open to attack from every Honourable Member who wishes to spend money on different projects, while we allow the committee to re-open the whole case of the non-gazetted officers, I am afraid that the net result would be very much to their prejudice inasmuch as the money would all be voted away and they would find that the time came when there was no means of meeting whatever the committee might recommend.

"In thus deprecating the appointment of the committee which is recommended, I do not for a moment wish to say that we are not ready to submit the scheme which we have prepared to

16TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Gopala Menon.)*

the fullest examination. All I do ask is that, in the interests of the non-gazetted officers, the scrutiny should be made at once, and in this connexion I would press one more point, namely that, if the result of the scrutiny is to suggest the allotment of further money to the non-gazetted officers, the Committee should also make recommendations as to the sources from which that money is to be drawn. If these views commend themselves to the Members of this House, I should be prepared to propose an amendment of the resolution in the following terms:—

'This Council recommends to the Government that a Committee of this Council be appointed, representative so far as possible of all the interests concerned, to scrutinise the proposals for the revision of salaries of non-gazetted officers which have been submitted to the Government of India and to make recommendations to the Government regarding them and regarding the provision of any further funds, the voting of which may be involved by their adoption; the Committee to be appointed and to commence its sittings at once and to make recommendation within such time as may be fixed having regard to the dates appointed for the consideration of the budget.'

Mr Krishnan Nayar complained that he did not hear the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter who read out the terms of the suggested amendment again.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable Member propose to move the amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.—"If the trend of the debate shows that the Honourable Members are prepared to accept such an amendment, I will ask one of my Honourable Colleagues formally to move it."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"At present then there is no amendment."

Mr. K. P. GOPALA MENON:—"I am strongly in support of the resolution with the amendment of Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. As we all know, it is only the wearer who knows where the shoe pinches. It is no good appointing a set of persons to enquire into the grievances of the non-gazetted officers without giving a chance for these poor persons to have their say."

The Hon'ble Mr. TOTHUNTER *(interrupting)*:—"I may say that I am perfectly willing that the Committee proposed should hear representations of non-gazetted officers or village officers."

Mr. K. P. GOPALA MENON *(continuing)*:—"I can quite see Mr. Todhunter's point. Whatever it may be we are not going to suggest, as Mr. Todhunter has said, to rob Peter to pay Paul. We have certain resolutions which show the ways and means by which the grievances of these poor persons could be redressed. We know that the Government have been very gracious to increase the salary of the high paid officials, viz., deputy collectors, munsifs, subjudges and the other like officers. Where do they find funds for all these officers? They have been given the increase with retrospective effect too. If, as a matter of fact, the Government are not too poor to give consideration to the status and salary of the rich and highly paid officials, I think it is a irony of fate to say that they are poor when we come to this question. I know the Secretary of the Village Officers' Association at Madura. I have heard from him many a time the grievances of the village munsifs in regard to their pay and the onerous responsibility thrown upon them on the civil, criminal and the revenue side. In places where there are murders and heavy offences, if the village munsif sends the first information report a little late, the magistrates and sessions judges come down upon him. If the village munsif delays the report even for 10 minutes, they say the whole case is lost. What is the position of the village munsif? He is not the man who takes the report to the police station. He is to give the report to the talaiyaris or totis. In many districts the totis and talaiyaris have conceived a sort of independent spirit on account of their pay having been increased and the village munsifs' pay not having been increased. I have personally in my professional career come across cases where in the Sessions Court the village munsifs have appeared, and said 'Well, Sir, what am I to do? I sent my report immediately on receipt of the information through the talaiyari and he says I have no power to ask him because he receives more pay than I.' It is no good saying that it is an honorarium. A village officer once said that an honorarium of rupee 1, and a salary of rupee 1 can get only the same 2½ measures of rice. We have to take into consideration whether the rule that affects the highly paid officers will not affect the non-gazetted officers also. The functions which the village munsif has to discharge on the civil and revenue side—which is a responsible side—are enormous. He holds responsibility for thousands of rupees. At the time of jamabandi the tahsildars and sub-collectors and other officers go to his village and he has to do various functions then and also to discharge his duties properly. I am sure he must be paid properly if he is to do his duties. In certain places the village munsifs are rich pattadars and some of them—who are my friends—are also graduates. But they are exceptions to the rule. We must take the class of the village munsifs who are poor. It is only one out of a hundred who are in good and affluent circumstances. I will take the generality of the village munsifs into consideration. It is absurd to

say that they must be paid only an honorarium of Rs. 5 when such onerous duties are assigned to them. I propose that proper enquiries should be made throughout the Presidency if possible, to hear the representations of the people who are suffering, to consider their grievances and to adopt what measures we can for the amelioration of these people."

Mr. ABBAS ALI KHAN:—"Mr. President, just before I came to Madras to attend this Council it was forcibly brought to my notice by the non-gazetted officers at Madura that the most harrowing and distressing conditions obtain in Madura. Imagine a family consisting of a wife, two children with probably an old mother and a widowed sister living in a miserable room not even measuring 10 feet by 6 feet with only one window for ventilation and for this the rent is Rs. 10. A clerk getting Rs. 30 spends Rs. 10 for the rent of that house. He has to spend the balance to maintain his family, to dress himself decently and to look as a clerk in the eyes of the public. A clerk who has also many children to send to school must pay their school fees. He has to pay for his kerosene oil, the ghee which is like liquid gold in Madura, selling at Rs. 5 a measure. He can only get milk mixed with a good deal of water and not pure milk. How can we expect him to maintain health and discharge the onerous duties appertaining to his office in a satisfactory manner? I have seen clerks limping, and with consumption written on their faces trudging on their miserable existence through the streets of Madura, and coming back to a home where there is nothing to cheer them up. They cannot afford to spend anything for their comforts; imagine also the poor condition of their wives. Here is a wife who owing to her condition in life is unable to engage a servant and she has to work all day. She has to cook her meals not only for her children but also for others in the house. Look at her condition when she is confined and gives birth to a child."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"May I rise to a point of order. I understood that we are engaged on the resolution as amended by the Member for Coimbatore so as to include village officers. My friend Mr. Abbas Ali is discussing only the non-gazetted officers."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"The resolution before the Council is the amended resolution and the Council may discuss the whole resolution regarding non-gazetted officers and village officers."

Mr. ABBAS ALI KHAN:—"To resume what I was saying, a clerk who has no food, who cannot get even the bare necessaries of life on his paltry pittance of a pay becomes a wreck. Is it not fair and just that the House should consider the just and equitable grievances of this class of servants who are hard worked and loyal servants of Government and who are carrying on the administration without a hitch and who have said nothing for such a long time simply because they are pursuing the even tenor of duty? Therefore, Mr. President, I ask how can it be expected that we shall have a healthy population to grow up if out of 24,000 clerks 10,000 get not more than Rs. 30 or Rs. 50?"

"Fortunately the Madras Presidency is free from the horrors of war, but we have two other causes of destruction, namely, disease and want of sufficient food. What do the clerks say? They say, 'You are all members of council. You are all young men come from England and other civilised parts of the world. Can't you go into the Council and do something for us and give us more bread?' This cry for bread is coming from the children of the country and the people of the land are saying, 'give us some more bread'. Now, Mr. President, I think the House will cheerfully bear any reasonable burden. That burden will not fall heavily on any particular community or class. It may be thrown on all sections of the public. I am sure no other country will bear more cheerfully any burden to alleviate the sufferings of a moiety of humanity who are in dire need of such an alleviation. There are many sources from which revenue could be derived, for instance export tax on seeds, oocies and other things. I do not want to take much of your time. I cordially and most heartily support the resolution moved by my predecessor."

Mr. K. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—"Sir, I have given notice of a resolution of my own which stands in the list as resolution No 29. But I have no objection to support this resolution. In the adoption thereof the House, I think, would show a very favourable consideration. To my mind it looks as the Government at the very outset, in the consideration of the increase of salaries of their officers, began at the wrong end. Because, it is my view, that the several officials may be classed under three classes; the I.C.S. officers, the gazetted officers, and the non-gazetted officers. They have made the administration top heavy. They have begun with the increase of the salaries, of course in England, of the I.C.S. officers and in India of the gazetted officers, unmindful of the many clamours and the many complaints of the last class, the non-gazetted officers. They could have begun with increasing the salaries of the non-gazetted officers in the first place and then take up the case of others in the second place. Now the house is given to understand by the Hon'ble the Finance Member that in adopting this proposition it will be accepting a heavy burden. Of course the same argument should have been taken into consideration when the increase of salaries as a whole was considered at the very outset. The Hon'ble the Finance Member observed that it would be robbing Peter to pay Paul. I would also quote a biblical maxim, viz., to whom that hath, more shall be given and from whom that hath a little, more shall be taken. That, I think, is a paraphrase of the text and in this case it aptly applies. I do not know if those officers who are now under the famine

16TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Gopalakrishnayya; the Hon'ble the President; Dr. Slater.)*

prices were getting their adequate dues, but still the high class officers were at least making both ends meet; not so in the case of the non-gazetted officers. I would suggest that if the Hon'ble the Finance Member is unable to find the money for the increase of the salaries of non-gazetted officers, I am going to move that, a reduction may be made even from gazetted officers' salaries in order to meet the charges on account of the non-gazetted officers. Of course, there are two or three resolutions pertaining to the same matter. But I pray that the President may be pleased to give us permission to move some sort of amendment, though due notice has not been given for consolidating all the proposals contained in resolutions Nos. 5, 6, 28 and 29."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I have already ruled that resolutions 28 and 29 will be taken up as they come on. The Honourable Member will please resume his seat. I do not propose to go back upon that ruling. I must ask the Council to confine itself to the resolutions about the pay and prospects of non-gazetted officers. It is open to the Honourable Member, when he comes to his resolution, to move it."

Mr. K. GOPALAKRISHNAYYA:—"Of course, as I have already said at the beginning of my speech, I do not propose to detail the numerous complaints of the non-gazetted officers. At the time when my resolution comes, I shall have my own say. I have no objection to support this resolution."

Dr. GILBERT SLATER:—"Mr. President, in considering this question consideration must be given to the sources from which such increase of salaries as may be desirable and just is to be met. We have to consider it not only from the point of view of the hardships of non-gazetted officers but also in relation to the interests of the ordinary population of tax-payers, many of whom are in a much worse position than the non-gazetted officers. When we discussed this on the Salaries Board, we had to face a very difficult position. Criticism has been levelled against the Salaries Committee because it declined to receive evidence from the non-gazetted officers. I should like to say that the Salaries Committee was actuated by the feeling that in the interests of the officers concerned, it was extremely desirable that a decision should be arrived at as soon as possible. What we felt was that we were called upon to deal with the special emergency caused by a great and rapid increase in prices. In the first place we had to answer the question whether this great rise in prices was to be considered as a temporary economic phenomenon, in which case it might be dealt with by granting temporary allowances; or whether we had to face in India the prospect of a permanent rise in prices in which case salaries should be adapted to the higher rates of prices. We came to the conclusion that high prices were likely to continue, and that the general level of post-war prices would be considerably above the pre-war level, but that some reduction in the very high prices prevailing when we were sitting was to be anticipated.

"In my opinion experience since has confirmed that opinion. There is evidence of a tendency of wholesale prices in the world market to fall considerably, and this must affect India; and the fall of prices which can reasonably be anticipated will in itself be a considerable mitigation of the position of all people receiving fixed incomes. In these circumstances I myself was very pleased that the Salaries Committee went so far as to recommend an increase of 100 per cent in the minimum starting pay of the officers on the ground of the rise of prices.

"Another criticism which has been levelled against the Salaries Committee has been that the view that we took with regard to increase of pay of village officers was not applied to village munsifs as well as to karnams. But the view that we took was that the money which munsifs receive should be regarded as an honorarium or allowance to meet their out-of-pocket expenses and not as payment for work done. This idea, I think, should not be lost sight of. If it is recognised that the munsif's position is purely honorary, then we come to this position: that in those villages where it is possible to get suitable persons to serve the country as munsifs without pay, honorary munsifs should be appointed; but, where such an officer cannot be obtained then the karnam should be given the work.

"With regard to the main issue and the general principle which should be recognized in determining the minimum starting pay for non-gazetted officers, I do not think we ought not to consider it without some consideration of the question what is the average income of the tax-payer. The question what is the average rupee income per head in the Madras Presidency has been very much controverted; and I myself have been very much criticised for putting it as high as Rs. 70 per annum per head. Supposing that estimate of mine is really too low, supposing we reckon the average income in the Presidency is Rs. 90 per head per annum. Then Rs. 30 per month which is Rs. 360 per annum, is four times the average income per head. In England we should not consider it right and proper to fix as the minimum starting pay for Government servants more than half the average income of a family of four persons. Now the non-gazetted officers claim that their minimum pay ought to be Rs. 60 per mensem, which means that every boy from school who gets a clerk's post under Government should straight way receive twice as much as the average income of a family of four persons.

"It seems to me that we have to look at that demand from the tax-payer's point of view, and consider whether it is just to the tax-payer to levy additional taxation on him in order to give so much to his servants who already get more than he does.

"Further let me say that the Salaries Committee was continually asking how much money was available. It was anxious to give as much as possible, as much as could be spared in view of the financial situation and framed its recommendations accordingly. It appears to me that since

(Dr. Slater; Mr. Somasundaram Pillai; Mr. Krishna Rao.) [16TH FEBRUARY 1921.

further demands are now being made the question has now to be considered whether it is possible to find increased pay for the lower paid Government Servants out of the moneys at present spent for the services, instead of out of increased taxation. The question is whether it is possible to save money by reorganisation of the services, without diminishing efficiency in order to give a more satisfactory living to the lower paid non-gazetted servants. I think it is desirable that the inquiries of the proposed committee should not be hurried, and that its discussions should extend in this direction."

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"I thoroughly agree with what has been said by my previous speakers as regards the non-gazetted officers. It is true that they have been protecting large families. The increase of family goes on increasing every day without any regard for the increase of the pay, and of course we are really sympathetic towards their condition. As regards the amendment I have to say a word or two. The village karnam and the village munsif are the most prosperous officers of the Government. If there is any Revenue officer who is most prosperous it is the village karnam. Does this House believe that the village karnam depends entirely upon his salary? He can command anything he likes in his village. Every landlord is afraid of him for fear of a report of encroachment and he is hardly affected by any feeling that there would be a vote of reproach against him. Generally the village munsif is a landlord. He does not depend upon his salary. So, to say that a village munsif requires more pay is rather, I cannot say what, it is, rather very absurd. The village munsifs themselves would not like that statement. And to say that he is paid Rs. 5 and his menial is paid Rs. 8, and consequently the village menial does not respect the village munsif, is not true. I cannot agree with this statement made by the mover of the amendment; for, in the village post office the postmaster is paid Rs. 5, the delivery peon Rs. 9; yet the village peon is obedient to the village postmaster. He does not say that the postmaster is paid only Rs. 5 and he is paid Rs. 9; he does not say that. The village munsif is a man of his own village. He is respected by all the men of the village. While such being the case I do not think there is any disparagement by paying an honorarium of Rs. 9. As regards curtailment of the pay of higher officers it is left to the pleasure of the Government and those responsible officers who receive the salary. If the lower officers resent their lower pay, will not the higher officers resent the proposal to cut short their pay? These are all utopian ideas. I do not agree with them. But I insist upon the increase of the payment of the non-gazetted officers who are in the lowest rung of the ladder. Every man when he enters office does not care for the pay at first. Somehow he gets into the Government service hoping that he may rise. I was for sometime in that hope. When I entered Collector's office I was paid Rs. 15 in 1892 and in three months I saw the difficulty of getting higher pay. So I gave it up. So if every one is entertained on Rs. 30, it is for the first entry and he hopes to get more in course of time. Of course he must be somewhat responsible for that. It is pitiable that the present condition should continue. Their condition should be improved at once.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Mr. President, Sir, so far as the resolutions now under discussion are concerned they raise two important questions. The first question is as to the necessity for increasing the salaries of the non-gazetted officers and of the village officers and the second and the more important one is as to how to effect that object. So far as the first question is concerned I take it that this House is agreed as to the necessity for increasing salaries of the non-gazetted officers and the village officers. But for the remarks of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Somasundaram Pillai I would have thought that there is no discordant voice in this House as to the desirability of increasing the pay of both these sets of offices. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter himself did not say a word against the necessity for increasing the pay of them. But he only suggested the necessity for taking up the question early enough, in view of the presentation of the budget early next month. In referring to the case of the village officers, I wish to take this opportunity of placing before this House one aspect which has not been prominently brought forward either by the Salaries Committee or by the previous discussions. Something has been done to improve the pay of the village officers in Government villages, but so far as estates are concerned, the pay of the village officers has not been increased at all, even to the extent allowed in the case of Government villages. There is a cry for an increase of pay to the village munsifs because nothing was done in their case. In the case of karnams there was a slight increase of pay in Government villages but nothing absolutely was done in the case of karnams of proprietary estates. The duties being almost the same the reason of this differential treatment in their case is not known. They have also been making representations to the effect that their lot should be improved. While I believe that there might be cases here and there where karnams might be fairly well off, it is impossible for this House to subscribe to the general statement that all the village officers are well off as suggested by Mr. Somasundaram Pillai. We are not to take into account any cases of mischief done by karnams here or there, but we must take account of the general condition of affairs. We may be reasonably satisfied that much improvement has to be effected in that direction. While we are agreed as to the necessity of improving their position, how are we to effect that object? Is it by the appointment of a committee like the one suggested by the Honourable mover of the resolution, or the appointment of a committee of this House to go into this question without any delay and then to suggest means of effecting the object and to state how far we can allow an increase in the case of these officers. Before we enter into a detailed consideration of this question, I must express a sense of anxiety at the somewhat gloomy prospect of the budget which the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter proposes to introduce early next month. He has

16TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Krishna Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.)*

given some figures and has tried to show that the expenditure already provided for has taken up the amount of the income realizable and there is not much scope for retrenchment. He put to this House the plain question as to whether this House would embark upon fresh taxation as it would be necessary, if we should fully concede the demands made on behalf of the non-gazetted officers or the village officers, or whether it would propose to effect retrenchment by examining the whole budget. And the example of robbing Peter and paying Paul would not fit in this case. I do not think this House would subscribe to the statement of Hon'ble Mr. Abbas Ali that this House would be prepared for fresh taxation for the purpose of effecting this object. So far as I am able to judge of the feelings of Honourable Members of this House or those whom these members represent in this Council, I do not think that they will be prepared to resort to additional taxation. I for one would not be a party to fresh taxation to effect that object. But at the same time I feel that this result has been brought about owing to the Government having taken up this question of increase of salaries piece-meal, instead of taking a comprehensive view of the whole situation. An examination of the various increments and increases which have been made from time to time within the last two or three years show that the increase has been provided from time to time in the case of officers of one particular department without considering the claims of other officers whose claims would naturally be put forward sometime later. It is that policy that has brought us to this unfortunate predicament. If it were possible for the Government to arrive at a complete and correct idea of the existing sources of income and to have a fairly correct forecast as to the possible additional revenue which might be realized and if they could only take into consideration the claims of all the gazetted and non-gazetted and village officers and distribute the available revenue among all these officers, I have not the slightest doubt that it would have produced far greater satisfaction in the country than it has now. But as the Government have chosen to begin at the wrong end, as the Government have chosen not to begin from the bottom with the village officers who form the bulwark of Government administration, but have chosen to begin from the top, I venture to suggest that we must take to a policy of retrenchment. I would appeal to the Honourable Members of the Government who are receiving higher salaries to have a grasp of the whole financial situation, to take a more cheerful and more sympathetic view of the demands made on behalf of those who are less paid and who are in need of further payments, and to see if the budget cannot be so altered as to effect a more equitable and just readjustment of the finance so as to cause satisfaction to all officers irrespective of the class to which they belong. I would suggest, Sir, that whether we appoint a committee as the one suggested by the mover or whether we appoint a committee proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter to which I take no objection whatever, the committee can do useful work only if it makes up its mind to examine the necessity for the various new, costly appointments which have been created during the past two or three years and to see that some retrenchments are effected and that the money so realised is used for improving the lot of these officers. If without doing that, we accept the suggestion of Mr. Todhunter and appoint a committee at once and if we merely place before the committee the facts mentioned by him, what can the committee possibly do? Is the committee going to suggest fresh taxation? Even the Local Boards Act, which we passed the other day, has provided for fresh taxation. The Local Boards are now put to the necessity of increasing their resources; the tolls have been increased; the municipalities have increased their taxes, and the Educational Act suggests the levy of an education cess. In addition to these things, do we expect that any examination of the financial proposals for this purpose can justify our embarking upon additional taxation? Therefore I request this House to appoint the committee for examining the proposals fully and for allowing this increase not with the hope of raising additional taxation but with the hope that it will be possible to do away with some appointments which I believe have become superfluous or have been created without necessity within the last two years. I put a question to the Government in regard to these appointments; but I have not yet got the answer. Probably I will get it to-morrow and I will deal with it on another occasion. If we examine this question from all these standpoints, if we examine the necessity for decreasing or omitting the salaries of some high-paid officers and if we pool together all the revenue so realized, it is possible to relieve the distressed condition of these officers. It is this aspect that I wish to lay before the Council."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr President, with your permission, Sir, I wish to intervene at this stage and to propose an amendment which I think would cover all the four resolutions on the agenda, and will at the same time, I feel certain, be acceptable to this House in its entirety. The amended resolution that I have the honour to move runs thus:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that a Committee of this Council be appointed, representative so far as possible, of all the interests concerned to scrutinize the proposals for the revision of salaries of non-gazetted officers which have been submitted to the Government of India and to make recommendations to the Government regarding them and the village officers and regarding the provision of any further funds the voting of which may be involved by their adoption, the Committee to be appointed and to

(The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib ; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao) [16TH FEBRUARY 1921.

commence its sittings at once and to make recommendations or at least an interim report, within such time as may be fixed having regard to the dates appointed for the consideration of the budget.'

"In doing so, Sir, I have nothing to add except that we have been considerably profited by the suggestions that have gone on so far, and I am fully confident that this will meet with the acceptance of this House in which case the committee may be appointed at once."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Proposed by Mr Habib-ul-lah and seconded by the Advocate-General that the resolution proposed by Mr K. S. Venkataramaa Ayyar and amended by Mr C. V Venkataramaa Ayyangar be further amended as shown below :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that a Committee of this Council be appointed, representative so far as possible, of all the interests concerned to scrutinize the proposals for the revision of salaries of non-gazetted officers which have been submitted to the Government of India and to make recommendations to the Government regarding them and the village officers and regarding the provision of any further funds the voting of which may be involved by their adoption, the Committee to be appointed and to commence its sittings at once and to make recommendations or at least an interim report within such time as may be fixed having regard to the dates appointed for the consideration of the budget.'

Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"May I suggest an alteration to that, Sir."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"No, Sir. The Honourable Member will get his turn."

Mr M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Sir, I believe that this amendment which has been just now proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah, generally, I take it, represents the sense of this House. In the first place, it is quite clear from the financial aspect of the numerous proposals which are involved in the resolutions tabled for to-day and the inquiry that is asked for by the various members of this council into the financial position of this Province, that every member of this House is alive to his new responsibility as regards the working expenditure. At the outset I quite realize that this question, namely, the financial position of this Province, is likely to come up in some form or other, and I therefore requested by way of an interpellation, for a statement of the increased expenditure involved in the reorganization of the pay of these services in consequence of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Public Services. But, Sir, I regret that that statement is not before us. Of course I sent it a month ago, but nevertheless I am told that the Accountant-General is still preparing that statement. Another statement, which also would have equally shown our absolute helplessness at the present day in consequence of these increases which have been sanctioned in anticipation of the reformed Council, is the statement of new appointments that have been created since 1918. The answer that I have is that it will take a month to compile it, that somebody or other will have to be put on special duty for a month in the Accountant-General's office to examine the budget proposals, and ultimately I was asked to state what particular class of officers I wanted to deal with Of course, I informed the Financial Secretary that at least we should like to have information regarding new offices created carrying a salary of over Rs. 200 per mensem. I am certain that Honourable Members will look at the fact that the increase of the cost of the public services sanctioned either by the Secretary of State or by the Local Government for the various all-India services and the various provincial services would amount approximately to not less than seventy or eighty lakhs of rupees per annum. Well, I say that is merely a guess, but I am certain that we shall have an opportunity of dealing with this matter when the budget is presented I do not know whether it will come exactly in the form in which I wanted to put it before this House. Therefore, I say that the case of the non-gazetted officers, the subordinate services, which formed the subject of investigation by the Salaries Committee was one which we have to deal with under some difficult circumstances The Hon'ble Mr Todhunter will bear me out when I say that I have been constantly asking for information as to what are the funds available for any increase that that Committee may recommend. I join with my friend Mr Gilbert Slater in the statement that he has made that we were as anxious as anybody else in that Committee to do our best. But we realized fully the financial limitations of these projects, and in making the recommendations that we did we were certainly alive to the need for the improvement of the services as it was possible to be under the circumstances. Sir, I do not think that there is any other way to deal with this question except that which is indicated in this resolution. There is no use of putting off this matter. As has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter, we are working against time, and at least the non-gazetted services should be benefited immediately by some interim recommendation of this Committee. I trust that we shall be able to arrive at some sort of conclusion which would be acceptable to these hard-worked officers.

16TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter; Mr. Quadir Nawaz Khan Sahib.)*

"Regarding the village officers, I do not agree with my friend, Mr. Gilbert Slater, in regarding the village officers as honorary officers. Their duties have increased and they are at the beck and call of every subordinate official and they feel the irksomeness of their position. They are considerably out of pocket by having to meet supplies. Notwithstanding Mr. Somasundaram Pillai's experience that they are making money by illegal means—possibly they do it to recoup themselves for their expenditure on supplies—notwithstanding all these facts, there remains the fact that they feel that they are not honorary officers, held in esteem by Government officials, but that they are practically the menial attendants upon the public officers who visit their places. Whatever that may be, I am aware of the fact that there is considerable feeling in that part of the country from which I come that these people were not properly treated by the Salaries Committee in taking the view that they are honorary officers. Some of them are landlords, but the fact remains that they are as much subordinate officials of the Government as the revenue inspector or anybody else. Therefore they have a genuine grievance in this matter, and there is no doubt that some remedy or other must be found.

"As regards karnams and village officers in zamindari areas, I am glad that this resolution proposes that all the interests in this Council should be represented on this Committee, and I trust that some of the landholders in this Council, many of the distinguished gentlemen sitting here, will be willing to serve on this Committee and that they will be willing to advise ways and means and possibly to share the financial responsibilities along with the Government in seeing that their servants are properly remunerated. Of course I am talking from the standpoint of the general tax-payer, and if these zamindari officials are persons for whose pay and emoluments the zamindars are responsible under the regulations, I am sure that some method will be suggested by which their claims may be considered. Anyhow I do not see why the general tax-payer should be saddled with the establishment charges which ought to be maintained by the zamindar. In fact, that is an aspect of the case which I may present to the Council because there are many Honourable Members who represent the zamindari areas and they will realise that in dealing with this matter we shall have to take account of factors which they have to consider in all their bearings. Sir, I agree generally with this proposal, but at the same time I do not look forward to the time when this question will be placed on a final footing. I do not suppose that it is the object of the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter that this Committee should go into the question of retrenchment of establishments suggested by my friends Messrs. Balaji Rao Nayudu and Gopalakrishnayya. That is a very large question, the question of retrenchment of establishments, and this has been allowed to go haphazard without any consideration, and I think the Government would be well advised in setting up another committee to see in what respects many of these establishments which have overgrown our present needs should be cut down, and ways and means should be devised to minimise the huge expenditure on establishments now involved."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"If I may speak for one moment upon this amendment, I should like to say this. I am very sorry that we have been unable to give the Honourable Member who has last spoken and the other Honourable Members the figures which they have asked for. But I would remind them that the preparation of these many statements is throwing a very heavy burden upon the non-gazetted officers, who I am sure will do their best to expedite the preparation of the returns which have been asked for.

"With reference to the question of the committee, there is just this to be said. Several Honourable Members have thought that we can save enough to meet the demands of the non-gazetted officers out of the pay of the gazetted officers by cancelling new appointments that have been created. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has estimated that the cost incurred by new appointments created since 1919 comes to no less than 70 lakhs of rupees. I haven't the exact cost of these appointments to give him, but I should like to invite his attention to some that are closely related to them. If you abolished every officer in the service of the Government drawing a thousand rupees and upwards and gave him no pension and put nobody in his place, the saving would be 80 lakhs of rupees. Now the non-gazetted officers and village officers together want 450 lakhs of rupees, so that if these recommendations were taken, what we should have saved would form a mere drop in the ocean of what is wanted."

Mr. QUADIR NAWAZ KHAN:—"The proper way of judging the salary to be paid to non-gazetted officers is not by so much per cent but we have to consider what under present conditions, any moderate family can spend. I believe I am reproducing the sense of the whole Council here when I say that Rs. 30 is miserably low for a man with a very small family. Again we have to consider the class of society from which these poor unfortunate men are drawn, the way in which they are accustomed to live and the way in which they have been brought up in their houses. It is easy to say that the tax-payer on similar conditions is content with so much but the tax-payer who is content with that much pays also the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter and the pay of the Hon'ble the President. We have to consider what under existing conditions a family coming from a particular class of society has to spend in order to keep body and soul together. I am personally aware how much these poor clerks spend in maintaining themselves and their family.

"You will also have to consider the amount of labour and money and the long period these poor wretched men take in order to qualify themselves for a twenty or thirty rupees post. My driver who has been only cleaning as an assistant to my driver for nearly one month developed into a driver and begins to ask for a starting salary of Rs. 40. The poor unfortunate man who

(Mr. Quadir Nawaz Khan Sahib ; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson ; the Hon'ble the President ; Mr. Kesava Pillai ; Mr. Krishna Rao , Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar.)

has spent about 20 years of his life in plodding through his books and getting through these merciless examinations and having spent all the time and money at last comes to the Government service which is regarded as the only course that is open to him, or at least that is the only course which tradition has taught him. The result is that my driver is much better off than the poor B.A. who comes for an appointment. The Government thinks that starting on a pay of Rs 30 is a good deal. I quite understand that it will take several millions of rupees if the pay of these poor clerks is to be increased. What I want is that you must view them sympathetically and you must do your level best . . . ."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"I rise to a point of order to inquire whether the speaker's remarks are well to the question which is now before the House."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"What does the Honourable Member say with regard to that point ? I assume that the Honourable Member has finished his speech."

Mr. QUADIR NAWAZ KHAN:—"Sir, the only difficulty is one of finding money and we must do our level best to find the money and do something for them."

Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I move that the question be now put ; we have had enough of discussion and more or less we agree that there should be a committee."

Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"Mr. President, I stated that I have an amendment to move."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"It is for the Council to decide whether it has had enough of discussion and whether it would accept the closure. If the Council says it wants further discussion, then of course, it is for the Honourable Member to bring up his further amendment. But, I really cannot take away that privilege from the Council. Has the Honourable Member anything else to say ?"

Mr. L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR :—"May I know, Mr. President, what is the question that is put ?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"I will tell you ; we began with a discussion of Resolution No 6, which was amended, when the Deputy President was in the chair, by Mr. C. V. Venkatramana Ayyangar including the village officers. Then a further amendment has been put forward by the Hon'ble Mr Habib-ul-lah Sahib and seconded by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General which has been read to the Council. I will ask the Council whether it will have the closure.

"The point is that the question be now put. Those Honourable Members who are for it will please raise up their hands

"The President found that 61 members were for the question being now put and 9 against."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"I shall now put the main question to the Council. The main question is—

That this Council recommends to the Government that a committee of this Council be appointed, representative so far as possible of all the interests concerned, to scrutinise the proposals for the revision of salaries of non-gazetted officers which have been submitted to the Government of India and to make recommendations to the Government regarding them and the village officers and regarding the provision of any further funds, the voting of which may be involved by their adoption, the committee to be appointed and to commence its sittings at once and to make recommendations or at least an interim report within such time as may be fixed having regard to the dates appointed for the consideration of the budget."

A poll was taken and the result was as under :—

AYES.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson, K.C.S.I.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter, C.S.I.
3. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E.
4. The Hon'ble Mr K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
5. The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Subbarayulu Reddiyar Avargal.
6. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Ramarayaningar
7. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. Venkatareddi Nayudu Garu.
8. M.R.Ry. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal.
9. Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
10. Mr F. J. Richards.
11. Mr P. Subbarayan.
12. Mr. E. Periyanayagam.
13. M.R.Ry. K. Adinarayana Reddi Garu.
14. " S. R. Y. Ankineedu Prasad Bahadur.
15. " R. Appaswami Nayudu Garu.
16. " V. Appaswami Vandayar Avargal.
17. " Diwan Bahadur C. Arunachala Mudaliyar Avargal.
18. " Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu.
19. " B. P. Doraraju Nayudu Garu.
20. " Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar Avargal.
21. " Rao Sahib P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu.
22. " K. Gopalakrishnayya Garu.

16TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Hon'ble the President; Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar.)*

23. M.R.Ry. K. P. Gopala Menon Avargal.
24. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar Avargal.
25. ,, J. Kuppuswami Garu.
26. ,, B. Munuswami Nayudu Garu.
27. ,, A. T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar Avargal.
28. ,, C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu.
29. Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti.
30. M.R.Ry. M. Narayanaswami Reddi Garu.
31. ,, Rao Bahadur A. Parasurama Patro Garu.
32. ,, C. Ponnuswami Nayudu Garu.
33. ,, P. T. Rajan Avargal.
34. ,, T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar Avargal.
35. ,, Rao Bahadur A. Ramayya Punja Garu.
36. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar Avargal.
37. ,, K. Sarabha Reddi Garu.
38. ,, W. P. A. Soundara Pandya Nadar Avargal.
39. ,, S. T. Shunmugam Pillai Avargal.
40. ,, N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai Avargal.
41. ,, S. Somasundaram Pillai Avargal.
42. ,, T. Somasundara Mudaliyar Avargal.
43. ,, A. Subbarayudu Garu.
44. ,, Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu.
45. ,, A. Tongavelu Nayagar Avargal.
46. ,, T. C. Tangavelu Pillai Avargal.
47. ,, O. Tanikachala Chettiyar Avargal.
48. ,, Rao Bahadur C. Venkataranga Reddi Garu.
49. ,, Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu.
50. ,, P. Venkatasubba Rao Garu.
51. ,, W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar Avargal.
52. ,, M. C. Raja Avargal.
53. ,, L. C. Guruswami Avargal.
54. ,, R. T. Kesavalu Pillai Avargal.
55. ,, M. C. Madura Pillai Avargal.
56. ,, G. Vandanam Avargal.
57. ,, Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
58. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu.
59. ,, S. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, C.I.E.
60. ,, Srimati Biswanath Das Garu.
61. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Achariyar Avargal.
62. ,, Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Ayyar Avargal.
63. ,, Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu.
64. ,, S. Mathumanikkachari Avargal.
65. ,, Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu Garu.
66. ,, K. V. Ramachari Avargal.
67. ,, Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao.
68. ,, Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao Avargal.
69. ,, Sasibhushana Rath Avargal.
70. ,, Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu.
71. ,, M. R. Setiratnam Ayyar Avargal.
72. ,, P. Siva Rao Garu.
73. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar Avargal.
74. ,, M. D. Devadoss Avargal.
75. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udaiyar Avargal.
76. ,, Rai Sahib E. M. Mascarenhas Avargal.
77. Mr. A. T. Palmer.
78. M.R.Ry. The Raja of Ramnad.
79. ,, Sri Meka V. Apparao Bahadur.
80. ,, The Zamindar of Mandasa.
81. Mr. J. A. Richardson.
82. ,, A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E.
83. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur.
84. Saiyid Diwan Abdul-Razack Sahib Bahadur.
85. Khan Sahib Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur.
86. Munshi Muhammad Abdur-Rahman Sahib Bahadur.
87. Ahmed Mirza Sahib Bahadur.
88. Abdul Qasim Ezary Sahib Bahadur.
89. K. K. Koya Sahib Bahadur.
90. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.
91. Quadir Nawaz Khan Sahib Bahadur.
92. Savid Muhammad Badsha Sahib Bahadur.
93. A. P. I. Saiyid Ibrahim Raoutar.
94. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
95. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chathurbujadoss Avargal.
96. Mr. A. M. MacDougal.
97. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. Venkatarangayya Garu.
98. Dr. Gilbert Slater.

Those who are for: 98.
Those against : Nil.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I declare the resolution carried unanimously."

RESOLUTION *RE* EXODUS TO THE HILLS.

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I beg to propose that this Council recommends to the Government that the annual exodus to the hills may be discontinued from the current year.

"Sir, the arguments advanced against the annual exodus are all quite familiar. The Government retire to the hills for about six months in the year. It may be doing some work there but they cannot be said to be there in touch with the people. And then the expenditure incurred by this exodus works up to a considerable figure. No doubt compared to the actual revenue, the percentage may be low. But the actual amount is considerable. The

budget is not given in one figure but is distributed under various heads, hill allowances, travelling allowances, grants for communication and so many other things, all of which ought to be taken into consideration. Only the other day the proposal to pay from Provincial Funds in full the salary of the Chairman of the Ootacamund Municipal Council was sanctioned by Government on the ground that Ootacamund is the sub-capital of Madras, and then also there are several grants made by Government to the Ootacamund Municipal Council and the Nilgiri District Board on the ground that the Government goes to The Nilgiris. So, Mr. President, I beg to submit that at a time when we are looking forward to economy in all possible directions, the continuance of the exodus is out of the question. It comes to this: that only a few people like to go there, i.e., Members and Secretaries and their establishments, and for their sake the whole Government is transferred to The Nilgiris for a considerable part of the year. And with regard to this, the arguments advanced on the other side in favour of the exodus, so far as I can make out, are not convincing. That more efficient work is turned out is the main argument advanced. Well, Sir, want of touch between the public and the Government should go a very long way to make that efficient work inefficient. Then also it is said by the European firms that they are able to carry on their work as efficiently in Madras as anywhere else. They do not feel any difficulty in carrying on their work. The Board of Revenue is here in Madras all the time and it is not proposed, according to the efficiency theory of the Government, that all the officers of that department should be taken to The Nilgiris for six months in a year. It may be said that the heat in summer is severe on the plains. I do not think that any one would argue that every gentleman who comes out to India is to be allowed to go to the hills for six months in a year. Even in regard to the heads of departments retirement for six months to the hills is not necessary, but they can go and make a stay for two months in the year, just as the Surgeon-General or other Presidency officers do. Some arrangement can easily be made. With regard to this matter there is no very serious argument put forward on the other side for the continuance of this system of annual exodus. I must say that in this case Europeans and Indians agree that the exodus should be stopped at the earliest possible date.

"Chambers of Commerce also have taken that view. There is one matter to which I want to refer and that is an article written to the *Madras Mail* by an Indian gentleman regarding the question of exodus which appeared to me inspired. On the next day, the announcement of the Government was made."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I do not know whether the Honourable Member, in saying that the announcement in the *Madras Mail* was inspired, means that it was inspired by Government. If so, I must repudiate that insinuation."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I do not understand . . . "

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I stated that I did not know whether the Honourable Member, in saying that the announcement in the *Madras Mail* was inspired, meant to say that it was inspired by Government. I beg to know what right he had to make that statement."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I am only referring to a certain article in the *Madras Mail*. I do not know who wrote it. It said that Government might very well reduce the period of exodus to three months and, the personnel of the exodus to His Excellency the Governor, the Executive Councillors and Secretaries who might go to the hills with such establishment as might be necessary. The next day Government announced by means of a communique that this is so.

"His Excellency was talking as that he was going to be as much in touch with the popular part of the Government (as I do not say it is unpopular) as with the executive portion of it. If, as is proposed, the Executive Councillors alone are going to the hills along with the Government, it means that His Excellency will be not only out of touch with public opinion but will be also out of touch with the Ministers.

"I will make my position clear. This is a question that has been considered year after year and we should come to some sort of final arrangement in the matter. This is a representative Council and it is expected to meet much oftener than the old Council. In the old Council we used to have meetings at long intervals. There was a meeting in April last year and the next was in November. One argument that was put forward against more frequent meetings was that the Government was on the hills and that it was not possible to arrange for meetings. I believe that during the last year or two it was possible for the Members of the Government and other officers to come down from the hills to Madras and they felt a lot of inconvenience in being called upon to do so. Also last year His Excellency had to come down once a month so that he might be in touch with the public opinion. All this shows that the time has come when the exodus should not be continued and when the Government ought to remain at headquarters throughout the year. If they go to the hills at all, it should be only for a few days or weeks; else they would have to carry an establishment thither. If the establishment were left behind and they went for a long time, papers would have to go from here and that would mean a long delay. On these grounds I beg to submit that the exodus should be put an end to."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I am one who has given notice of a similar proposition, have the honour to second this proposition. My Hon'ble friend Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar has given various reasons to show as to why at least now if not earlier the exodus should be put an end to. I was talking to a European friend a few days ago who in conclusion agreed with me. He wanted to argue from the point of view of the Government. One of the points urged by the Government for this exodus is that important questions are

16TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Venkataramana Aiyangar; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter.)*

being decided by the Government and if the weather is very hot the brains of these Honourable gentlemen at the head of Government will not be able to work so as to come to a decisive and satisfactory conclusion on these important points and that therefore they wanted a cool atmosphere on the Nilgiris to enable them to consider the matter and come to some conclusion on all matters relating to the welfare of 46 millions of this Presidency. So far as that is concerned, I would say that the Honourable Members of the Board have also to deal with important questions and it has not till now been suggested that they must also have the cool atmosphere to decide important points.

"There is another place where every important decisions are taken, where even the well-considered opinion of the Government is not made, or considered and approved. That is the High Court. They have no long holidays at all in the year except the summer vacation for two months. The learned Judges of the High Court who decide important cases, the learned vakils and barristers who argue upon various points of importance do not decide or argue these questions in the cool atmosphere of The Nilgiris. My colleague from Coimbatore has said that there is no necessity hereafter for His Excellency and the Members of the Government to have recourse to these hills because they will have to be in touch with the local opinion and public opinion here as well as the various subordinate officers. There is also one other point to move that it will not be necessary for a large number of subordinate officials being taken to the hills. We are told that telephonic communication is soon to be put up between Madras and The Nilgiris so that all important matters might be easily talked to His Excellency at the hills by the other Members of Government though they stop in Madras. Also we are told of the fact that an aeroplane is intended to be purchased for the benefit of His Excellency and his subordinates which might take him from Ootacamund to Madras in a few hours, if necessary. I am of course in an unfortunate position of not knowing as to what the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has to say on this point. Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar referred to an article in the *Madras Mail*. A point of order was raised by the Hon'ble the Finance Member which shows that it was not inspired by Government and probably the Government does not approve of the scheme of leaving the Ministers at Madras and other Members of Government alone going to Ootacamund. I think in any case the point raised by Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar shows that the Ministers should not be left here and other Members of the Government alone go to the hills, so as to create a distinction between the Ministers and the other Cabinet Members.

"I shall therefore very strongly say that from every point of view both from the question of economic point of view and of public utility there is absolutely no necessity why money should be wasted upon this exodus.

"There is one other point yet. We have been so kind to the non-gazetted officers. Several of them have to be taken to The Nilgiris. It may be said that they get allowances. People with children studying in schools cannot take their children to Ootacamund. We know what all it means—an establishment at Madras and an establishment at the hills. An establishment at Ootacamund means double the cost of the establishment at Madras. So I think the present Government constituted as it is on popular representative lines may accept this proposition that there need not be any exodus of the Government. Of course individual members may go and have the cooler atmosphere. With these few words I have the honour to second the proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"Mr President, when this matter was discussed at some considerable length in this Council last year, though the resolution moved on the subject was defeated, we all agreed that the permanent decision in the matter must be for the new and enlarged Government and the new and enlarged Council. The trend of the debate, however, had several points of interest. On the side of maintaining the exodus for a period of six months was the experience of Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar and Mr V. K. Ramanuja Acharyar, while Mr. Yaqub Hasan added his testimony to its advantages. There was no member who was prepared to deny the Members of the Government any period of recess, while several members put forward the specific proposition that the recess should be limited to three months and confined to the Members of the Government with a minimum staff. This attitude of mind was possibly influenced by the fact, which I think is a factor in the position, that under a Statute of George III, members of the Government, like the Governor, are allowed no leave during their term of office except one period of sick leave and that under most stringent conditions.

"The period of the recess which the majority of the speakers proposed was the same as that proposed in an amendment moved during the debate of 10 years before.

"As I have said, the final decision in the matter was left to the enlarged Government and the enlarged Council. I do not know how far this more democratic body will be disposed to repeat the views of its predecessors in 1919 and 1920, but I am authorised to say that, as far as the enlarged, Government go, they are very much of the opinion expressed by the majority of the speakers in last year's debate, that is to say, their proposal is this: that during the recess of the Council, His Excellency the Governor will take up his residence at Ootacamund and will summon Members and Ministers for Cabinet meetings and otherwise as he may see fit. Under this arrangement, a Secretariat staff with a minimum of establishment will transact business at Ootacamund, but the period of their residence on the Hills will be limited to three months.

"This conclusion will, I think, be found to represent as nearly as may be the opinion of the main body of the members who opposed the exodus in the years 1919 and 1920 and I hope that it will commend itself to the members of the present Council."

(Mr Devadas ; Sir Tyagaraya Chetti ; Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar ; Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar ; the Deputy President ; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao)

[16TH FEBRUARY 1921.

Mr. M. D. DEVADAS:—"I think, Sir, after the Finance Member has given the view of the Government we may have this resolution dropped. I remember the discussion that took place last year and I for one thought that if the Government would confine the exodus to three months it would meet with the wishes of all the members present and also meet the requirements of the Members of the Government. Sir, the Members of the Government have gone their way to cut short the period of exodus and we trust that they will only take as few clerks as possible consistently with the needs of the work that may have to be transacted there. That being so, I would ask the Honourable Members both the mover and the seconder to drop this resolution as well as the next."

Diwan Bahadur Sir P. THAGARAYA CHETTI:—"Mr. President, the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter has explained the position of the Government and I think it does not much differ from what the Honourable Mover and the seconder have said. No doubt the question of three months is there. His Excellency is not going to take all the staff there but only a few members of the staff who are absolutely necessary. I think under these circumstances Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar and the seconder will withdraw the resolutions."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"If Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar has no objection I have no objection to give this scheme a trial for a few years."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"If only the Secretaries that are most needed, and the minimum establishment were taken, I have no objection and I will accept it."

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"Are you withdrawing?"

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Yes. In case it is accepted."

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT—"Has the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter anything to say?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER:—"I am afraid I cannot commit the Government to anything more definite than what I have already stated. Under this arrangement the Secretariat staff with a minimum of establishment will transact business at Ootacamund. I should explain that it is not the case of one Member (or one Minister) and one Secretary, but there are various Secretaries and their staff, and it is impossible to say that any particular Secretary will not be wanted. And if Secretaries were to be running up and down the hill, that would cost more than all coming up for three months. Therefore I am unable to give any definite undertaking that any particular section will be left behind."

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"Do you accept the assurance of the Honourable Member?"

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Yes. We may try that for some time. We also rely on the assurance that only the minimum establishment that is necessary will be taken."

Resolution No. 10 was by leave withdrawn.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I withdrew my resolution also."

Resolution No. 11 was by leave withdrawn.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Sir, some of the Honourable Members are thinking of lunch and you call upon me to propose the resolution that stands in my name."

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"I understand that the Council will adjourn definitely at 3-30 p.m. without any break."

Voices—Yes, yes.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"Then you can have no lunch. You may speak."

12 RESOLUTION *RE* THE ABOLITION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Mr. Deputy President, I now beg leave of this Council to place before them a resolution of some importance and that is the abolition of one of our ancient institutions in this country, the Board of Revenue. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter in dealing with the pay and prospects of non-gazetted officers on village officers suggested that unless there are drastic reforms in our methods of administration, it will be impossible to finance this province. I entirely agree with him and now I ask for his co-operation in getting rid of one of the clog wheels to the machinery of the administration of this province. Now in regard to this matter, it is unnecessary that I should take up your time in placing before you the duties which appertain to the Members of the Board of Revenue. This institution was established in or about the year 1704. But the Act constituting the Board of Revenue is the Regulation of 1803. By this Regulation the general superintendence of the revenue administration of this province is committed to this body. You will easily realize the state of things when this institution came into existence and the state of things at the present day. There were no communications at that time such as those that we have now at the present day, when a Member of the Government can reach any part of this province with comparative comfort both by railways and other means of communications which are now available. It was very possible in those days that a subordinate body, to assist the Government to go about, inspect and investigate and find out many matters for the Government, was necessary. Things have changed considerably. Therefore that is one aspect of the matter that I should like to place before you. The second point is that the question of the abolition of

16TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson.)*

the Board of Revenue came up for consideration more than once. The last time when this subject was taken up was when the Royal Commission on Decentralization sat in this country. The question was then gone into and it was ultimately decided so far as this province was concerned, that the abolition of the Board was inadvisable. As Honourable Members are aware, in every province in this country, either there is a Board of Revenue or in provinces where there is no Board of Revenue, there is a corresponding authority under the designation of Financial Commissioner. After these reforms have been introduced, Honourable Members would have noticed that in other provinces Members of the Councils have taken up the question as to whether there is any longer a necessity for the continuance of the Board of Revenue. In the United Provinces the question is already engaging the attention of the Council. In the Central Provinces the Government have brought forward a Bill for the abolition of the post of the Financial Commissioner. Honourable Members will see that these steps are being taken in view of the expansion of the Government, the Executive Councils of the provinces. In this province there are now four Members of the Executive Council. In other provinces also similar changes have been made. In view of these altered circumstances, the question for consideration is whether there is need any longer for the continuance of the Board of Revenue. I respectfully submit to you that there is no need for its continuance any longer. The Royal Commission on Decentralization stated that if and when the Executive Council of this province is expanded, so far as the Revenue administration is concerned, the Executive Government, the Members of the Council, should directly deal with land revenue administration. I would invite the attention of the Council to that paragraph of their report. It is as follows:—'Were the Madras Government to remain on its present footing, we should not be inclined to recommend any material modification of the existing system which has long been established and with which the public seem to be generally satisfied. Moreover, we consider it of distinct advantage to the Commissioners of Excise and Settlement, who in the present circumstances are Members of Board of Revenue. Their presence there facilitates administration in these matters and prevents undue specialisation'. They go on to state further, 'if'—and this is the portion to which I would invite your special attention—'if, however, as we consider advisable on other grounds, the Executive Council of the province should be expanded'—as I believe it has been—'we think that it would be then perfectly possible for the local Government to take into its own hands the direct co-ordination and control of the Revenue administration and such matters as the general charge of forests and abkari'. I am bringing this to the notice of the Council to show that so far as the land revenue is considered, the question is beyond dispute. I shall presently deal with the other functions of the Board. Here we have a clear recommendation of a responsible commission appointed by the Secretary of State to the effect that when the Executive Government of this province is expanded, land revenue administration should be directly dealt with by the local Government. I submit respectfully to you that we have now a land revenue member, and this is just the time when the change which has been contemplated by the Royal Commission should take place. The second circumstance on which I lay great stress is the fact that the post of Forest Member of the Board of Revenue, which was created for the purpose of supervising the Forest administration, is no longer necessary. Some time ago you will remember that the Forest Committee went into the whole question of Forest administration and as a consequence of its recommendation especially for the purpose of introducing a change in the method of administration, a Chief Conservator of Forests, as head of the department, has been created."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"No, not in consequence of it."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson, who knows much more about the subject than I do, says that it is not in consequence of the recommendations of the Forest Committee that the Chief Conservator's post has been created. All that I can say is that the President of the Committee, Mr. Horne, who was the Forest Member of the Board of Revenue, told me in our deliberations that this is the change which he was recommending to the Government, though he did not like to incorporate it in the report."

At this stage the Hon'ble the President took the Presidential Chair.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I take it whether it was in consequence of the written report or not, the fact remains that the change, namely, that the Forest Department should be placed under an expert head from the department itself has now been made. And I submit to you that therefore another member of the Board ought to go. In fact, I might perhaps refer to you the statement of the case by the Madras Government on the last occasion in defence of its proposal for the retention of the Board of Revenue. In that statement they lay special stress on the fact that the Board should continue on its present basis because one of the members is engaged continually in the supervision of the Forest Department. Now, Sir, that the Chief Conservator has been appointed, I submit that there is no longer any necessity for the retention of that member of the Board of Revenue who has been dealing with forest questions. Now, after the constitution of this Conservator of Forests when I was in the Minto-Morley Council I continually pressed upon the Government for the abolition of the Forest Member from the Board. It was always stated that the matter was under consideration. It continues to be under consideration up to date. It was yesterday, I think, that some reference was made to the tendency of political parties to find places for political supporters. Now, I affirm in this Council that it is the tendency of the Civil Service to maintain its prizes and the continuance of this office of the Board of Revenue on its present basis is due to this tendency.

and I say that with particular emphasis because no steps, so far as I know, have been taken to examine the need for the continuance of this office Now Sir, . . ."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER :—" Does the Honourable Member refer to the Forest Member ? May I invite the attention of the Honourable Member to the fact that the Forest Member of the Board of Revenue was abolished long ago ?"

Diwan Bahadur M RAMACHANDRA RAO :—" All that I say is that the Member is continuing there, but does not do forest work. It means that the four Members are there, that other duties have been found for them. I thought the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter could have understood me perfectly well. I submit to the House that there is nothing to do for the Forest Member while other departments are found for him and there is a readjustment of work. Now, Sir, as regards the question of income-tax, the duties relating to income-tax are now performed by one of the members of the Board of Revenue, but I take it that under present circumstances this officer would be on the Imperial establishments. During the last two years Honourable Members will also remember that agriculture was transferred from the Board for direct administration by the Government. The department of Co-operation, which was administered by the Board of Revenue, is now directly dealt with by the Government, and I ask you in the face of these broad facts, namely, when there is this recommendation, when this executive Government of this province is expanded and land revenue should be directly administered by the local Government, in view of the fact that there is a new head for the Forest Department and that matters relating to forest are not dealt with in the Board of Revenue, and in view of the fact that a certain portion of the work of the Board of Revenue has been directly taken over by the Government, and also in view of the fact that the income-tax work is to be done by an officer on the Imperial establishments, whether the time is not come to take up this question of the abolition of the Board of Revenue. There is only one other matter to which I like to refer, and that is I should not be understood as denying the necessity to make certain consequential changes which require the examination of the question in a much more detailed manner than is possible in the Council, more especially in regard to the administration of separate revenue. It may be—I do not wish to commit myself to that position—it may be that on an examination of the whole question it may be necessary to have a head of a department in regard to the subjects grouped under separate revenue. But that is a matter on which I wish to be understood as neither denying nor affirming the necessity of such an officer at the present stage. But what I do respectfully submit is that the time has come for undertaking an investigation into the necessity of this institution. In regard to the last portion of this resolution, I should like to point out that Collectors should have opportunities hereafter of dealing directly with the Government in all questions in which they are now addressing the Board for orders. There is no necessity for the constitution of divisional commissioners. It would be fatal to our system of district administration to interpose divisional commissioners between the Collectors and the Government. The Collector in this province is a much more responsible official than in any other province. Our districts are larger and the scheme of decentralization has proceeded farther in Madras than in any other province. Their powers are comparatively larger and the interposition of a divisional commissioner in other provinces has dwarfed the Collector considerably, and there is a tendency on the part of the Collectors always to look forward to the Divisional Commissioner as an authority in all matters which legitimately should be disposed of by them. I do not believe that there is any necessity at all for any divisional commissioners in this presidency. The Collector goes to the Government direct in all matters except in those relating to land revenue, and if there is an Executive Council Member in charge of the group of subjects relating to land revenue, he would be able to deal with the Collectors in the same way in which the Board has been dealing with the matter now. During recent years Collectors' conferences have also been held at the instance of Government. It was said that the Board is a useful authority for co-ordinating official information and advising district officers But I believe some of the policy of the Government is now communicated to the Collectors when the Collectors' conferences are held. Therefore, looking at the question from any standpoint, I submit to the House that the first step of Reform, which this new Council ought to undertake, is the abolition of the Board of Revenue. In the statement of the case before the Royal Commission it was stated that the Board of Revenue is popular with all classes of people. In the minds of average persons the Board is always regarded as an authority which declines to interfere in any matter. In regard to religious and charitable institutions, in regard to which the Board is an authority, it has entirely failed to fulfil its function The question has been brought up in this Council several times and it was acknowledged in this Council that the Board has done nothing and that it had neglected its duties in regard to the supervision of these institutions. In regard to financial matters the Board has no powers. It has some powers of supervision; it has some powers of patronage, and these may well be exercised by the local Government. Let us all try to abolish useless offices in this province for the purpose of finding funds for which Mr. Todhunter is so struggling.

'I now move the resolution that this Council recommends to the Government that the Board of Revenue be abolished and that the Collectors be left to deal directly with the Government'."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Sir, a similar resolution stands in my name. Without taking the time of the Council over again, I have decided to second the resolution which has been

now moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. I may say that for the last two or three years I have been moving resolutions having the same object, the abolition of the body known as the Board of Revenue. And I have been interpellating Government at more than one meeting whether it is not desirable to abolish the Board of Revenue. And the Government have been replying to me that the matter was engaging their close consideration until at last in the reply that was given at the present meeting, the Government stated that the proposal had been abandoned for the present and so we feel it all the more necessary to move this resolution formally before this Council. And this discussion is, in my humble opinion, very opportune. We are at our wit's end to find money for so many useful purposes, for the enhanced salaries of non-gazetted officers and village officers, for the development of industries, for spreading elementary education, and so forth. Now, any useful solution of these financial difficulties would be welcome at this juncture, and I seriously put it to the Finance Member whether this is not one of the ways and means for the solution of the problem. The issue before the House is whether this Board of Revenue is a necessity or a superfluity at the present time. Whatever may be said of the state of things at the time when the Decentralization Committee sat and deliberated on this matter, the same conditions do not prevail now. The Council has recently been expanded and the Secretariat has more recently been strengthened. We have to take our stand on the present situation of affairs in order to arrive at a comprehensive view of the whole situation. When the Commission considered this question, we probably if I remember right, had an Executive Council of two members, and then they said—if not, they broadly hinted—that it was quite possible to look forward to the time when the Board might be absorbed in the Governor-in-Council system. There is a footnote eeying that they also contemplated the addition of an Indian Member to the then Executive Councils. This is what they say in paragraph 474: "If, however, as we consider it feasible on every ground, the Executive Council of the province"—they were speaking specially of this province—"should be expanded, we think that it would then be perfectly feasible for the local Government, assisted by Special Commissioners of Salt, Excise, and Settlement, to take into its own hands the practical co-ordination and control of the revenue administration and of such matters as the general charge of the forest." Then in another place they observe: "We consider it to be a useful makeshift, pending the more complete absorption of the Board into a Governor-in-Council system." So, Sir, they clearly contemplated a time or state of things when it would be possible to abolish the Board of Revenue and to confer all its present powers on the Government themselves. And now, we shall see what are the functions of the present Board of Revenue.

"It has already been stated in one of the replies to one of the interpellations that the Agriculture, Co-operation and Veterinary departments, which formed the subjects of the Board of Revenue, have since been taken off, and it is also stated for our information that the Forest, which used to be managed by the Board of Revenue, has since been taken away from its control, and we have the new Conservator of Forests who apparently looks after the whole Forest administration. Now, the subjects that remain in the hands of the Board of Revenue are Land Revenue, Settlement and Land Records, Salt, Excise, Income-tax and Stamps, and there are also minor functions attached to this Board of Revenue; for instance, they form the Court of Wards, and they have also some appellate powers under certain Revenue Acts; for instance, the Madras Village Officers' Act. Now, we shall just consider whether all this work cannot be done by the Government direct with the strength of the expanded Secretariat. We have now a Land Revenue Member, and I may at once say that where we had only three Executive Council Members, now we have four Executive Council Members and three Ministers, and where we had four or five Secretaries, we have got an addition of 3 plus 3 or six Secretaries added to the Secretariat. We have got the new Financial Secretary, we have got the new additional Revenue Secretary, we have got a new Legislative Secretary, we have got three more Secretaries whose salaries we voted for yesterday, and so it becomes necessary for us to review the whole situation and to consider seriously whether it is not possible for the Government to assume direct control over matters such as Excise. Excise, I may observe, is a transferred subject. Now, the Minister with the help of his own Secretary will be quite able to manage his department without the necessity of an intermediary body like the Board of Revenue. Considering the matter from all aspects, I think I must unhesitatingly say that there is absolutely no necessity for an intermediary body like the Board of Revenue. I am not concerned with the popularity of the Board or with the question whether it has hitherto inspired or commanded the confidence of the public or not. Even if it has inspired the confidence of the public, my attitude is still the same. On the ground of retrenchment and public economy I want that these establishments should cease. I am also quite alive to the fact that the Decentralization Commission, when speaking of the Province of Madras, contemplated that, if the strength of the Executive Council were to be enhanced, it was quite possible to abolish the Board of Revenue, but they stuck to the idea that even then there would be a necessity, or it would be necessary, to appoint some Divisional Commissioners. Now there is absolutely no need for Divisional Commissioners. The District Collector is quite competent to run his district. It may be said, on the other hand, that this step would result in over-centralization of the district administration. Now the district administration is gradually brought under popular control. There is a Legislative Council in which there are representatives from almost every district. Each district in the Presidency has got at least two minimum representatives. Now they from their places in the Legislative Council will be the supervising body. They are best fitted to look after the interests of the district administration without any help whatever of any officers of the class of Divisional Commissioners. One word just before I close. I was asked about the Income-tax Commissioner's duties. Now

it has become an Imperial head, an all-India head. Whether they are going to continue the Income-tax Commissioner or not, I think in fairness his pay should be debited to Imperial funds. I am only concerned with the other members of the Board of Revenue for whose existence there is absolutely no case made out. I may also ask, as regards the Court of Wards, "Cannot some member of the Government supervise it directly and why should we leave it to the Board of Revenue at all?" As regards the appellate jurisdiction, I would suggest that instead of the Board of Revenue being made the appellate authority in such matters, we may very well bring about some amendment to the effect that such cases might be dealt with in regular courts. It is not necessary that we should have the Board of Revenue to sit in appellate judgment or hear second appeals in cases arising under the Village Officers' Act.

Now, Sir, I have to sum up. There is absolutely no necessity for the continuance of the Board of Revenue. Now that the Council has been expanded and the Secretariat has been strengthened, and this bit of reform, this bit of retrenchment, is proposed, I hope it will specially appeal to the Hon'ble the Finance Member who seems to have put the same identical interest with us, non-officials."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, generally it falls to my lot to have to answer resolutions which are merely works of destruction without anything like a substitute in the shape of construction. Yesterday we were asked to scotch away the settlement principles and to-day we have been asked to abolish the Board of Revenue without any suggestion whatsoever as to what should take the place of the Board of Revenue and how that bulk and quantity of work that is being administered by the Board of Revenue, not merely of an administrative nature but of a statutory nature as well, should be conducted. I have certainly listened to the interesting history given by the Honourable Member who moved the resolution in regard to the establishment of the Board of Revenue. He is not far wrong when he says that it was established somewhere in the year 1784; as a matter of fact, it was established in 1786. But ever since its establishment I may assure the House that this question of the substitution of the Board of Revenue by other machinery has always engaged the attention of the Local Government. Its attention was directed for the first time, as I am able to glean from the old records, so early as 1861. That was followed up by subsequent enquiries and investigations which seemed to have been periodically conducted until probably to the last time covered by the period of the report of the Decentralization Commission. But on no occasion, Sir, was it seriously contended that the Board of Revenue might go, but that it should leave no trace behind it at all. The whole question then was whether the Board of Revenue could well be substituted by what is known as the Divisional Commissioners in other provinces of India. Well, somehow or other we felt, and rightly felt, that the substitution of Divisional Commissioners in the place of the Board of Revenue would not at all tend to anything like an improvement in the efficiency of the district administration. We are not at all enamoured of the system in vogue in other provinces. We considered the results and we were quite satisfied that the work turned out by the Board of Revenue was far better than the work that would be turned out under altered conditions. For we felt that the creation of an intermediary between the Government and the District Collectors of an inferior degree would certainly not be desirable. Well this question, as I say, has come up for discussion from time to time until as I pointed out, it ended with the discussion at the time of the Decentralization Commission. But I may at once assure the house, Sir, that although we have accustomed ourselves to call that institution by the name of the Board of Revenue, in practice it is not an aggregation of the various individuals doing anything like a consultative work between them, but it is merely an aggregation of heads of departments, each one of whom is in independent charge of certain departments that are entrusted to him for administration. We have got in the first place what we call the Commissioner of the Settlement who is also in charge of Survey, Manutsamma and Famine. We have got what we call the Commissioner of Land Revenue to whom is also confided the care of the Court of Wards. We have also what we call the Commissioner of Separate Revenue to whom is also confided the duty of an Inam Commissioner, and we have now what we call the Commissioner of Income-tax. Now, the only question, therefore, is if these different heads of Presidency departments are made to disappear, how is the work to be done? It has been suggested, and suggested very lightly I should say, that if these go away, the Collectors might be made to deal with Government direct. In other words, the Member in charge of Land Revenue will have to convert himself into what until now the Commissioner of Land Revenue has been; and that the former will have to sit from day to day, days in and days out, for the purpose of hearing all the appeals which, under the Statute, the Commissioner of Land Revenue is now authorised to hear. Not only that Sir, it will also devolve on the Land Revenue Member the responsibility of directly supervising the work of the Collectors in the Land Revenue administration of the various districts, that the Land Revenue Member shall have to devote not less than some period of his time for the purpose of touring round the Presidency and finding out for himself how the Collectors of districts are doing their work, and above all Sir, he will be the only functionary for the purpose of exercising what one would call direct supervision and control over the work of the Collectors.

"Now, looking to the statistics, Sir, I don't wish to bother the Council with anything like a narration of the statistics from the year 1786 when the Board of Revenue was constituted but all that I would urge as a relevant factor will be that looking at the statistics we find that in the year 1919, for which I have been able to secure accurate figures, the departmental heads whom we have been accustomed to call as Board of Revenue, have disposed of no less than a

16TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah.)*

thousand appeals under the various enactments in force and they had to deal with a volume of correspondence not less than 55,000 in number. Now is it easy to conceive that the Member in charge of Land Revenue who would in that case have to deal with the work that is now being turned out by both the Commissioners—I mean the Commissioner of Settlement and the Commissioner of Land Revenue, for he is in charge of Settlement, Land Revenue and Irrigation as well—whether it will be possible for the Government Member in charge of Land Revenue to take direct control of the whole work that is now being done by two different functionaries called the Commissioner of Settlement and the Commissioner of Land Revenue? It is to be remembered that the Settlement has got a large staff to control, and as regards Land Revenue, I need not tell the House what a large establishment that again is. Now are we running our machineries here in such a fearfully extravagant manner that they call for an immediate retrenchment? Are we tolerating the Board of Revenue here in such a way that we are saddling the country with an expenditure far more than what other provinces are doing, or are we unique by ourselves in the institution called the Board of Revenue, and have all other provinces already trained their Members of the Executive Council to take direct charge of the district administration, without anything like an intermediary? I have got a few figures, Sir, which I shall place before the Council and which will convince the Council that Madras of all others is the cheapest in that direction. We begin with the United Provinces. They have got two Members of the Board of Revenue, nine Commissioners of divisions, one Commissioner of *Cooum* as they call it and one Commissioner of Excise; all told 13, as against 3 that we have got in the Madras Province.

"Bihar which was satisfied with only two members of the Executive Council the other day because of its smallness has got a Board of Revenue which is given the glorified appellation of Board of Revenue with one member—presumably it still wants to retain the sacred designation of the Board of Revenue—one Commissioner for Excise and five Commissioners of divisions.

"Then we have got the Punjab. We have no Board of Revenue there. They have got two Financial Commissioners and five Commissioners of divisions. We have next got Bengal where also the Council has been amply expanded, consisting of four members and three ministers. Even there Sir, we have got one Board of Revenue, one Excise Commissioner and five Commissioners of divisions. In Bombay, from which we have got much to learn—of which one present Governor was the Governor—we have got four Commissioners, one Commissioner separately for Sindh, one Commissioner of Excise and one Director of Land Records. So far as we are concerned, we have not thus behaved extravagantly. The three members of the Board of Revenue whom we have got here compare very favourably with the huge machinery which other provinces are maintaining. Our Board has been run on the most economical lines. But let me at the same time say that we have effected considerable reform since the year 1887. Since the year 1887 we have taken away the consultative aspect of the Board as a Board. We have from that year forwards merely treated them as heads of the various departments and no more, and whenever the head of another department controlled by the Board was created, we took care to separate that department from the control of the Board of Revenue, instances of which my friend Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao has given, viz., the veterinary, agriculture and co-operative. Now our being asked to abolish the Board of Revenue without creating anything like a separate head for the various departments which they control would be somewhat of a big order to issue. Am I going to be told that the next resolution which might be brought will be that all heads of departments should be abolished? If every honourable colleague of mine here, including the Ministers to my right, is in future going to agree to supervise these departments without the intermediary of heads of departments, I can very well understand it. There is the Director of Public Instruction who has got to supervise the whole of the educational machinery of the land and serve as an intermediary between the various officers of the Educational Department and the Minister in charge. There is the Surgeon-General who is an intermediary between the Government and the various officers of his department. Similarly I am treating my Commissioners—the Commissioner of Settlement and the Commissioner of Land Revenue—I am merely treating both these Commissioners as the heads of those departments which it is my privilege to control on behalf of the Government. They are merely intermediaries between me and the various officers of the departments for supervising their work, for co-ordinating their work, for placing every information at my disposal and for answering such questions as I may like to ask in regard to those departments.

"Now, Sir, let me also assure the House that this matter, even after its disposal as a result of the Decentralization Commission's report, did not escape the notice of the Madras Government. It was not barked or shelved after that but the matter continued to be under consideration. We have quite recently put ourselves into correspondence with the Government of India as to what further procedure should be adopted, what machinery should be substituted in the place of the Board of Revenue and how the work of this province may be conducted, if the Board of Revenue as a Board of Revenue should disappear. I may tell the House, Sir, that I have an authority to publish the correspondence that is still going on between this Government and the Government of India. All the same I can tell them this much that there is this correspondence between us and the Government of India. We are just at the present moment trying to evolve some scheme, if we can, for the purpose of carrying out the intention which has been present in our minds for a long time past, of doing away with the Board as a Board and substituting some other machinery which would be satisfactory for the conduct of the work. If

we come to any such conclusion and before sending out to the Government of India our final opinion, I can assure the House that we would give the matter every publicity possible so that we may be benefited by the opinion and criticism which members of this House or anybody else may be willing to furnish on this matter. It will be of course fatal to the efficiency of the administration if a resolution is passed simply agreeing to the abolition of the Board of Revenue without at the same time creating another machinery to take its place, so that the work may go on as it has gone on in the past. To appoint the Land Revenue Member to take direct control of the Settlement Department, the Land Revenue Department, the Survey Department, the Maintenance Department, the Famine Commissioner's work and the Inam Commissioner's work and various other items which are now being controlled by the Commissioners, would be, I repeat far far beyond the capacity of one individual to undertake. It may be that others in my position might not have pleaded that inability so clearly as I do. But so long as I happen to be the occupant of that place I must certainly say that it will be impossible for any member of Government to undertake the direct control and supervision of such huge and technical departments like those which are now supervised by the Board of Revenue and which constitute the portfolio of the Land Revenue Member.

"Then, Sir, reference was made to the increase of the Secretariat and an appeal was made to the Honourable the First Minister, I think, as to why he should not take over control of the Salt and Abkari Department, inasmuch as there has been a good addition to the Secretariat. All that I can say would be that there has been no addition whatsoever to the Secretariat excepting presumably the Financial Secretary. The only addition now made as a result of the reform was the creation of the Financial Secretary. Of course, my Hon'ble colleague Mr. C. G. Todhunter will be able to assure you that it is by no means a sinecure post but that it carries a lot of responsibility and that the Secretary has enough work to keep him engaged all day long. And then he is not merely in charge of what one would call a provincial subject but he is dealing also with the Government of India finance.

"Then as regards the possibility of one single Minister taking direct control of the department which is at present being controlled by a Commissioner in the Board of Revenue in the Salt and Abkari Department, I should ask whether it would be possible for any Minister to undertake the responsibility of directly controlling the establishment which consists, I think, of no less than 8,000 men, which involves constant inspection of salt factories scattered throughout the presidency which I think are no less than 64 in number, and all salt tracts spread over the whole province. Now I ask is it possible for any Minister to accept such a big order? Is it expected of us that we should agree to do more work than is humanly possible for any individual to do? Is it because of the fact that we are Indian Members of the Council that we are asked to take on our shoulders more work than it is humanly possible to do? Well, Mr. President, let me press upon the House the practical impossibility of our abolishing the Board of Revenue at once without simultaneously considering the other side of the question, that is to say, as to how if the Board is abolished the work that is being done by the Board can be otherwise arranged with due regard to efficiency and expedition. Now, Sir, if some such scheme can be devised, and if any of the Honourable Members put that scheme into the hands of Government, I assure them on behalf of the Government that we will be glad to consider it. Before creating any such substitute I would beg of the House not to try to do away absolutely with the machine which has been working there since the year 1786 and without at the same time trying to substitute something else in its place."

MR. K. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR:—"My original idea was not to intervene in this debate at all, because it appeared to me that this question of the abolition of the Board of Revenue was one which was long before the public, on which the arguments that could be urged for the proposition have also been long before the public; and if the Government has not yet been able to accept the resolution, it is more or less due to the spirit of which I am sorry to say there is some evidence even in the speech of the Honourable the Revenue Member who evinced some kind of fondness for existing institutions and also an anxiety not to interfere with their nature and shape. But, Sir, the arguments that the Honourable the Revenue Member has advanced as to why the Board of Revenue should be kept intact have made me intervene in the debate. I think he will himself recognise that he has given us a number of arguments as to why Mr. V. Ramachandra Rao's resolution should be accepted. But so far as the statements of facts go, it is clear that the Board of Revenue no longer performs the functions that were assigned to it at the time when it was created. He himself has stated that instead of its doing work in a corporate capacity and as a corporate body, it has become a several body as it were, each Member having functions of his own and discharging them, so that I think it is an excellent reason why the Board of Revenue as it stands should go. Then again, Sir, no attempt has been made to explain away the resolution or rather the view of the Decentralization Commission, that when the councils have been expanded this question will require further examination. The only argument, so far as that part of the controversy went, which the Honourable Revenue Member has advanced, is that there have been no constructive proposals on the part of Mr. Ramachandra Rao or others who agree with him as to how exactly the work that is being done now by the Board of Revenue should be performed in future. Now, Sir, with respect to that, the proper course will be to recognise the need for the abolition of the Board of Revenue; then to specify the functions for the performance of which arrangements should be made and to devise the necessary machinery for that purpose. It cannot be denied that Government is in a much better position to do it than any particular non-official private member.

16TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Govindaraghava Ayyar; Mr. Todhunter.)*

"Now I wish to put my idea in a somewhat more concrete form. It will be noticed, as has been pointed out, that so far as medicine is concerned, there is the Surgeon-General who acts as the intermediary between the Government and the medical staff. It has been said that so far as education is concerned, there is the Director of Public Instruction serving as an intermediary between the Government and the Educational Department. Now, Sir, this is what I wish to urge in that connexion. Is the Director of Public Instruction paid as much as any of the Members of the Board of Revenue? Is the Surgeon-General paid anything so much as any of the Members of the Board of Revenue?"

The Hon'ble Mr THORNTON:—"Yes."

Mr. L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AYYAR:—"It may be so. But is it so with the Director of Public Instruction?

Therefore you have to consider the proposal on its own merits and you then know what functions therefore for an intermediary officer to discharge. You will be in a position to say what salary is to be assigned to his office when you consider the case on its own merits. The system that has been pursued is this: It is taken as an established proposition that the Board of Revenue must be maintained, that fresh work may be found for it or some may be taken away from it, but the maintenance of the Board of Revenue is to be an established part of the Madras Presidency. But that is exactly the view that this proposal is aimed against. And in fact the Honourable Member for Revenue has supplied enough reason for the proposal. He has told us that the matter is now under correspondence between the Government of India and the Provincial Government. He was of course at liberty not to publish any of that correspondence. I think it will rather strengthen the Government's case if this resolution is accepted, because it will show that inasmuch as in our capacity as members of the council who have as much responsibility in giving advice and making recommendations as the Honourable Members who in response to the call of the King have come here to serve the country, our advice or recommendation may also carry some weight, provided of course one is satisfied that that recommendation has been made with a due sense of responsibility. One can, I think, in this case easily realise that when the suggestion was made that the Board of Revenue should be abolished, a great part of the case that is put for it has been admitted on the side of the Government itself. Mr. Ram. chandra Rao himself has in the very careful arguments that he has advanced taken care to say that there may be a few departments in respect of which it may be that Government will have to provide a fresh machinery. It is not at all for a moment sought to minimise the importance of that aspect of the Honourable Member's suggestion, nor is it the intention of this House or of any member of it, that any member of Government should be asked to bear upon his broad shoulders any greater weight than has been borne by any of his predecessors or than is humanly possible. But what is urged is that such a burden as is legitimately undertaken by a person in the position of the Revenue Member may well include, particularly with the facilities and the opportunities of assistance that he now possesses, some portion of the work that is now being assigned to the Members of the Board of Revenue. Take for instance the department of Local Self-Government. There is direct communication, I take it, between this department and the Government and it is not the Board of Revenue that comes in to assist the Member in charge of that department. Now we want a system similar to that, so far as other departments are concerned, and if the volume of work that has to be done, whether by way of enunciation of policy or by way of direction and control, is such as is not possible for the Revenue Member or the particular Member of Government in charge of that department to do, he may be assisted in doing it by an intermediary such as the Honourable the Revenue Member has thought of. But this is a point which I submit has to be considered on its own merits, apart from the question whether the Board of Revenue is necessary or should go. I think the time has come when this House should say definitely that there is no place any longer for the Board of Revenue. The example of other provinces has been cited; and it has been pointed out that there, in addition to the Board of Revenue, you have divisional commissioners. What is it that is going to be done to the Board of Revenue? After the reforms have come into existence, as Mr. Ramachandra Rao has already pointed out, there is a proposal to abolish the Board of Revenue in the several provinces but as yet no final resolution has been adopted on it. It will not therefore be correct to refer to the example of those provinces and say that because you find this institution there even after the reforms have been introduced, you should have it here. Then, Sir, it has been pointed out that there are certain statutory enactments in which appeals to the Board of Revenue have been provided for and we are asked who should hear these appeals if the Board of Revenue is abolished. This is a pertinent question but the Honourable Member knows as well as I do that the Board of Revenue has been selected not because the legislature had any particular fondness for the institution known as the Board of Revenue or that it was contemplated that the Board of Revenue and the Board of Revenue alone should do it. It merely provided certain machinery by which these appeals could be disposed of. As a matter of fact, in the state of things that the Honourable Member has described taking the business that is disposed of, it will be found that the number of appeals is very much smaller than those that were originally contemplated. That is, however, a small detail on which I do not want to lay any stress, but what I would suggest is this. If once we agree that the Board of Revenue as such could disappear, it will not be a work of any great difficulty to have these acts suitably amended so as to substitute in them other institutions for the Board of Revenue. So far as the hearing of appeals go I am not sure whether some of these acts are not so worded as to render amendment unnecessary even if the Board of Revenue ceased to exist. In these circumstances, when you find that much of the substantial portion of the work that was intended for the Board

of Revenue has been taken off its hands, when you find what a costly establishment the Board of Revenue is, when you also find that the proper means of doing the work that can be said to legitimately belong to the Board of Revenue is to directly provide an intermediary wherever it may be needed in respect of particular departments, where you find that there is no necessity for the Board of Revenue to exist in the way in which it was originally contemplated,—has not the time come for the Board of Revenue to cease to exist? I have not the slightest doubt that Members of this House will consider very carefully, with the responsibility that ought to characterise their views, any proposals that the Government may make as to what precise institutions have to be created supposing the Board of Revenue goes. If I may say so, the Honourable the Revenue Member would have done better if he had told us what he would like to be done in the interests of some departments, it is obvious, that in respect of all the departments which are now supposed to be under the control of the Board of Revenue, intermediaries might not be required, and it is equally obvious that in respect of some departments intermediaries would be required, in which case the proper course is to abolish the institution and provide the necessary intermediaries, and no more. I have not the slightest doubt that if the matter is viewed from that standpoint it will be found that a great deal of retrenchment is possible. Even from the financial point of view, the proposal of Mr. Ramachandra Rao deserves sympathetic consideration and final acceptance by this House.

The Council then adjourned to 11 a.m. Thursday, the 17th February 1921.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George re-assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Government of India Act (5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61, 6 & 7 Geo. V, Ch. 37, and 9 & 10 Geo. V, Ch. 101).

RESOLUTION *RE* THE ABOLITION OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE—*contd.*

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 17th day of February 1921, the Hon'ble the Deputy President presiding. The debate on the question of the abolition of the Board of Revenue (resolution No. 12) was resumed.

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I feel bound to support the motion that was made for the abolition of the Board of Revenue, and I should like to state my reasons for doing so as concisely as possible. We all agree that the Board of Revenue is an ancient machinery to which sentiment and the habit of thinking in terms of existing institutions attach an undue degree of importance. It is unnecessary to go into the history of it or into the necessity for its original establishment. We are concerned, as practical politicians, with the question whether it is necessary to be maintained to-day as it is. I should have expected that the Honourable Member for Land Revenue, who has the privilege of having the charge of this most important branch of administration upon which I congratulate him, would have himself brought forward a resolution for the abolition of the Board of Revenue and if he had wanted any constructive proposals to be placed before the Council he could have done so. I am afraid that, like myself, he is also in the position of a new member, and his recent assumption of the department may not enable him to do more than give that faint support which he has given for the retention of the Board, because I found, though he made a very elaborate speech in defence of it, it was more or less only a personal argument that he may be overwhelmed with work if every part of this work is transferred to the Member in charge of Land Revenue. I am going to show how this Board of Revenue is not efficient, is not economic, and is not responsive as it should be to public opinion. Those are my three reasons for supporting the resolution.

"Firstly, as regards efficiency, there is no doubt that it is, as the Decentralization Commission observed, a duplication of the headquarters Secretariat. Every subject which is within the purview of the Board of Revenue is dealt with also in the Government Secretariat. You have got the Inams branch, the Court of Wards branch, the Settlement branch, the Survey branch, the Estates Land Act branch and the Land Records branch. You have got every one of the subjects under the control of the Board in the Secretariat also. It must necessarily operate as a circumlocution office and must cause endless delays. Then the Board has very little initiative. It must under its practice, I believe, submit to Government all proposals for any the slightest change in policy, for it requires the sanction of the Government perpetually and the whole of its proposals with elaborate reasons have got to go up to Government. Therefore, so far as this point is concerned, the work which it now does can be effectively done and is so done in the Secretariat as well. It therefore does not tend to efficiency.

"Then it is said the Board has to deal with the various reports of Collectors on revenue matters; but I think there is no case made out for the retention of the Board on that ground. For, we know that the Government does deal directly with 26 District Magistrates. The Secretariat co-ordinates reports and consolidates information and without any departmental head, it is all put through in the Secretariat. The Chief Secretary or some other Secretary is in charge of it and the portfolio Member of Government deals with it directly. Now, the various reports and note of the Magistrates which have to be dealt with are numerous, and every petition of appeal is presented to the Government. They relate to the Arms Act licenses, to Poisons, Explosives, Motor rules, Hackney Carriage Act and all miscellaneous matters except Justice, and they are all dealt with in the Secretariat. Therefore the District Magistrates are controlled directly by, and they correspond directly with, the Government. That is my answer to the main difficulty which the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah referred to."

At this stage, the Hon'ble the President took the chair.

MR. S SRINIVASA AYYANGAR *(continuing)* :—"Then, again, the Government deal with a far more numerous class of persons like the chairmen of municipalities and presidents of district boards, far more numerous than these Collectors and they correspond directly with the Department of Local Self-Government, and there is not the slightest doubt that the work is better done in the secretariat than it would be if it were entrusted to a separate head of department or if it were put under separate control. Therefore it appears to me that the difficulty which the Honourable Member for Land Revenue felt is more an artificial difficulty than a real one.

"Then the third ground on which I say it is inefficient is this. The Board acts as a sort of screen which shuts out full light and the Government cannot have the Board's original sources of information. Naturally a great deal of reliance must be placed by the Member of Government upon the final recommendations or proceedings of the Board of Revenue and he may not be able to go through all the files. I believe an attempt was made to do so for some time but I

do not suppose any such thing materialised permanently, but it would not be possible, I think, for the Board of Revenue to operate otherwise than it does, namely as a sort of brake upon the wheels of administration and necessarily much of the information which is available to them upon which they form their opinion is not transmitted to the Government and Government, more or less upon the statements which are made in the proceedings themselves, will have to come to conclusions. Therefore, technically there is no doubt that the Government deals with every matter in which the Board acts administratively or in the case of almost every statutory matter, whether it is of the nature of revisional jurisdiction or appellate or other jurisdiction inherent in the Government. Therefore I do not think that you can say that the Board is really needed in the interests of efficiency or that the work which is done cannot be better done in the first instance and with first-hand knowledge by the Government. As it is the same work has got to be duplicated at a later stage. There is further the fact that the Board being an intermediate body, cannot effectively make proposals until they feel certain that they will be supported by the Government, and they will, therefore, not venture to demand changes of policy frequently, whereas, if action is determined on directly by the Government, they will be able to take the initiative much more readily and with confidence. Therefore, I do not see that this machinery which has, after a thorough examination of the whole question, been characterised as an unnecessary duplication of the headquarters Secretariat can be justified on the ground of efficiency or of necessity. Of course, we know perfectly well that average human nature is against the abolition of existing offices and vested interests, but we must put aside that human nature and we must also put aside any sentiment which makes us cling to such a venerable institution like this, and I would appeal to the Council to look at the matter in a business-like spirit.

"Mr. President, so far as economy is concerned, I believe that the work which the Board of Revenue does can as well be done by the Government at half the present cost even if some new posts have got to be created and one or two Secretaries have got to be appointed or possibly only a Chief Commissioner of Income-tax. I do not see any necessity for the four Members of the Board of Revenue."

"Then I come to the last question, its responsiveness to public opinion. It is perfectly plain that such a vital department as Land Revenue, upon the sound administration of which depends the happiness of millions of this province, should be directly brought under the Legislative Council and should be brought under the Government and should not be administered by the Board. The Joint Parliamentary Committee held that, as soon as a statute dealing with land assessment is made, this Land Revenue should become a transferred subject. I am anxious that it should become a transferred subject as soon as possible. As the retention of the Board of Revenue will be an impediment in the way of its becoming a transferred subject, that is at any rate my view, I do feel that it is necessary to abolish this Board of Revenue so as to enable proposals of popular representatives to be made in the form of speedy provincial legislation. I do not think I should go into the other matters which were raised. But so far as appeals to the Board of Revenue under the Estates Land Act and other Acts are concerned, they will be very much better heard and disposed of if they are heard and decided by civil courts and there is no necessity for these appeals at all to the Board of Revenue. I am anxious that as far as possible this separation of the revenue and the judicial functions should be effected and that is an additional reason—not as the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah thought a reason for its retention—for its abolition. For these reasons, Mr. President, I cordially support the resolution for the abolition of the Board of Revenue leaving to Government to make its own suggestions for any substituted machinery to take its place which is certain to be more economical, more progressive and more in harmony with a sound and popular administration of revenue especially land revenue. It is not for us to go and make constructive proposals. It is for those who are in charge of the government of the country to make constructive proposals on such a matter. The charge is often brought against popular representatives that they merely make criticisms and do not make constructive proposals. I say it is for the Government to make them. Popular representatives can and should make only effective criticisms. If Government do not make constructive proposals then there is something radically wrong in Government. Either they are unable to do it or they will not do it. I am reluctant to think that they are unable to do it and I am equally reluctant to say that they will not do it. They will be on the horns of a dilemma. But the opposition is only in my view a formal opposition of Mr. Habib-ul-lah and I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah would have gladly accepted the resolution if he felt as I do feel that the interests of land revenue administration require that they should be brought under the Legislative Council much more closely by being dealt with by the Government Secretariat and not by being under the Board which is more or less a purdah body."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, the object which my friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao who has moved this resolution and which my other friends who have supported it have in view is admittedly this: viz., retrenchment of public expenditure and to see how far it is possible to set *free* funds which are urgently required for purposes such as education, and for the various departments in charge of the Development Minister and so on. It is certainly desirable to effect as much economy as possible in the administration and to set free funds for these purposes. Let us see how far this will be possible assuming that the proposition saving—though certainly I think it will be possible to effect some saving—if the Revenue Board as constituted at present is abolished. One thing is certain: it is essential, absolutely essential,

17TH FEBRUARY 1921] *(Mr. Krishnan Nayar; the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson; the Hon'ble the President.)*

that such department, especially such big and important departments as the Land Revenue Department, should have at its head a departmental head able to control and co-ordinate the work of all the subordinate officers.

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON :—"Hear, hear."

Diwan Bahadur M KRISHNAN NAYAR *(continuing)* :—"Let us now look at the work at present turned out by the Revenue Board. One member attends to excise duties, and he controls salt, abkari, opium, ganja and several other minor matters connected with the excise administration of the Government. Certainly I think it will be impossible, though the Revenue Board is abolished, to dispense with a head for that department; so that some member has to be retained in order to attend to these duties or a substitute has to be found for him. Of course it is another question whether the same amount that is now paid to the Member, i.e., to the Excise Commissioner, will be necessary for a substitute, if a substitute has to be appointed. That is a question of the extent of the saving that is possible. Then the other duties that are attended to by the Revenue Board are duties connected with the Land Revenue administration proper, with which may be taken the Settlement Department, Survey, Maintenance of Land Records and other connected matters. It is certainly also necessary to have a departmental head to attend to these duties. There are about 25 Collectors of varying degrees of capacity and experience and it is very necessary, in my opinion, that the work of all these officers should be co-ordinated and controlled by one head. It has been suggested by my friend, and no doubt there is considerable force in the suggestion, that the work of the Land Revenue Department may be attended to by the Member of Government in charge of the Land Revenue Department. I think, Sir, that it will not be possible to do so and that for this reason; it has been stated—I am not quoting the very words, in the report of the Joint Committee of the Houses of Lords and the House of Commons—that half the number of the total number of Executive Councillors should be non-official Indians. By an accident or otherwise, the present number of the Executive Councillors happens to be four; and out of these four, two have been recruited from the service and two others are there to represent Indian non-official opinion in the councils of the Government. That such is the case is expressly stated in the report of the Joint Committee. So if we have two members, one member will have necessarily to be a non-official member, and it will not be possible for the Member in charge of the Land Revenue administration, whoever he may be, even if he is one that has been recruited from the service, to control the whole of the department and to attend to all the details of the Land Revenue Department. In the first place, the non-official Indian gentleman who becomes an Executive Councillor and who has to be in charge of any particular department, is necessarily lacking in that knowledge which one dealing with the department and who has been in the service for a number of years necessarily possesses. So, it is essential for the efficiency of the administration—which is also for the benefit of the people at large—it is highly essential that such a member should have expert advice. By that I mean the advice of persons who are well skilled in all the details of the land revenue administration. I do not for a moment mean to say that all that these experts say should be implicitly carried out or that instant effect should be given to their views. Experts sometimes or perhaps often think too much of themselves. But it is essential that their advice should be taken and the other view, which is the popular view, will of course be available to the member. That is my assumption; he is an Indian and he will have the advice of this assembly also. But unless he has access to expert advice, it will not be possible for him to carry out satisfactorily the important duties attached to his office; that is on the assumption that the Land Revenue department is entrusted to the charge of a non-official Indian member. But even if it is entrusted to a member, whether an European or an Indian, who has been trained in the service, I do not think it would be possible for him to find time to attend to all the details. In fact that is not the function of an Executive Council Member of the Government. All that is possible for the Government, which of course in this particular matter and so far as this particular department is concerned is represented by a single member, is to see that it is the duty and the work and the function of this Councillor to regulate the main principles and the policy that should be adopted in administering the department, so that even if the Revenue Member happens to know all the details of the land revenue administration, he will not find time to attend to all these details. Well, Sir, I hope there is no impropriety in my saying that if for a moment you could be divested of your present neutral position as President of this Council and if you were allowed to express your own views in this matter, I dare say, and I have no hesitation in saying, that with reference to every department it would be your opinion that such a departmental head is necessary."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. I really have no right to express any opinion—rather no Honourable Member should quote me as thinking in any way. I am ready to express my opinion when out of this hall. But here it will be inconvenient if my opinion is quoted. I quite see that the Honourable Member, being an old friend of mine, is in a position to know my views on several matters. But it will be somewhat inconvenient if I am quoted as an authority."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I certainly agree with all that you have stated, Sir, and because I knew this I was careful enough to add 'if you could be divested of your neutral position and you were at liberty to express your independent

view'. In deference to your ruling, I do not proceed further. It is, I think, essential that the Land Revenue department should have one at its head who knows all the details of the administration. There, however, we stop. Thus in my view two members of the Board of Revenue are necessary. But whether it is necessary to have these two members who are attending to two departments, viz., Excise department and the Land Revenue department with their present pay and as members of the Board of Revenue, I doubt very much.

"As a matter of fact now the pay of the four different Members of the Board of Revenue is not the same. They receive different salaries. I think it is essential and necessary that two of these persons, two co-ordinate officers, should be appointed, one as Excise Commissioner and the other as Land Revenue Commissioner; you may call them by what name you like, and they should have the smallest pay drawn by any Revenue Board Member now. That is, the two most junior members of the Revenue Board or other persons on the same pay may be appointed to control these two departments. And it would be perfectly immaterial whether they were allowed to continue as the Board of Revenue or whether they were dubbed independent heads of departments. But I am fully at one with what my friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the other friends who have supported this resolution said, that the Revenue Board, as constituted at present, should be abolished, and that two of the four members should be got rid of for this reason. One of these Revenue Board Members attends more or less exclusively to Income-tax work. Income-tax work has now become a central subject and if this Government attends to the administration of matters connected with the Income-tax department, it is only as an agent of the Government of India. No doubt it may be said that this Government also receives a contribution from the Government of India from the Income-tax and to that extent it will be necessary for this Government to contribute to the pay of the Income-tax Commissioner. That could certainly be done, but there is no need whatever to have a member of the Board of Revenue to attend to these duties. For that reason, I think the post of the member who attends to Income-tax duties may be abolished. Thus, so far as I can see, there is no need to retain another member also. In fact the Forest work which till now was being done in the Board of Revenue has been taken away from it and I think it is certainly possible for one of the two members who may be retained either as individual separate departmental heads or as members of the Board of Revenue, to attend in addition to the Excise duties and the Land Revenue department and the duties connected with that department, say, such work as the work of the Court of Wards and such other heads. So that, I think, the Revenue Board as constituted at present may be abolished and in that case those posts that should be abolished should be those that carry the highest pay. So that for these reasons, on the whole, I am inclined to support the proposition though I am afraid the saving that my friends and others of this assembly thought it possible to effect may not be to the fullest extent to which it is desired."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"Mr. President, the last speaker has, to a very great extent, anticipated what I was going to say myself. He speaks from the standpoint and practical experience of administration in general. I should like to contribute a little to the discussion by referring to my practical experience of the administration of the very body which is now on the dissecting table, and particularly of the Land Revenue section of the Board of Revenue. It was my lot, I think, for over two years to deal as Under Secretary in the Revenue department with all the work that came up from that branch of the Board of Revenue. A few years later from 1898 to 1902, I was myself Secretary to the Land Revenue Commissioners of the Board of Revenue. During that period, with the aid, the very valuable aid of the Secretary of this Council, it was my duty to revise the standing orders of the Board of Revenue. And it was a very lengthy task because at that time no complete compilation of executive rules had ever been brought together. We were in those days dependent on Mr. Chentsal Rao's edition comprising only some of the standing orders and dating from the seventies. Subsequently I was for two years Revenue Secretary to Government and again, Sir, had to deal with the same work and thus saw what work the Board of Revenue does and exactly what portion of its work goes up to Government. I may claim, Sir, therefore to have some practical experience of this institution.

"I think, Sir, it was Mr Govindaraghava Ayyar who said — no I will not refer to what he said because he is absent and I should wish him to hear anything I might have to say about, his speech, I will turn to what Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar said. He laid special emphasis on the opinion, I think, originally expressed by the Decentralization Commission, to the effect that there was an unnecessary duplication in consequence of the examination of every subject, first by the Board of Revenue and afterwards by the Revenue Department of the Secretariat. His suggestion was that an unnecessary cog in the machinery would be removed if the Board of Revenue were abolished. The answer to that is that, so far from eliminating delay and so far from expediting disposal, the abolition of the Board of Revenue would result in a vast increase of centralisation. It would bring before the Revenue Member of the executive Government for personal disposal large quantities of work which is not intrinsically of sufficient importance to come before the executive Government.

"I will take first the case of the statutory appeals. There are statutory appeals under a variety of enactments which come before the Board of Revenue for final decision. Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar is probably better able to give a category of these enactments than I am. But I may mention at random Madras Act II of 1894, Madras Act III of 1895, Madras Act I of 1908. There are older regulations and many other enactments in regard to which it is prescribed by law that the appeals against certain decisions go to the Board of Revenue. The statutory

appellate work, however, according to my recollection of the conditions which obtained in 1898 and 1902, is relatively inconsiderable when compared with the executive appellate work. Under the Board's Standing Orders there is a variety of cases in which appeals against ministerial orders, orders of a disciplinary nature, lie from Collectors to the Board of Revenue. Is it seriously desired that first appeals of that description, or in certain cases second appeals which by executive order are final, should lie to the Member of the Executive Government? I think Sir, that the intervention of Government should be confined to extreme cases, that the direct disciplinary control of a large department, as Mr. Krishnan Nayar has told us, should rest with a definite head of the department.

"Now, what is the history of the Board of Revenue? We have been told by one speaker that it no longer discharges the functions for which it was originally created and it is implied that, therefore, it is no longer necessary. If any one seriously entertains that opinion, I would invite him to peruse the Regulation of 1803 which is the legal basis of the constitution of the Board of Revenue. I venture to say that if he peruses such a section as that which in that old regulation expressly debars the Board save under strict limitations from committing to any individual member work for disposal by that one member, it must be clear to him that the old Board of Revenue was an entity which unless changed in this respect ought not to exist. If he has any further curiosity I would invite his attention to another section which debars members of the Board of Revenue from taking any papers out of the office of the Board of Revenue. It was because of these anachronisms that in 1894 amending legislation was put in hand and carried through to provide that members of the Board of Revenue should, subject to the statutory rules laid down by the Executive Government, discharge duties singly in regard to various items of business. It was provided that for more important classes of business, they should sit collectively. Certain subjects were classed as two-member subjects and certain others as three-member subjects. But you may take it, Sir, the Council may take it from me, that the two-member subjects and the three-member subjects are very few in number. In practice, during my time as Secretary, that is from 1898 to 1902, there were four members of the Board, two were styled Land Revenue Commissioners and dealt with the Court of Wards, Forest work and Land Revenue business in general; one was the Settlement Commissioner and dealt with land records famine and a variety of minor departments, some of which have since been transferred from him; the fourth was the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári who also dealt with Income-tax—and with Stamps, as my Honourable Colleague reminds me, an item which sometimes furnishes a great deal of difficult work—and also with Customs. Since 1902, when I was last personally a member of the Board's establishment there have been many changes. The latest change consisted in the creation of a Chief Conservator of Forests and here, though it is not strictly relevant to this subject, I may be permitted to say that the creation of this appointment was not merely an outcome of Mr. Horne's Forest Committee, it was also I believe a result of insistent pressure from the Government of India and the Inspector-General of Forests to place the Forest department under a Chief Conservator. Now, when the work of the Forest department was transferred to a Chief Conservator or shortly after, it was thought possible that the strength of the Board might be reduced from four to three. Arrangements were in train to that effect but simultaneously came forward the recent Income-tax legislation. And practical experience has now made it abundantly apparent that the Income-tax work provides a full-time job for an officer of the standing of a member of the Board of Revenue, not only a full-time job for him, but also enough to occupy two special assistants, whose appointments have had to be created in order to assist him.

"We have, therefore, at present still four members of the Board of Revenue. The Income-tax member, whatever you may call him, whether member of the Board of Revenue, or merely Chief Commissioner of Income-tax, is undoubtedly necessary; he and his establishments are almost entirely charged to Imperial funds. We have next the Commissioner of Salt and Abkári; large portion of that officer's pay and the pay of his establishment is also debited to Imperial funds. Then there is the Settlement Commissioner who deals with Settlement work, with the maintenance of land records and also discharges the very responsible function of Famine Commissioner. Now, it is quite true that the Famine Commissioner in many years fortunately has but little work to do, but when a season of stress come forward, an experienced officer is emphatically required for that duty. In the intervals it is part of his function to supervise the preparation and the passing of estimates for famine relief works and generally to see that the revenue administration is prepared for the possible contingency of famine. It is also his duty to supervise and control the re-settlement establishment which, according to the resolution of the day before yesterday, this Council would have placed in a position of suspended animation until the principles of settlement—which are well known and are embodied in the Manual of Revenue Settlement—should have been cast in the form of a statutory enactment. It is possible, Sir, that that resolution, if it be accepted by Government, may have some bearing on the resolution which we are now discussing.

"I come lastly to the fourth Member of the Board of Revenue, the Land Revenue Commissioner, whose duty it is to hear statutory appeals from Collectors, to act in many cases as a final appellate authority in disciplinary questions, to co-ordinate Land Revenue information and to control the Court of Wards where he occupies a statutory position and exercises a close personal supervision of a character which, I venture to submit, it would be impossible to expect of any member of the Executive Government. All that I have said so far, Sir, is really in the nature

of a justification for the continuance of these four officers. It is a matter of entire indifference to the Government of Madras whether they are styled a Board of Revenue or are known by other names

"Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar has pointed out that it is for the Government to make its proposals for the substitution of alternative arrangements. That is a position which the Government readily accept. I am not at liberty to publish the correspondence which has passed in this matter with the Government of India and I believe, also with the Secretary of State. I have not perused it in detail myself. But I am at liberty to inform the Council of an answer given on behalf of the Government of India to an interpellation in the Indian Legislative Assembly, regarding a similar proposal relating to the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. It was published in this morning's paper. The question had specific reference to a proposal to abolish the Boards of Revenue in those two Provinces. With your permission, Sir, I will read the answer. Mr. O'Donnell replying on behalf of the Government of India said:—

'The question of the retention or abolition of the Boards of Revenue in Bengal and Orissa was considered in connexion with the first establishment of Executive Councils in those Provinces. It was then decided to retain the Boards of Revenue but to reduce the number of members from two to one. The alternatives of making the revenue jurisdiction of a Commissioner final or of transferring appeals to the Executive Council were rejected, the first because it was clearly undesirable that there should be a large number of Revenue Courts all exercising final appellate jurisdiction, and the second because it was considered inappropriate that a member of the Government should sit as an Appellate Court hearing counsel. The question was again considered last year in connexion with the introduction of the Reforms Scheme and it has been decided that the Boards of Revenue should be retained for the present at any rate, partly for the reasons mentioned above and partly because any change would involve legislation and it is not desirable that such legislation should be introduced until experience has been gained of the working of the Reformed Government, and the new Legislative Councils have had an opportunity of expressing their views.'

"My Honourable colleague, the Revenue Member, intimated yesterday that it was his intention to give every publicity possible before sending up to the Government of India the final scheme of the Government of Madras in regard to the future of the Board of Revenue. It is not the case that we have failed to consider alternative constructive arrangements. We have in fact made our own proposals to the Government of India, but, in response to the line of policy laid down in the answer given by Mr. O'Donnell, we desire to revise our proposals, if there be a case for revision, after experience has been gained of the working of the reformed Government and after we have received from this Council an expression of their views on the issue. I venture to think, Sir, that in the light of this statement of the case and any further remarks which the Honourable Member in charge of the resolution may desire to make, you may find it possible shortly to put this resolution to the vote or the mover of the resolution will himself withdraw it on the assurance of my Honourable colleague that every opportunity will be given for the expression of detailed views in regard to the alternative arrangement possible".

Mr. T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU:—"Mr. President, all the Members of this House know that each Member of the Board has an Indian Civil Service Secretary and a Provincial Civil Service Under Secretary except the Settlement Member, who has only a Provincial Civil Service Secretary. The establishment as a whole I suppose costs nearly four lakhs roughly. It is three lakhs ninety thousand and odd. Taking into consideration the work done by each Member, the Income-tax Member or the Income-tax Commissioner is doing the work of the All-India subject of Income-tax, and I think the work alone is not quite enough for one officer for the Income-tax was originally done along with other subjects when it was in charge of the Board of Revenue. There is another Member who is in charge of Excise and other things. More or less it is also an All-India subject and these two can conveniently be clubbed together and one officer kept in charge. Then there is the Court of Wards business. I do not see why there should be an officer in charge of Court of Wards when these functions are delegated to the Commissioners in the Bombay Presidency. The Court of Wards' work is very little and that work may conveniently be entrusted to the Collectors of the districts. If that is done, there would be no necessity for doing Court of Wards work in the Board office. Then there is the Land Revenue work, Survey, Settlement, Land Records and Inams. Land Records and Survey have got experts, what they call Directors of Land Records and Survey. These branches of work can very well be managed by their being allowed to correspond directly with the Government. Then there is only the Land Revenue, Famine and Inams work to be done for which one single Member, who may be called Land Revenue Commissioner, will be quite enough. If it is arranged in the above described manner, I expect that at least half the expense will be saved. We can manage very well with two lakhs of rupees. As regards the Land Revenue Member's work, I beg to submit that the popular opinion, or, at any rate, my opinion, is that there is nothing which is material that has any finality with the Board, for every himmod thing will have to go up to Government. The Board, the people in the up-country rightly or wrongly think, is merely a post office. The statutory appeals that they hear and dispose of are darkhast appeals, village officers' appeals, and appeals under the Estates Land Act. They are of a very trivial nature. If the new Bill of Village Officers is introduced, I expect there may be a provision that these officers may be treated as non-hereditary and then all these appeals will disappear. As regards darkhast appeals, as darkhasts can be disposed of by the

17TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Baloji Rao Nayudu; Mr. Patro.)*

Tahsildar and the Divisional Officer, the Collector can very well be the final authority without Board of Revenue having anything to do with them. The other appeals will be considerably diminished by amending these minor laws if necessary so that appeals may lie with the Collector mostly or with the District Judge. When the land acquisition work which is of less importance than the land revenue is sent up direct by Collectors to the Government, why not the land revenue business which is more important be sent to Government direct? There is nothing done practically by the Board of Revenue under the Land Acquisition Act. That is far less important an item both from the Government point of view and the people's point of view and all of it is on direct correspondence with the Government. Why not the land revenue business go up to Government direct? Of course there ought to be an officer to assist Government to be an intermediary as the Honourable Revenue Member said. By all means let there have one Member who may be called the Land Revenue Commissioner. Let him do the Land Revenue work and Famine and Inams. Of course if yesterday's resolution is accepted by Government and if the new law comes into force, then there will be nothing of Settlement work for scrutiny in the Board of Revenue and everything will be carried out according to what will be laid down in the law. In these circumstances, in the result of one Member is designated the Commissioner for Income-tax, Salt, Excise, etc., and he can manage these departments, another, who may be called the Land Revenue Commissioner, can control and manage all the other departments, provided we allow the Collectors to correspond directly with the Government. Thus we can save half the present expenditure, and can manage with two lakhs very well."

Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro:—"The proposer of the resolution before the House has stated very cogent reasons why from the point of view of an outsider the Board of Revenue should be abolished. The reasons were very sound and I need hardly add to them. But from a practical point of view the Member for Malabar, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, has placed before us materials for reconsidering the arguments which were so ably advanced in favour of the resolution. And above all the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson from his long experience and association with the work of the Board of Revenue has placed before us materials of a very valuable nature from which we could see that, while there is plenty of assistance that is required by the Executive Members of the Council from the Revenue Board, there is still much room for improvement in the administration of the Board of Revenue. We have, therefore, two views presented to the House one from our point of view, the non-official and economic point of view, that the Board of Revenue should not exist, and the other from the efficiency point of view. From the practical experience on the other side we have great justification for retaining at least a portion of the Board of Revenue and it cannot altogether be abolished. There is no doubt a great deal of reduplication of work from the existence of the Board of Revenue. Whatever work that is done in the Board of Revenue it has to be scrutinized by the Government Secretariat. Perhaps the Government Secretary, a junior Member, will examine a senior Member's work. In that way, it is undesirable that the work that is done in the Board of Revenue should be done again in the Government Secretariat. If there is also greater decentralization in giving larger powers to District Collectors, a great deal of work in the Board of Revenue could be minimised. How decentralization could be effected had been dealt with by my previous speaker. It is not my desire, therefore, to take up any more time of the House in detailing them. Then since the publication of the report of the Decentralization Committee, some of the important subjects which the Board of Revenue were dealing with have been transferred to the Government. In that way also some of the work has been lightened for the Board of Revenue and it is time, therefore, for the Government themselves to examine which of the departments require relief and which of the departments should be altogether abolished. The Survey Settlement Committee was first created as a temporary measure for resurvey purposes. Then the permanent department would be Land Records department and it is a very important department for settling all land disputes between the ryots either in the zamindari or ryotwari area. The maintenance of Land-Record department is very important.

"Similarly the work of the Hon'ble Land Revenue Member, if the Board of Revenue is altogether abolished, as he indicated yesterday would be very heavy. I do not agree in the matter that the appeals from the various Acts add to the work of the Member in charge of revenue. We have been told in answer to the various questions that these Acts—Act II of 1891, Act II of 1898 and Act I of 1908—all these will come into revision in a very short time. Therefore there will be room for making provision in these enactments for such appeals to be dealt with by executive orders of the Board of Revenue or Government or again they can be transferred to the Civil Judicial department. At the time of the discussion of Act I of 1908, it was strenuously contended that appeals and revisions from the Collectors should go directly to the civil courts, but in order to save time and expense it was considered necessary that those appeals should be preferred to the Board of Revenue so that they may be disposed of as quickly as possible and save the expenses of the ryots and landlords.

"When the Act now comes for amendment, it will be time for us to think how far it will be possible to transfer such appeals or revision petitions from the Board of Revenue to the civil courts. Similarly with regard to service appeals also, provision can be made in the various Acts, in order to relieve the Board of Revenue and place responsibility in other Members. Therefore, as you will see, the appellate work which is being cast on the Honourable Member in charge of Revenue would be minimised by transferring the work to other departments.

(Mr. Patro; Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Tavikachala Chettiyar.) [17TH FEBRUARY 1921.

"It has been pointed out that the joint consultation of the senior Members of the Revenue Department would be necessary in certain matters. But as it is, you will find that joint consultation of the Members of the Board of Revenue is held in only a limited number of cases. Where the personal conduct of the Indian Civil Service officers is concerned, United Board sits. Then again when the matter that is referred to is to define a principle there is the joint action of the Board, or whenever, a single Member of the Board of Revenue wishes to consult the other Members a joint consultation is held. Therefore the combined experience of all these officers of the Board will be given to us only in a limited number of cases. If we see what change has followed since the inauguration of the Government of India Act when several of these departments were transferred, a reduplication of the work is altogether unnecessary. Therefore we should scrutinize in what departments we could effect economy and what departments should be maintained and that cannot be done by our suggesting theoretically at present in this resolution.

"This resolution suggests the abolition of the Board. We can only find from practical experience which departments it is desirable to maintain, where the decentralization could be effected and how far even the Excise department could be transferred to the hands of the Ministers. Is it possible for a Minister to control the whole Excise department without further assistance of one who could control—a Director? Can you abolish altogether the Board of Revenue and the Members in charge of it? Therefore it is necessary that all these should be carefully examined and economy should be effected wherever it is necessary and for these reasons I propose an amendment to the resolution with the permission of the Honourable the President.

"My amendment runs thus: 'That this Council recommends to the Government that a committee be formed to enquire into the question of the Board of Revenue and for providing such an agency as may be absolutely necessary for carrying on the administration economically and efficiently.'

"This, Sir, is my amendment to the resolution that is now before the House. This amendment will show that the remarks I submitted in the House justify the appointment of a committee so that the various matters may be gone into from a practical point of view. This would be a committee of the Council. We cannot now suggest haphazard the retrenchment in a particular department or the abolition of a particular Secretary or the retention of a particular Superintendent because all this work requires practical experience and actual working. We may theoretically suggest now, but when the committee sits enquiring into the various kinds of work that are being done by the various branches of the Board of Revenue, then we will be in a position to say how far we can abolish the Board of Revenue in its present condition. My desire in pressing this resolution is to reform the Board of Revenue from its present condition and to substitute an agency which would work more economically and efficiently. That can be done only by the appointment of a committee of the House to go into the matter fully and thoroughly and submit its report to the House."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"I beg to second the amendment that is proposed by Mr. Patro. So far as I can see, Mr. President, all parties in the Council are practically agreed that the Board of Revenue should be abolished but not without a proper substitute. Even the Government, I believe, is practically of that view. In a reply which was given to one of my interpellations I put to this Council, the Government stated that the proposal of the abolition of the Board of Revenue is not at present under its consideration. That means, the consideration of this proposal was before it at sometime in the past and may come before it again in the future. It may be that at the present moment the Government is not considering it. That shows, Mr. President, that the Government itself is aware that the present Board of Revenue has no justification and that it ought to be abolished. The question is what should be done for the discharge of the duties now being carried on by the Board. On the non-official side also it is agreed without exception that some provision has to be made; but what sort of provision has to be made is a question which probably in a resolution like this we cannot consider. In view of the suggestion made by Mr. Patro for the appointment of a committee of this Council to go into the matter and to report to this Council and to the Government for such action as they may be pleased to take on it, I do not think it is necessary for me to say very much about the resolution itself in the present stage and I am now only talking about the proposed amendment."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Proposed by Mr. A. P. Patro and seconded by Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar that in lieu of the resolution No. 12 on paper the following resolution be substituted—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that a committee of the Council be formed to enquire into the question of the abolition of the Board of Revenue and for providing such agency as may be absolutely necessary for carrying on the administration economically and efficiently.'

This amended resolution will now form the subject of discussion.

Mr. O. TAVIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—Mr. President, I have much pleasure in supporting the amended resolution moved by my friend Mr. A. P. Patro. From the discussion which

17TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar; Mr. Seshagiri Rao; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

followed the original resolution, it is clear that the Board of Revenue as it is constituted is an old, antiquated, costly and heavy machinery and even officials are not prepared to claim for it perfection. We are all agreed that it must go at some time or other. Therefore, the consensus of opinion is that "the old order must change yielding place to new." But then I do not agree however with my friend, the Member for the University when he says that it is not our province to suggest schemes and that we can only point out what is wrong and that it must go. It is a practical business man I must say that if the machinery does not work well we must find out if there is other machinery at present to take its place. Therefore it is that I support Mr. Patro's proposition that some other means should be devised which should be tested and certified before we can adopt it. If I may use a familiar figure, those who are dissatisfied with an old house do not immediately say "we shall demolish it", but we say first 'let us erect another building suited to modern conditions and with modern requirements and until that has been done, even though it may not be complete and though it may not be furnished, we still retain the old house.' There are various statutory duties cast upon the Board of Revenue besides other duties. Until some other machinery can take the place of the old machinery we must continue the old and therefore it is that I support this proposition with pleasure. We have heard it said by the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson that there has been already a scheme submitted to the Government of India. It may be that this committee which is to be appointed may take it as the basis and examine it and see how far it suits the requirements and report on the lines of economy and efficiency for which all of us are desirous and whether they approve of it or they throw it overboard and remodel it or whether they like to suggest improvements, these are matters for the consideration of the committee which may be appointed. I therefore support the amendment."

Mr. D. SEshagiri Rao :—"Mr. President, I do not know whether the amendment is in order, whether the amendment is not a negative vote."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. I have already accepted the amendment. If the Hon'ble Member thought that the amendment was not in order, he ought to have said so under the standing orders immediately it was given to me and before I read it out. He has lost his opportunity and the amendment has been put before the Council."

Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju :—"Mr. President, I stand to support this amendment. In doing so I request the Council to remember the pathetic appeal that was made yesterday by the Hon'ble the Revenue Member regarding the heaviness of work. At the same time I have to request the Members of the present Government to consider the large increase in the number of the Cabinet. Hitherto including His Excellency, four Members were in the executive portion of the Government. Now that Government is replaced by seven Members. Arithmetically speaking they have greater leisure than former Members used to have. Of course they have some extra work in this Council and that is not much as long as the Government has not got any definite programme of Council work. Sir, is it not our duty on behalf of the tax-payer to make a similar appeal to the Cabinet to see that the expense is curtailed on all directions? The extra sum which the new Cabinet has now cost is in some respects to be justified by its taking up more work. As far as I can see there is unanimous agreement that in the matter of the abolition of the Board of Revenue there should be decentralization as well as some work being taken up by the Executive Government. As far as the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson's remark is concerned regarding appeals, I wish to remind him of the proposed Bill of the Government regarding the village officers which was published in the gazette. As far as I remember, it is clear that the Government is proposing to decentralize so that the whole matter of executive orders and appeals thereon as far as appointments are concerned may be left in the hands of the Tahsildars and Sub-Divisional officers. Regarding suits under three lacs it is proposed to be left to the hands of the Divisional officers and the Collector. The matter has already been taken up by the Government and it is to be passed into law. Regarding the Estates Land Act I am not be able to agree with some of my friends who suggest that all the appeals that lie to the Board of Revenue must be transferred to the civil courts because some of these appeals do contain intricate questions of revenue nature and so they should properly be dealt with by Revenue officers and there should be a machinery for that. With these remarks I support the amendment."

Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu :—"The Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson has drawn our attention to the reply given by the Government of India while dealing with the abolition of the Board of Revenue in Bengal. He has also told us that after the expression of opinion by this Council, the Government would consider it if it is not possible to revise their proposals. Starting from that position it behoves this Council to make up its mind deliberately and give expression to its opinion as to whether it is desirable or not to abolish the Board of Revenue. There are some points of agreement on this question as judged from the speeches made by the members of this House. All are agreed that the existing machinery has become somewhat old and antiquated and that it is not necessary to retain it. There is the consensus of opinion of this House that it might be substituted by another machinery. The defect which has been pointed out and which certainly deserves consideration is whether we can do away with the existing machinery without showing a proper substitute. That is the only aspect from which we ought to look at the question. From the

(Mr. Krishna Rao; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Usman; Mr. Rencontre; Mr. Ramachandra Rao) [17TH FEBRUARY 1921.

moment we resolve on the abolition of the Board of Revenue, it is necessary to make proper provision for appeals. It will also be necessary to give the Hon'ble Member for Revenue such assistance as he requires. I am not in a position to accept his statement made regarding the necessity for the continuance of a Member for settlement and famine. It is pointed out that he will have to prepare himself for the contingency of famine."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I would invite the Honourable Member's attention to the fact that the resolution now is for an inquiry by a committee. The Honourable Member should confine himself to that aspect. The resolution now before the House is that an inquiry be made in regard to these circumstances."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU (*continuing*):—"Sir, in the light of the ruling which has just now been given by the President I shall confine myself wholly to this. The Honourable Members of this House should consider whether they would not do well to confine the inquiry not to the abolition of the Board of Revenue but to the finding a substitute for it where necessary. The resolution that has been suggested shelves the important question. It suggests that the consideration of the abolition also should be delegated to that committee. I would suggest that it is not desirable to do so. The committee should only suggest a proper agency for carrying out the work. The subject may be divided into two parts. It suggests in the first place an inquiry for the abolition of the Board and in the second place it suggests the substitution of a proper machinery. The Council should see if their minds are not quite clear as to the desirability of abolishing the Board of Revenue, an institution established 117 years ago. I think they would agree with me that when institutions are changing so rapidly that an institution created 117 years ago is certainly antediluvian and antiquated. It is this aspect that I would place before this Council. If the honourable mover would agree with me I would like to add that the committee should be asked merely to consider what agency, if any, should be appointed in its place."

KHAN Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB:—"Sir, I support the amendment proposed by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patro. The question of the abolition of the Board of Revenue is very very important. It might affect the efficiency of the administration of the whole of the Presidency. Therefore it is better that the House should seriously consider over this question. At present there are two views—the official and the non-official view. Both of them appear to be equally strong. We are unable to give our preference to either of them. So it is much better that a committee of this House should carefully consider this question and the House will then be in a much better position to decide the question."

Mr. A. E. RENCONTRE:—"Mr. President, I am in favour of the amending resolution. The original proposition does not appeal to me as a business proposition. I am a business man. Every business man, before pulling down his old machinery, first makes arrangements to have other more modern and useful machinery in its place. The Board of Revenue will be abolished and there will be nothing ready to take its place. I submit that the amending resolution gives an opportunity to make inquiries and get other machinery to take the place of the Board of Revenue should it become necessary to abolish it entirely. After all it may be necessary only to reform it. It may be that the present Board of Revenue, as constituted, is now efficient and up to date. We shall have to bring it up to date. If the original resolution is urged, it means that we take upon ourselves the responsibility of abolishing the Board of Revenue and do away with it. It is said that it is not up to date, it is not efficient and that we should bring it down to the modern times. If the original resolution is carried it means that we, non-officials, take upon ourselves the responsibility of abolishing the Board of Revenue and do away with it. It means that a certain part of the administration of the Government, the most vital part of the administration of Government, will be at a stand-still. I do not wish to be called a mere lawyer politician. But I am afraid that if the original proposition were carried with my support, I would be rightly dubbed a lawyer politician. I should certainly like to have the amended resolution."

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"In view of the expression of opinion from all parts of the House, I am in agreement with the mover of this amendment and accept his proposal as a solution of the problem for the present. Honourable Members are aware that the appointment of a committee is sometimes one way of shelving a question. I trust and I know that the honourable mover of this question is not actuated by the idea of getting rid of this proposal for the present. I am also certain that the Hon'ble the Revenue Member and the Hon'ble Mr. Lionel Davidson who have spoken in support of this subject have indicated to us that their proposals have been submitted to the Government of India and that they would undergo further revision in view of what has taken place yesterday in the Indian Legislative Assembly, and if this committee were appointed it would be a way to the local Government to examine the proposals framed by it. I would also invite the attention of the house to the wording of this amendment which gives the committee an opportunity of going into the question of abolition of the Board of Revenue:—

'This Council recommends that a committee of the Council be formed to enquire into the question of the abolition of the Board of Revenue and for providing such agency as may be absolutely necessary for carrying on the administration economically and fairly.'

"I therefore beg to state that I am in entire agreement with the amended resolution, and I trust that it will commend itself to the Hon'ble the Revenue Member."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, I might at once state, as I made it sufficiently clear last evening in my speech, that this question was already engaging the attention of the Government and my Hon'ble Colleagues Sir Lionel Davidson has also corroborated me this morning in a very forcible speech. If I may say so, the formula which engaged our attention even before this resolution was put into our hands was somewhat to this effect; that we are to inquire into the expediency and feasibility of replacing the Board of Revenue, as at present constituted, by such alternative agencies as may be required in order to carry on the administration with economy and at the same time without loss of efficiency. Now after reading the amendment put before the House and allowed by you, Sir, I find that there is little difference between the substance of the formula which was placed before the House and the subject-matter of the amended resolution, and therefore I have not the least objection to accepting the amended proposition. Having made my position already sufficiently clear that not only the Government of Madras but even the Government of India whose reply was read out to you by the Hon'ble Sir Lionel Davidson as having been given at the Legislative Assembly we are eager that the question of the abolition of the Board of Revenue in all its bearings should be considered, so that no hasty conclusion should be arrived at, but that at the same time we should have the benefit of all shades of opinion on that matter. I made a distinct promise yesterday that before we come to a definite conclusion, before we give any definite shape to these conclusions and before we send them up to the higher authorities, we would take great care to ascertain the opinion of this House. Honourable Members will have seen that I intend to carry out here that promise, and probably they have altered their resolution to its present form to which on behalf of Government I wish to accept."

The amended resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO GARU did not move the following resolution which stood in his name and withdrew the same with the permission of the Council:—

"13. That this Council recommends to the Government that the Board of Revenue may be abolished."

RESOLUTION *RE* TRANSFER OF AN EIGHTH SHARE OF EXCISE REVENUE TO THE DISTRICT BOARDS.

RAO BAHADUR A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Sir, I rise to move that

"This Council recommends to the Government to transfer to the District Boards an eighth share of the excise revenue collected in their respective areas."

This question of an assignment of excise revenue to improve the resources of local bodies is an old question regarding which I need not detain the Council for a long time. The inadequacy of the resources of local bodies has been before the public for several years and it was examined by the Decentralization Commission which sent up its report in 1909. But nothing has yet been done to place the resources of local bodies on a sound financial basis. It has been admitted that the system of uncertain and fluctuating doles whether from the Central Government to the Provincial Government or from the Provincial Government to the local bodies is a very unsatisfactory system and that it is always necessary and desirable to have some fixed sources of revenue to enable the bodies concerned to develop their own resources and to place themselves in a more satisfactory position. So far as the principle is concerned, there is no dispute; but there has been some discussion as to whether it is possible to give the local bodies a share of excise revenue till the position of the Government is itself placed on a sound financial footing. It will be remembered that when this question of an assignment of a share of excise revenue to the local bodies was raised on previous occasions the Government was pleased to reply that, so long as it is a divided head of revenue and so long as they have to depend on doles from the Government of India, it is not possible for the local bodies to expect any share in the revenue. I raised this question in 1918 and I moved a resolution in this Council that either the whole or a definite share of the excise revenue should be assigned to local bodies, and it will be interesting to notice the position taken up by the Government on that occasion. The then Finance Member, the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, in his reply to that resolution was in a position to tell us as follows:—

'To transfer the whole of the excise revenue to local bodies would be obviously impossible. There is no doubt that we can transfer some part of it. Doles which are given to the local bodies amount to the formidable sum of Rs 73 lakhs a year on the average.'

"Later on, he said —

'The whole question of the Provincial Government's financial powers is under discussion and when that is settled, I hope it will be possible to do something to improve the position of local finance. Whether it should take the form of giving a share of the excise revenue or some other revenue remains a matter for consideration . . . . I hope before long something will be settled about provincial finance and then we shall have to take up local finance and improve its position.'

"And then these remarks of the Hon'ble the Finance Member were supplemented by His Excellency the President, who said —

'The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew has made it perfectly clear that it is impossible for the Government to accept this resolution at the present time 'the uncertainties of the present conditions and the possible changes and alterations between Imperial and Provincial revenues make it quite impossible, as he said very clearly. . . . . He was warmly in favour of doing anything which will give local bodies a *reliable* income.'

"I would lay stress upon the word 'reliable'. It is there that the position was left in 1918, three years ago; and it will be within the recollection of this Council that since then excise revenue has become a provincial item of revenue It is now time for us to consider whether we cannot go a step further. This question of assigning a portion of the revenue to local bodies was considered at the time of the preparation of the Madras District Municipalities Act. The committee that considered the question made definite recommendations to that effect and suggested that a portion of the excise revenue should be transferred to local bodies. But it was not possible to give effect to those suggestions either in the City Municipal Act or in the District Municipalities Act. But when the Madras Local Boards Act came up for consideration, though this question was not included originally in the Bill, the Select Committee made substantial alterations to the financial provisions It became necessary to do so because of the orders of the Government of India which removed altogether the surcharge on income-tax which was suggested as a definite source of revenue for the local bodies The profession-tax and the income-tax came before the consideration of the committee. Even there the Government of India intervened and suggested that persons in public or private employ should not be made liable to profession-tax, and that income from investments also should not be made liable to profession-tax. These alterations, made at the instance of the Government of India, I cannot but state, substantially affected the position of finance so far as the local bodies are concerned apart from their creating a sort of discontent among landholders because landholders rightly feel that the burden on land is already very high. If under such conditions it is stated that there is to be no surcharge on income tax which would have to be paid by landholders and other persons also, and if it is also stated that persons in public or private employ should not be made liable to profession tax, it would naturally increase the pressure on land It is quite natural that it created a feeling of dissatisfaction. Having realized all these difficulties, it was finally decided and passed into law that the Government may give a portion of the excise revenue to local bodies and also make recurring grants and non-recurring grants to local bodies. I draw the attention of the Council to schedule 5, rule 7 of the new Local Boards Act. As the result of the discussion that has taken place regarding this important question of improving the resources of local bodies, it is provided that—'the Local Government may transfer annually to the district boards a share of the excise revenue collected in the districts and make such recurring and non-recurring subsidies as they think fit in aid of the funds of all or any of the local boards.'

"I come before this House with a request that the provision actually made in the Local Boards Act be given definite effect to. We all understand that the usual guarded language 'may' ought not to be interpreted so as to refuse the request of the local bodies to improve their financial resources Let us also remember that rule 7 of schedule not only authorizes the Government to transfer a definite share of excise revenue to local bodies, but in clause (b it provides for the making of subsidies both recurring and non-recurring in aid of the general resources of the local bodies When these provisions have been made in the Act and when we also realize that it is a correct principle to give a definite share of a growing item of revenue rather than making local bodies depend upon uncertain grants, is it too much for us to ask the Government to make an assignment of a portion of excise revenue to local bodies? In suggesting that it should be one-eighth share, I have taken into consideration two factors. I drew the attention of the Council to the remarks of the Hon'ble the Finance Member who replied to my resolution in the year 1918 wherein the average of the grants was given as 73 lakhs One-eighth of the excise revenue, according to the figures furnished in the revised estimate last year, would be somewhere between 55½ lakhs I do not know the figures for the current year. If the budget figures furnished last year for 1920-21 are taken into consideration it would be somewhere about 70½ lakhs. In any case it is something less than the grants made to local bodies. Secondly, I would also remind the Council that when a similar question was considered by the Local Self-Government Committee in Bombay, they made a similar recommendation that the revenue assigned to the local bodies should be a two annas share in the excise revenue. It is that that induced me to come before the House with a request that we should have an eighth share given to us to improve the resources of the local bodies. I am aware that the Financial Relations Committee which sent up its recommendations on the 30th August 1920 made different recommendations.

"They suggested that it is desirable to have a surcharge on abkari revenue at one anna in a rupee, and that for the present one annas share should be assigned to the local bodies It is in that spirit that the next two resolutions of which some of my honourable friends have given notice stand. The only possible objections that can be urged against the acceptance of my resolution are these. The first will possibly be that there is financial stringency and it will not be possible to find necessary funds for the purpose. My reply to that argument is this; it cannot be denied

17TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Krishna Rao.)*

for a moment that there must be a definite allotment made to local bodies even in the year to come in aid of the general resources. I am not in a position to state the exact amount; but it must be a substantial amount. I will ask the Honourable Members on the other side to consider whether taking into account all the resources available it cannot be converted into a definite share of the excise revenue, supplementing the same no doubt by recurring and non-recurring grants under rule 7 (*b*). The other argument that can be advanced would be that giving a definite share in the excise revenue realized in the districts would probably place some districts in a worse position. The reply to that argument is this: those equalities can be met by adopting either of two courses; first to take advantage of the provision in rule 7 (*b*) of Schedule 5 and make recurring or non-recurring grants to such local bodies who would be prejudiced by the system of giving a share of the excise revenue. That is one suggestion. The second suggestion is to bring the whole revenue as realized into one local taxation account and distribute the same among local bodies according to their needs. But my own suggestion is to give effect to the provisions of rule 7 of Schedule 5 and assign to the district board a definite share, as I suggested one-eighth share of excise revenue, and the inequalities can be avoided in adopting the suggestion in rule 7 (*b*) above quoted. I would therefore request that, while we are agreed about the principle of giving local bodies a definite share of revenue, we may not continue the old antiquated method of giving ant doles to one local body or another sometimes more and sometimes less, according to their needs and according to the clamour made by them. Every one knows that this method is very unsatisfactory because he who makes most noise gets more, and he who makes little noise and takes time and pauses to consider his financial position and sends up his schemes will probably lose the chance and may not get anything. We ought not to allow such an unsatisfactory system to continue any longer. I need not detain the Council any longer by shewing that, owing to various causes, into the history of which we need not enter at present, the demands of local bodies have increased beyond all proportion. It is not possible to have a forecast of the extent to which it has become necessary to increase the expenditure under various heads. Take for instance the item of increase in salaries of the establishment. Let the Members of the House realize that the moment there is increase in the various offices of the Government, it is impossible for the local bodies to stand still. While clerks possessing the same qualifications are getting higher pay in other departments, those under local bodies begin to demand the same pay. This item alone has consumed the resources of local bodies to a substantial extent. When making the subsidy in aid of teachers of elementary schools, regarding which there is a resolution to be moved shortly, even in giving that allowance of Rs. 4 in addition to their pittance of Rs. 12 or 13, the Government made a condition 'we are giving an addition of Rs. 4 per annum only for this year on the distinct understanding that from the next year when you will be in a position to raise the taxes you have to meet the extra expenditure.' When once with the aid of the grant given last year, these allowances have been made to these elementary school teachers who have been getting Rs. 12 or 13, does this Council expect that it will be possible for the local boards to go back? It is impossible to contemplate such a state of things. Having once given them the allowances, it is but necessary that they should continue them. The question will arise, 'How are you going to meet this extra expenditure?' I have only given this Council some idea of the increase in the salaries of the establishment. What about communications? What about the increase in the cost of buildings? The cost of buildings has become double or treble than before. The officers of the Public Works Department will have some knowledge of it. Take an estimate prepared in 1914-15. If we are not able to complete the work that year, the estimate will have to be revised in 1915-16 as the cost would have increased. It will probably be double, you have to meet still extra expenditure in 1916-17 if the works are not completed in the previous year, and the estimate has to be revised again. The cost would have increased again. The only reply of the Government is 'we have given you increased powers of taxation.' Assuming, Sir, that we avail ourselves to a very reasonable extent the opportunities so given, let me assure this House that it will not be possible to make both ends meet unless the Government come to our rescue to a substantial extent. I am sure that some local boards have realised the gravity of the situation and are prepared to think of some profession-tax here and some companies' tax there. But with restrictions imposed under the instructions of the Government of India, not to impose tax on persons in public and private employ, can we reasonably expect that the profession-tax in rural areas would come up to a substantial sum to enable them to meet these demands. Leaving aside these resources, we have only to think again of land-cess. Let us realize that it is not an easy matter. It is very difficult to expect the land-owners to consent to any increase in the land-cess, more especially for the reason that there has not been an equitable distribution of taxes. When proposals were made for increase of other kinds of taxes, they were vetoed. When additional burden is thrown upon land-owners and when they are called upon to pay increased land-cess, it is quite natural that they should resist that proposal. I therefore request this House to take a comprehensive view of the position of the local bodies. The other day His Excellency was pleased to remind us of the various legislative measures passed within the last 1½ years, such as the new Local Boards Act, new District Municipalities Act, the City Municipal Act, the Panchayat Act, Elementary Education Act, and so forth. Certainly we congratulate the Council that passed all these measures. But it is absolutely of no use passing such measures so long as we cannot take advantage of the various provisions and develop various schemes and so long as our funds are not augmented in an equitable manner. Under these circumstances, I think it is necessary to place before the House the

(Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimhacharlu; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Slater; Mr. Patro.)

present condition of local bodies. I strongly urge that whatever difficulties there may be, whatever retrenchments it may be necessary to make, do not, for goodness' sake, postpone this urgent reform of improving the resources of local bodies. If it is put off, the various local objects which all the people in the country have so much at heart, such as education, sanitation, medical relief, cannot be realised even for a long time to come."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Mr. President, Sir, I heartily second this proposal. In doing so, I beg to state that hitherto the Government were giving aid contributions to the local boards and municipalities. But in doing so, there was not any equitable distribution. The Government were helping the district boards with contributions in proportion to the land-cess that was collected in every district. This method of distributing grants worked great hardship to poor district boards whereas it was very favourable to the rich district boards like the Kistna or Tanjore. Representations were made to the Government that the proportion should be reversed and that poor district boards should be given more and the rich district boards should be given less. They said that those who showed greater revenue should also have greater subsidy. Now, Sir, under the new District Boards Act the district boards as district boards proper have very little revenue left for their daily needs. No doubt, the taluk boards are given certain incomes in the way of companies' tax, profession-tax and some other minor items. They do not at all go to swell the revenues of the district boards. Under the new Act and the rules and instructions given by the Government, most of the roads in the districts will have to be taken up by the district board proper. Very little of the roads will be given to the taluk boards and I do not grudge it, because the taluk boards have got greater responsibilities of attending to the sanitation and primary elementary education. I do not grudge it. All that I say is that the district boards proper have not sufficient money to carry on the daily needs especially in regard to communications. For example, my district has got nearly 900 and odd miles. To collect metal and gravel is no doubt easy enough; but the consolidation is the most difficult thing because we have not got water."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. I hardly think that what the Honourable the Member is saying is quite relevant. The difficulty of consolidating roads in the Cuddapah district on account of want of water, I do not consider that relevant to the question at issue. The Honourable Member will confine himself to the main issue."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"I obey, Sir. I wanted to say that on account of these difficulties we had not sufficient funds. But at the same time we want and we urge upon the Government to give us guarantee that we should have certain amount at our disposal so that we may know for certain how we should provide for our needs. Now, Sir, the District Boards Act now provides for the transfer of a certain portion of excise revenue to the district boards. No doubt it says 'may', but I hope it will not be understood to mean 'may not'. And therefore I crave that at the earliest opportunity that is now present to this House this resolution may be passed so that one-eighth share of the excise revenue may be allotted to the district boards. The present total revenue from excise seems to be somewhere about five crores sixty-one lakhs. An eighth share of it certainly will not be an inconsiderable amount. It will go to fix the source of income; you know for certain what income you will be able to get every year and you can accommodate yourself according to that income. You can spend the amount because you know that the amount is certain to come and therefore I submit that it is essential to fix the income that will be derived to the district boards. I therefore heartily second this resolution."

Dr. GILBERT SLATER:—"With your permission, Sir, I would like to move an amendment to this resolution to the following effect: that the words 'collected within their respective areas' be deleted. The object of this amendment of the resolution is to meet the difficulty that according to the original resolution the amount of revenue received by any local body would be proportional to the income derived from drink and therefore there would be a considerable temptation to local bodies to encourage drinking. We have moreover the possibility before us of some measure of local option being introduced, and if such a measure be passed, the local bodies would be faced with the position, that if they exercised the option to stop the drink trade they would lose this financial resource. Further I think it will probably be in the minds of many of the members here that the subject of local grants-in-aid is one on which, at any rate, in England a great deal of experience has been gathered; and the general opinion of experts, I would like to observe, is agreed that grants-in-aid should, in the main, be given to the local authorities for definite services, and that they should be conditional upon definite services being efficiently performed. If the amendment that I would recommend to the Council be accepted, the one-eighth part of the excise revenue should be used by the Provincial Government in order to assist the local boards in discharging definite duties and to stimulate them in their work. That I think is the more correct method of distributing financial aid. Therefore I desire to move that amendment."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO:—"I second the amendment and I have nothing to add to the remarks already made by Dr. Slater."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Hon'ble Dr. Slater kindly send me that amendment?"

17TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Narasimha Raju ; the Hon'ble the President ; Mr. Krishna Rao ; Mr. Balaji Rao Nayudu ; Mr. Venkataramu Ayyar.)*

MR. C V S NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Mr. President, I wish to know whether the honourable mover intends that the proposed revenue should be in addition to or in lieu of the grants now being given."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" I am waiting to see the Honourable Member's amendment.

"The amendment proposed by Dr. Gilbert Slater and seconded by Mr. A. P. Patro is that the words 'collected within their respective areas' be deleted. The amended resolution reads thus: 'That this Council recommends to the Government to transfer to the district boards an eighth share of the excise revenue.' To facilitate matters, probably, the honourable the mover will please say if he accepts it."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" Yes, I accept it."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" The honourable mover accepts it and therefore that will be the resolution now before this Council."

Rao Bahadur T. BALAJI RAO NAYUDU :—" I beg to oppose this resolution for the following reasons : one is, it is not clear whether the mover wants this money in addition to what the Government is already granting in the shape of Rs 500 a mile for first-class roads and Rs. 200 a mile for the second-class roads. The next thing is, the non-co-operation is already affecting excise income in many portions in India and it may extend to our Presidency also. And nobody can depend upon what the excise income would be and how much of it we would get. I do not think that grant would be of any use, if this should be in lieu of what the Government have already promised. If it is in addition to what the Government have already promised, then I am afraid that there will be no money left for Industries and Education, which require greater attention than district board matters. District boards, as they are, are much better off. The roads are fairly in good condition. Though we want more improvements, many people will not be so seriously inconvenienced or traffic kept back if the roads are not further improved. They are perfectly useful at present for running country carts if not for motor-cars. Education and Industries are items which require greater attention and a good deal more money than the local boards or municipalities. The local boards and municipalities are in working order. The new Acts do give them some additional income, if worked out properly. Even if there is no additional income it does not matter, they can stand where they are until Industries and Education develop a good deal. So I am against making any additional grant to local boards at present."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" Mr. President, I think this Council is going too rapid. We have just now begun. We are not yet even one month old. We put forward so many proposals and we do not know where we are in finance. Yesterday we appointed a committee to increase the salary of the non-gazetted officers— "

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. The Council only recommended the appointment of a committee."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR :—" And the Finance Member explains that it would be very hard if the finances were cut away. Of course we do not exactly know for what purpose the finance of the district boards should be supplemented. Why not wait for one year and see how this Council works, how much the Council is able to set apart for the purpose of improving industrial development of the country, agriculture and education. What is the use of giving this amount at once to the district board especially when the district boards have been given so much help from the Government already and when the Government is now taking the maintenance of the trunk roads classing them as first-class roads. I do not see why the district boards which are going to have powers under the new Elementary Education Act should also be given this extra amount which they will not be able to expend or which they may spend in metalling more roads for the purpose of luxurious motor-car owners. We want more money for agricultural purposes and industrial improvements and if we do not take away this most important revenue which is certainly a good portion of the revenue so far as this Presidency is concerned we can very well ask the Finance Member for granting more money for industrial and educational purposes. We shall wait for one year; several of the members do not exactly know even what the budget is. So far as I am concerned, I am new to this Council; there may be some gentlemen here who may be veterans of this Council who may be able to dabble with the budget. There are several of us who do not know even to adjust ourselves in our seats. In the face of that, why should we not wait and study all the problems and put forward definite proposals later on and strengthen the hands of the Government by giving the finances and then ask for what we want, instead of transferring a share of this big income from excise to the district boards and ask them to administer it? Even in the case of the district boards we have just been extending the privilege of the appointment and election of non-official presidents. Do you want to make the whole system unsuccessful by saying that we have entrusted the whole thing to non-official presidents of the district boards and the whole thing has been a failure? We should like to wait for one year. I am not against the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee. Of course let the recommendations take effect from next year. We are just new. We do not know where we will be next month when the financial proposals are to

(Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar ; Mr. Desika Acharlyar ; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter ; the Hon'ble the President.) [17TH FEBRUARY 1921.

be put forward in the Council Therefore, I think it is better for us that we shall not run fast and break our knees in the roads which are not in good condition or on the roads which we do not know Therefore I oppose the resolution and would leave the matter as it is."

Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR :—"Sir, I strongly support this resolution : I do not at all agree with the proposition that roads are unnecessary and that roads should be mended after industries are developed and the whole country is educated. The first and foremost civilizing influence in any country is the possession of good roads. If you have not a good road, you cannot call your country a civilized country. When in other places they have aeroplanes, we are even wanting causeways, road dams and bridges. The condition of our roads is not at all creditable to our administration In the circumstances, therefore, if any body comes up here with an application for money for the improvement of communications, that application deserves favourable consideration at the hands of Government. This is my first reason for supporting the resolution moved by Mr. A. S Krishna Rao.

"Next, I have to point out that the question of the augmentation of the resources of local bodies has been occupying the attention of the Government and local bodies alike for a number of years. The matter came up from time to time and proposals were called for from local bodies and officers who had to consider the question. Proposals were from time to time submitted by local bodies to Government and I do think that almost invariably a portion of the excise revenue was indicated as one of the means for augmenting their possible sources of income. This matter was considered by the Select Committee which sat over the Local Boards Bill and various sources of income were then considered As the Bill was placed before the Select Committee, it recommended the addition of one anna to the already existing rate of land-cess. The Select Committee very properly thought that land had been already overtaxed and that it was not possible to add to the rate with which land had been already burdened and therefore they went about searching for other means for increasing the resources of local bodies. It was the consensus of opinion of the Select Committee that a portion of the excise revenue should be allotted for augmenting the resources of local bodies. As, however, the Select Committee or the Council could not definitely indicate that a particular portion of this revenue should be allotted having no control over it, it was very cautiously provided in the Bill that a portion of the revenue may be assigned to local boards, leaving it to Government to come to the rescue of the local bodies at the very earliest opportunity by fixing and allotting a fair and substantial portion of the excise revenue for the augmentation of their resources. Mr. Baloji Rao Nayudu wanted to know whether this addition to the resources of local bodies was in lieu of the grants already received by local bodies or whether it was in addition to such grants. I think the mover of the resolution and those who are supporting the resolution are of opinion that any portion of the excise revenue which may be thus assigned by the Local Government to improve the resources of local bodies must be in addition to the 16 lakhs grants for trunk road and the 14 lakhs grant till now received."

The Hon'ble Mr C. G. TODHUNTER :—"Sir, I rise to a point of order The resolution as amended runs : 'That this Council recommends to the Government to transfer to the district boards an eighth share of the excise revenue.' The point of order which I wish to submit is that, if what the Honourable Member means by that resolution is that this amount is in addition to the existing grants, he should amend the resolution in that sense."

Diwan Bahadur T DESIKA ACHARIYAR *(continuing)* :—"I understood the resolution to mean that a portion of the excise revenue should be allotted to augment the resources of local bodies I never understood that the duty which was undertaken by the Government to maintain trunk roads was going to be given up directly we made an application for the assignment to the boards of a definite share of the excise revenue."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order I think it would be profitless for us to go behind the words. The resolution, so far as I can see, is fairly plain English. All that I can say is that the resolution is strictly in order. Its implications are not matters for me to concern myself with, and I must ask Honourable Members to confine themselves to the resolution."

Diwan Bahadur T. DESIKA ACHARIYAR *(continuing)* :—"Sir, I do not believe that the mover of the resolution would be unwilling to make the resolution clearer. But as pointed out by the Hon'ble the President, what we want is a share of the excise revenue and what I wanted to point out was that it could be no reply to our demand, that there were already a grant, or grants being made to us. I therefore wanted to refer to the duty that has already been undertaken by the Government to maintain trunk roads out of provincial revenue. With reference to the 16 lakhs grant, I have to observe that we have come to treat it as a permanent source of our revenue. Without these grants the administration of local bodies cannot get on at all. Any district may be taken into consideration. It is a question of starving the roads, it is a question of not taking up a number of roads and when roads were taken up of not maintaining them efficiently. In the circumstances, therefore, it is absolutely necessary that instead of waiting for one month or for one year we should at once ask the Government to allot a portion of the excise revenue for adding to the income of local boards and I think that the proportion has been reasonably fixed by the mover of the resolution."

17TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Vandanam, Mr. Sivasankaram Pillai; Mr. Siva Rao; the Hon'ble the President; Mr Patro; Mr. Devadas.)*

MR. G. VANDANAM:—"Mr. President, I do not know whether it is a question of revenue or a question of morality. It is the duty of all members here to encourage temperance, as far as possible. If we are to look to the excise revenue, I do not know where it will end. On this ground I should like to oppose the resolution."

MR T SIVASANKARAM PILLAI:—"Mr President, I am constrained to oppose this resolution I wish to have as much revenue as possible for our local bodies but I should not like to have anything like the tainted money that is raised by abkari There is already a movement in the districts in favour of temperance. I may inform this House as a piece of valuable information that during the recent abkari sales several taluks refused to bid As a matter of fact, I know in five out of the nine taluks in the Amnotapur district there has been no bidding in abkari sales Toddy sales are diminishing I may also at once say that there is no likelihood of any bidders coming forward, and I have recently read a draft Temperance Bill drafted by my esteemed friend MR RAMACHANDRA RAO that is exercising the mind of every section of the people all over the Presidency, and in view of this my submission is that I should not like to depend upon this revenue and thereby encourage drink when people themselves are prepared to give up drinking altogether. In a House like this to anticipate reform on that score is quite consistent with the ideas of temperance. On this ground, I beg to oppose this resolution. If at this stage I may be allowed to make an amendment, I would simply say that out of the sale income of the abkari revenue a portion may be transferred to the district board."

MR. P. SIVA RAO:—"Sir, I am entirely in agreement with the original proposition in so far as it asks for a fixed assignment of the abkari revenue. I am certainly of opinion that the time has come for the Government to assign a portion of the abkari revenue in favour of local bodies. I have asked for some proportion of it in the next resolution which will shortly come up for discussion. I have asked for one-sixteenth share according to the Committee on Financial Relations. The honourable mover has confined his recommendation only to the district boards. I have extended——."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The Honourable Member's resolution has not yet come up: No useful purpose will be served by referring to a resolution which has not yet been moved."

MR. P. SIVA RAO:—"I shall give up the task of comparing and contrasting. I am distinctly in favour of the proposal that the Government should assign a portion of the abkari revenue in favour of the local bodies whether it be one-eighth or one-sixteenth I strongly oppose the resolution as amended by MR Gilbert Slater The proposition as it stands on the agenda reads 'That this Council recommends to the Government to transfer to the district boards an eighth share of the excise revenue collected within their respective areas.' It comes to this——"

RAO BAHADUR A. P. PATRO:—"I rise to a point of order The amendment was accepted by the mover, and we have only to confine ourselves to the amended resolution."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Yes, the Honourable Member is right."

MR. P. SIVA RAO:—"I am opposing the resolution as amended on this ground though I am entirely in sympathy with the principle which the member who moved the amendment fought for I was about to say that the district boards are allowed to have an eighth share of the excise revenue collected within their own areas. For instance ——."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The amended resolution which alone is now before the Council is 'That this Council recommends to the Government to transfer to the district boards an eighth share of the excise revenue'."

MR. P. SIVA RAO:—"In opposing the resolution I simply wanted to contrast the amended resolution with the original resolution. Now, the amended resolution comes to this, that the Government have only to set apart a fixed share, say one-eighth, out of the excise revenue collected from the whole Presidency for the purpose of distribution to the district boards. It effects a material change. So in my humble opinion the amended resolution, if it is carried, would land us in the same uncertainty as it used to do before One reason for this recommendation is that the finance should be regular instead of its being fleeting. We should be secure in our own finances, and the money payments and the grants made by the Government should be more regular and certain. But this amended resolution fails in these two characteristics of certainty and regularity; no district board, if this amended resolution is carried out, can be certain of what it can possibly get It will result in a lot of scrambling The grant will depend on the promptness of application It will lead to unnecessary friction between one district board and another, and it will result in the loss of harmony, say, between the President of the Nellore District Board and the President of the Bellary District Board The most essential defect in this resolution is that it fails in the essential characteristics of regularity and certainty. It is on that ground alone I am opposing the amended resolution."

MR M. D. DEVADAS:—"Sir, I oppose this proposition. Only yesterday we recommended that a committee should be appointed for the purpose of considering the salaries

of non-gazetted officers, and, if I am not mistaken, if all the recommendations are accepted, it would mean 70 or 80 lakhs. Now, if the district boards come up and say 'we shall want one-eighth of the excise revenue' which runs into many lakhs, where shall we find the money to pay the non-gazetted officers? Further, each district board must work out its own salvation. Some district boards have certain calls upon their purse which other district boards may not have. One district board will be able to spend several lakhs while another may not have more than a lakh or two, and if this resolution is accepted it means one-eighth of the whole revenue will go. How is this to be distributed? All the 25 districts will be fighting for its one-eighth share. There may be some districts which may not be entitled to one-eighth at all. Therefore, in the working it would be difficult. Take, for instance, the Madras Corporation. As representing the Corporation I should like to have one-eighth share of the excise revenue of Madras. Would the Government grant it to us? If the Government grant that, the Government will find that it has to meet a very large deficit. Again, the excise revenue should not be depended upon as a fruitful source of income. We are all trying to work in the cause of temperance, and in the course of a few years we expect that the revenue from excise would considerably diminish. If the local boards and the district boards, as one of the Honourable Members remarked, be given a taste of what I may call 'blood', they will not give up this revenue, and I do not think that the cause of temperance will succeed. But, on the other hand, the cause of temperance will suffer if this Council is to adopt this resolution. I therefore strongly oppose this resolution."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, I did not want to speak on the subject, but from what I heard from Mr. Baloji Rao Naraidu and the other gentlemen, I felt bound to say something in the matter. Paragraph 170 of the Report of the Financial Relations Committee states: 'We are therefore decidedly against the substitution of a share of the excise revenue for all or any of the direct grants for services which we have proposed.' So what is now asked for has got to be substituted for any grant that is recommended by the Financial Relations Committee. That, I beg to submit, ought to be borne in mind in discussing this matter. I may also state that with regard to this matter we were by no means unanimous in the recommendation that we made. We have stated in paragraph 172 the problem is a difficult one. On the one hand are the needs of the Provincial Government; on the other is the apprehension that the sphere of local administration which has been so largely freed from cramping control in the legislation that has just been completed will remain inadequately exploited for want of adequate resources for meeting the local share of locally administered services. We have not been able to arrive at any community of opinion. Some of us would have preferred to gain experience of the working of the new Acts and of our proposed arrangements for subventions. Others seemed convinced of the necessity of providing an additional source of revenue at once for local bodies who might need it. After much discussion and with considerable hesitation the majority of us came to the conclusion that instead of a share of the excise revenue of Government being made over, local bodies should be empowered to levy a surcharge on it at a rate not exceeding one anna in the rupee of all items of abkari revenue with liberty to impose and regulate the rate of the surcharge according to their requirements.'

"As the requirements of local bodies increase, this source of income might also increase. There is another point which ought to be borne in mind, viz., that the abkari revenue is a growing revenue year after year and they are going to get the benefit of that growth. But from what the last two months have shown, it is evident that our expectations with regard to the abkari revenue may not be realized and I am really glad that it is so. In several places shops, I hear, have not been sold for very high prices for which they used to sell in the old days and the temperance movement is taking root in the country and the abkari revenue bids fair to be a diminishing and not a growing source of revenue. Probably, if the same Committee were formed again, I do not know whether even the few members who supported the recommendation on the last occasion will be prepared to recommend it now, and I for one must hesitate before supporting it. Even though we may support the recommendation as providing an additional source of revenue for local bodies, I quite realise that it will not be possible for this grant being given as an additional source of revenue. It can only be given in lieu of some other grant of the Government. I do not think our provincial finance is so flourishing as to make over a substantial portion of the revenue at once to the local bodies. We have had in the last three days a foretaste of what the provincial finance is like. They say that after allowing for the obligatory expenses, what is left is very little. So I do not know whether this is the time when we can advocate and ask for a large portion of revenue in lieu of any grant that is given now as I said before. There was another idea which prompted the Committee to make the recommendation. Hitherto the grants given by Government were given haphazard, there were no fixed principles governing these grants. We wanted to know beforehand the principle under which these grants are given. It was in that view that the recommendation was made that the income of a certain area ought to be available for the information of the Board; but that portion of the recommendation has been taken away by the amendment of Dr. Slater. So then I do not see whether there would be any object in either recommending this resolution or in supporting it. For these reasons, Mr. President, even though I am one of those who sat on the Committee I do not think that I shall be able to support this resolution."

17TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Biswanath Das; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Tyagaraya Chettiyar; Mr. KrishnanNayar.)*

Mr. BISWANATH DAS:—"Mr. President, I have great pleasure in supporting the amended resolution that has been accepted by the House. My friend the honourable mover has given us to understand, and has pointed out the various difficulties of the dolling system. Those districts that make the loudest noise get most. We, being in the northernmost districts, feel the difficulties and so we agree with the speakers that the sooner this dolling system is done away with, the better. It seems to me, Sir, that some of these Honourable Members have given an impression as if these local bodies are strangers and as such have nothing to do with the Government. In fact, these local bodies are the agents of the Government and in contributing an eighth share of the excise revenue, the Government would be contributing towards its own activities. Therefore I do not find any reason why such a serious objection should be made in contributing an eighth share of excise revenue as has been shown in the resolution.

"The second thing is that these boards are practically doing what the Government would have itself done. For instance, you have very recently passed the Elementary Education Act and it provides that these boards will have to spend a good deal of their revenue in establishing schools and in spending money in various ways regarding the spread of education. Then, Sir, orders have been issued to these boards for giving maternity relief and also medical relief in a greater measure. Again there is the rural sanitation that always engages the earnest attention of these local bodies. The village roads also claim the attention of these local bodies. Of course I agree with my honourable friend when he says that the local bodies should not spend much of their money in the construction of luxurious roads. It is on this principle that I have been opposing the construction of famine roads and very boldly put forth my arguments before Mr. Buckley when he visited Ganjam in December last. But whatever that may be, there is no reason why we should grudge in giving an eighth share of the revenue as has been pressed for in the resolution.

"Some of the Honourable Members say that contributing an eighth share of the revenue would be rather going against the temperance movement. I do not know how it will go against the temperance movement when this House has the power to give or take away these grants at any time it pleases. My reason in asking for an eighth share of the revenue is that this revenue is subjected to fluctuations year after year and this is all the more certain because of the non-co-operation movement which preaches temperance and the sooner it decreases the better for us all. For all these reasons therefore I heartily support the resolution and press for an eighth share of the excise revenue for the local boards."

Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I think that there is no further use in discussing this question at this meeting of the Council. It seems to me that all members are so alive to the financial position of this province that they do not wish to discuss it before the budget is presented. I therefore move that the consideration of this subject be put off till after the presentation of the budget by the Hon'ble the Finance Member on the 5th March. Then I am sure that most Honourable Members will be in a position to know how the matter really stands. I should like to explain in this connexion that this question of having a portion of the excise revenue for the local bodies has been put forward by the local bodies themselves for more than ten years, and many times the question has been referred to the local bodies themselves and the volume of opinion that has been placed before the Council was also published sometime in 1916. There was a unanimous opinion that in the state of the finances of the local bodies at that time, it was desirable that a portion of one of the taxes collected in this Presidency should be set apart, so that there might be some amount of fixity in the financial help derivable from the provincial revenue. But in dealing with this matter the Financial Relations Committee of which I was a member proceeded on two lines, one was to classify the services and to recommend to the Government certain fixed proportions of the expenditure."

Sir P. TYAGARAYA CHETTI:—"Mr. Ramachandra Rao proposed an adjournment till the budget. He is, however, now speaking on the main proposition."

Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"May I venture to point out that this is a reason in explanation of the adjournment. My point is that we are not in a position to know anything because no statement has been made on behalf of the Government by the Minister of Local Self-Government as to how the recommendation of the committee has been dealt with. As soon as we know how these recommendations have been dealt with, as to what is the help that the Government will render, then possibly the consideration of this particular item of paying a portion of the excise revenue may be unnecessary. But that also, I suppose, is a matter for the budget. Therefore in view of all these circumstances and in view of the fact that no orders have yet been passed on the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee, (and I suppose as soon as the Government makes up its mind on that matter, we shall all be in a better position to understand the real financial situation,—under these circumstances) I do not think we shall be spending our time profitably in discussing this matter any further. I therefore move that the consideration of this resolution be adjourned to 9th March 1921 till after the presentation of the budget."

Mr. M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

(The Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter, Mr. Sasi Bushana Rath; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Krishnan Nayar.) [17TH FEBRUARY 1921.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Proposed and seconded that the consideration of this resolution be adjourned to the 9th March, i.e., till the presentation of the budget. That is the latest resolution we have. Of course the Honourable Members will see that first we had a resolution to recommend to the Government the transfer of an eighth share of the revenue. Before that could be decided upon, we had the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr Slater. Now we have this proposal to defer the consideration of this resolution till the 9th March."

The Hon'ble Mr C G TODHUNTER:—"With the permission of the Chair, I should like to say one or two words in support of the motion for adjournment. In the first place, as regards the complaint regarding the system of debts, I may say that the Government are entirely at one with Honourable Members who object to the system. The important question of replacing this bad system by a more regular one has been before the Government for the last year. It has now been dealt with in the admirable report of the Financial Relations Committee and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing the deep debt of gratitude which the Government owe to that committee for their report. At the same time, I entirely agree with the Honourable Member for Kistna that we should discuss the present question along with the rest of the report of the committee. I hope that my saying this will not in any way be taken as an indication that I accept the principle that has been urged that the Government should grant to local bodies a share of a growing head of revenue. On the other hand, I regard that as radically wrong and consider that the only proper way is, as Dr. Slater has said, to pay a share of the cost of services rendered."

The President put the motion for adjournment to vote and it was unanimously carried.

The next resolution No. 15 was by leave withdrawn. Mr. P Siva Rao Pantulu moved that the next resolution also might be postponed for discussion till the 9th March.

Mr. R Srinivasa Ayyangar formally moved this motion for adjournment. Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju seconded it. The motion for adjournment was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The President then announced that the resolution regarding the appointment of a committee to consider the question of salaries of non-gazetted officers had been accepted by His Excellency the Governor and that he had appointed the following persons as members of that Committee:—

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu.	The Raja of Ramnad.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	Rao Bahadur A. P. Patro.
M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	Mr. J. F. Simpson.
Mr. M. D. Devadoss.	Dr. G. Slater.
	Mr. M. C. Raja.
	M.R.Ry. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
	„ K. Gopalakrishnayya.

The President also read out the following extract from the Government Order:—

"Diwan Bahadur Venkataratnam Nayudu to be the President and M.R.Ry. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar to be the Secretary. The Committee is asked to make an interim report before the 1st March. The Financial Secretary will furnish the Committee the necessary documents and other particulars and will arrange for the representation of all the non-gazetted services. The members of the Committee will be requested to treat all the documents placed before the Committee as confidential."

The Council rose for lunch at 2 p.m.

The Council re-assembled after lunch at 2-30 p.m.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Before we begin the proceedings of the day, I would like to inform the Honourable Members that the first thing to be taken up to-morrow morning immediately after questions will be "Amendments to Standing Orders of the Legislative Council."

Mr. SASI BUSHANA RATH:—"Having regard to the volume of work to be transacted, on behalf of the Honourable Members of this House, I would suggest that the session be continued till half past five.

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I may say at once that I am entirely in the hands of the Honourable Members. A large number of Honourable Members come also from distant places and I do not want to inconvenience them. There is no question of my convenience or inconvenience. I am most anxious to meet the wishes of Honourable Members.

Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"By to-morrow evening we shall know clearly where we stand and if it is found necessary that we should stay longer, we will do so."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Is it the wish of the Honourable Members to meet earlier than 11 a.m. to-morrow morning?"

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Personally speaking, I would certainly not like to stay after 5 p.m. If you think it desirable to ascertain the opinion of the House—"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Well, I cannot meet the wishes of all the Honourable Members."

17TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Patro.)*

17. RESOLUTION RE DISTRESS IN GANJAM.

Mr. A. P. PATRO:—"I beg leave to move that—

'This Council recommends to the Government to appoint a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials to assist the District Collector of Ganjam—

(i) to determine relief measures to be adopted and select works to be taken up as test-works;

(ii) to decide on the nature of the relief to be given in the famine area; and

(iii) to fix the wages payable to labour in that area."

"My reasons for moving this resolution are first, with reference to relief measures and selection of works to be taken up as test works. The senior member of the Board of Revenue visited Ganjam district and the famine-affected areas. He was not able to go through the whole area, and at a conference of the District Board President, the District Board Engineer and the taluk board presidents held in Berhampore, he proposed certain test works, four in number, but those test works are not approved by persons living in the famine-stricken areas. A test work that was agreed upon by the Revenue officers, i.e., road construction from Hinjili to Serugada in a particular route. That was one of test works proposed. I give that as an instance to show that there is a considerable difference of opinion with regard to the particular work and the route through which that road should run. Representation was made to the Collector in the matter but the work is pushed through and public opinion in that locality has not been consulted and as far as I have been able to receive information from the leading people of that area the opinion is against the route selected. Therefore it is necessary that the District Collector should consult all non-officials and officials and determine the works that are to be selected in order to carry out test works.

"The second point in this resolution is to decide on the nature of the relief to be given in that famine area. There is no dispute that the area reported by the Collector to the Government is really famine-stricken area. The recent Government Order that is put into my hands, G.O. No. 29, dated 6th January 1921, shows the steps to be taken in regard to the famine area. It is desirable to know what is now done in fixing the wages. The Member of the Board and the Collector had gone on the basis that ragi diet is the chief diet of the Ganjam district. So taking two-third ragi diet and one-third rice diet, they fixed the wages at annas 2-6. In the last famine the wages were fixed at annas 4 and 5 but now in order to carry out the works as test-works they fixed the wages at annas 2-6. But, you can imagine what it would be to call on labourers to work in that area for such wages? My information from a respectable person living in that locality is that about 700 persons, labourers, gathered there and when they were told of this they preferred to go to Rangoon instead of living in that famine-stricken area, as you will see from a statement printed in that Government Order that a large number of people from the divisions are going away either to Burma or to Assam. In Burma they get wages at the rate of annas 10 per day in rubber plantations and if they take up a job on piece work they get wages of Re. 1 and Rs. 1-2-0 a day. The people in this famine-stricken area cannot maintain themselves and obtain food and clothing with this wage offered. They felt that they would be made to work from 6 to 10 in the morning and again from 3 to 6 on this inadequate wage of annas 2-6. They felt that this was most unfair treatment to them and therefore they preferred to go to other places instead of remaining there. The result that there is no labour available in that area and when the agricultural operations begin you will find the old difficulties felt last year, i.e., agricultural operations will considerably be hampered by agriculturists and agricultural labourers going from that area to Burma. Now in this state of things it is desirable that the District Collector should consult the non-officials of the agency there, the leading people there, and there ought to be a committee to advise the Collector not only in fixing the wages but also the select works to be taken up in the locality, the test-work that would show how far famine conditions prevail there and also the nature of relief to be given, whether it is to be given in kind, or rice is to be supplied imported from Burma or purchased locally. Last year when there was famine, the Government have spent about 35 lakhs of rupees of which the Public Works Department had spent on relief works Rs. 2,30,647. The balance was spent by the Revenue Department on gratuitous relief but the works that were conducted during the last famine operations were all minor irrigation works, i.e., repairs to tanks and the repairs to roads but no irrigation works or works of any permanent benefit, that is, irrigation project work to the district. Therefore, in spite of 25 lakhs having been sunk in the famine area last year, the same area has again been famine-stricken. I would, therefore, ask this House to consider whether in the same area in which so much money as 25 lakhs was spent and for which the Government Order provides 75 lakh to be spent in 1920-21 and 5·21 lakhs in 1921-22. That is the order passed on the report of the Collector. So before the 5 lakhs or any amount is spent next year, it is desirable that the Collector and the Government should take the public of the Ganjam district into confidence and, in consultation with them, organise these famine relief works. Last year there was an excuse for conducting this work very urgently in Gumsur and Aitagada divisions. There was great urgency, and when the Collector found that we could also support

him in the matter, urgent works were taken up in Gumsur, where there was severe famine and people were dying and the Collector himself saw people dying for want of water, he took action in the matter. The Government came generously to help the people in that way. But what is the result of that amount of 25 lakhs sunk in the district? The result is there is distress again and severe famine prevails. In order to avoid any such result and to see that works of a permanent nature are to be organised and carried out, it is necessary that public opinion should be taken into consideration and a non-official body should sit in order to advise the Collector and the Public Works Department so as to see what works should be taken up. If that was done last year, I am sure there would not have been such complaints in the district. As I told you only one work of any permanent value was carried out last year. Therefore in order to avoid the distress of last year and in order to ensure the permanent interest of the people in the famine-affected area it is highly necessary that a committee composed of non-officials and officials should assist the Collector in organising the famine relief and in fixing the wages at the rate of at least living wages for these people in the famine-affected areas. There is also another reason, a very urgent reason why a committee should sit with the Collector. In a family consisting of four people we find in the area in Gumsur and Pedakimedi and in Serugada the males had already gone to Burma and there are only women and children excepting a few old people.

"If one member of the family is working on the test-works, all others who have to derive the benefit of the wages stay away at home and on the wages of As. 2-6 which is paid to these labourers, how are the other souls in the family to live? Therefore it is in order to support the Collector in this matter that public opinion is necessary to be consulted, and when there are responsible non-officials assisting the Collector in the matter, the work can very well be organised and conducted. I therefore submit this resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. The mistakes pointed out by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Patro are being perpetrated in Bellary. The difficulty is about the selection of relief works which is in the hands of the officials. They select such works as are very easy for them to start and such works, in their opinion, are road works. Now when famine is raging and when people ask that they should be given work suited to their condition, I venture to think, that the road works are the last works to be given to coolies who are under-fed.

"The Famine Code provides that irrigation works should be the very first to be started in such areas. As observed by Mr. Patro, it appears to be the last thing considered of. So I think if there is a non-official agency to advise the chief official on the spot, it would be a great advantage to the district and to the people concerned. More than that, the works so started and executed would in the long run prevent famines recurring again in such areas. As regards wages it is, I know, a difficult question. That depends on the outturn of work and it is difficult to fix the rates in advance. Still if suitable work is selected and there are non-officials on the spot to advise the officials concerned, I am sure things can be so managed as to enable the coolies to earn living wages. My friend was saying that the coolies in Ganjam were offered As. 2-6. I would say then that if they were able to earn As. 2-6, they were in a far better position than many of the coolies in the district of Bellary. They are sometimes unable there to get even an anna and six pies. I think if there is a committee of the kind suggested in this resolution, it would very much benefit the poor people concerned."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, I believe the Honourable Mover of this resolution seems to assume that famine conditions have begun to assert themselves in the Ganjam district and that therefore all the various machinery which he has suggested should be put into operation immediately. But I can assure the Honourable Member that from reports in our hands and from statistics which we have been taking pains to collect from week to week, there is no need for such an alarm. The last weekly report which I was reading only today in regard to the Ganjam district relating to the week ending 12th February, gives us some hopeful outlook as regards the future. The Collector is distinctly of opinion that the signs are hopeful. Not until famine is declared, not until those conditions which are preliminary to the declaration of famine have been discovered, not until therefore the provisions of the Famine Code are put into operation, will it be possible for Government to take any action of the kind suggested. The only up-to-date information, which we have got from the Collector of Ganjam shows in unmistakable terms that the fact certain tracts in the Ganjam district have suffered from deficiency of rain. He also assures us that he is keeping a very careful and vigilant observation over these areas. He further assures us that he has taken the heads of local bodies into his confidence and is exerting his best to start such works as it is possible to do through those agencies. It is undeniably a time for observation but I deny, Sir, that the time for declaration has arrived in Ganjam. I believe the Honourable Mover is aware of the fact that we work under what we call the Famine Code and so long as the provisions of the Famine Code are what they are, it is our bounden duty to work under them. Clauses 1 and 2 of his resolution are easily met by a provision which already exists in the Famine Code under section 40. Section 40 of the Famine Code says 'At the same time he shall organize non-official relief agencies; the Famine Code goes a bit further than what the Honourable Mover himself would ask—he asks for a mixed committee of officials and non-officials, whereas the Famine Code does not want the participation of officials—it says 'At the same time he shall organize non-official relief agency in each taluk, or a portion of a taluk. He shall appoint a central committee of the

17TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Habib-ul-lah Sahib; Mr. Sasibushana Rath.)*

most influential residents whose duty it shall be to advise generally, to stimulate private charity and the undertaking of private works, to collect subscriptions and later on, if necessary, to manage village works or to supervise or assist in the distribution of gratuitous relief. In each large town a separate committee shall be formed and in each large village a sub-committee. Subscriptions may be collected in cash or grain.' As far as possible, private charity shall be distributed by the non-official agency under the general control of the Collector.' Now, therefore, Sir, if the time should come, which in the interests of the Ganjam district let me hope will never come, if the time should ever come for the application of section 40 of the Famine Code, I feel perfectly certain that the Collector of Ganjam who is alive to the responsibilities of his position and who is also aware of the provisions of the Famine Code will certainly not hesitate to appoint a committee like the one contemplated in Section 40. The third part of the resolution is, I venture to think, absolutely outside the purview of any committee whatsoever either to discuss or to determine. For, quoting again from the same Famine Code which for the present moment is our only authority for working under, we find that the matter referred to in sub-clause 3 has been elaborately dealt with in chapter VIII of that Code. Therein it gives the various modes of working the wages, the formula that has to be adopted and the various standards to be applied in the fixation of the famine wages, so that no committee now should make a recommendation contradicting the existing provisions in the Famine Code, unless and until the Famine Code is revised and that probably will be a matter for separate consideration. The basic principle which underlies the operations on an occasion when either distress or famine asserts itself in any locality—the basic principle, I repeat, in all such operations is contained in these significant words which have been uttered in this very Code. " It must be remembered that though the State is bound to protect the people from starvation in times of distress, it is not part of its duty to maintain them at their normal level of comfort or to ensure them against all sufferings and its interference should impair as little as possible the traditional and familiar applications of the social system of the country, such for instance, as those involved in the relationship of the members of family, of land-holder and farm-labourer, of master and servant, and of alms-giver and alms-receiver." I quite appreciate the philanthropic motives of the Honourable Mover in bringing forward this resolution. He would certainly be rendering a yeoman service to his fellow creatures in Ganjam if he would organize a committee of non-officials who are in a position to agree with him and who would undertake the duty and the responsibility of extending charity to those who need it. But after all, State funds are reserved to meet extreme emergencies. State funds could be spent only when that extreme emergency arises and these funds can be utilized only in such a manner and in such modes as the various laws and rules indicate. In this particular case, Sir, Ganjam has not been yet declared famine-infected. I am unable, therefore, to advise the Collector to take any measures in the matter of starting famine relief. We have been, no doubt, issuing the required instructions from week to week to all those districts which are threatened. The budget provision which the Honourable Mover quoted, viz., the sum of Rs. ·75 lakh for the current year and 5 lakhs and odd for the following year have not yet been placed at the disposal of the Collector of Ganjam. They merely indicate that that sum will be available to the Collector of Ganjam, should the necessity of starting relief works arise. But if that does not arise, we will withdraw it and transfer it to other places such as Bellary or Anantapur or any other district for the matter of that which might need larger expenditure. So far there is no alarm in Ganjam and I am unable to accept this resolution which practically amounts to a direction to the Collector to act precipitately under section 40 of the Famine Code and a direction to him to violate the provisions of the Famine Code in regard to the fixation of wages."

Mr. SASIBUSHANA RATH:—"Sir, I come from Ganjam. The Honourable the Revenue Member has told us that there is no famine in Ganjam, almost no distress there. He has received from a recent report from the Collector of Ganjam the information that the situation is very hopeful there. We, the four members of the Legislative Council, the local representatives have left Berhampur by the 12th mail—and we knew up to that time that the signs were not hopeful. On the other hand there were serious signs of impending famine; in fact, famine conditions existed there. If week after week, people from the various taluks emigrate and go away to Rangoon and Assam in search of their livelihood, if a large number of people go out for begging alms, when our town, the chief town of Berhampur, is infected by a large number of such beggars, we say that famine conditions exist. And we are here to tell the House that whatever you may have heard the Government say, the popular view of the matter is that famine conditions do exist in Ganjam district. Before the declaration of famine in any area, the usual procedure is to investigate into the matter and to open test-works, as they are called. Well, certain test-works have been ordered to be opened in the Ganjam district already. And these test-works are such, that they do not supplement the irrigation system of Ganjam nor render any permanent help to the people. Then the wages fixed are such as will not attract any class of coolies to the works and when such test-works are opened and when people do not attend the test-works because you have fixed very low scale of wages then they say that the people do not come and therefore there is no famine at all. And you close the test-works and say that there is no necessity for declaring famine in that area. We have been accustomed to famine for the last so many years; almost for every 10 ten years we have famine once in Ganjam. In recent years they occur oftener. Last year 35 lakhs of State money were spent in relief works and in gratuitous relief and I ask

Mr. Sambashiva Rath ; Mr. Sarabha Reddi ; the Raja of Mandasa ; Mr. Biswanath Das ; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.)

the Honourable the Revenue Member to say whether section 40 of the Famine Code was applied than and whether the non-official committee was ever organised in any taluk, any division, or centre, according to the conditions laid down in the Famine Code. When you spend away 35 lakhs of rupees without consulting any non-official member—and I know there were some non-official members who offered their help but their help was not received or welcomed (only in the case of finding raiment and clothing for people, there was a committee) how can you say that there will be a committee and conditions of the Famine Code under that section will be accepted this year. We have seen how things went on last year. And therefore it is, that we urge now that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to look at the whole matter at this stage so that there will be no complaint later on. It is therefore that I urge that there should be a committee and support the resolution of Mr. Patro."

Mr. K. SAMBHA REDDI:—"Mr. President, the resolution is that this council recommends to the Government to appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to assist the district Collector of Ganjam. I invite the attention of this House to the word assist. It is not to direct or to control or to supervise the work of the district Collector of Ganjam. We are not here to enquire into and investigate and ascertain whether there is famine or not in Ganjam. Our business is to consider the advisability of appointing a committee to assist the Collector or not to do it. If the Collector differs from the proposal of the committee, he may differ from them or even dissent altogether from the opinion of the members. But so far as any gentleman comes and asks for help it is not I think gentlemanly, it is not wise, to reject him. He may differ from him but he may stand aside and say 'your advice is not wise and I am not going to take it up.' So far as we consider the advisability of a committee I do not see any reason why the resolution should not be carried without any argument or discussion on the subject which would merely waste the time of this House. We are concerned with the advisability or inadvisability of appointing a committee to assist and do no other thing. So I heartily support this resolution."

The RAJA OF MANDASA:—"It will be better that the committee should consult with the zamindars about the relief measures and methods. I have however great pleasure in supporting the resolution."

BISWANATH DAS:—"Mr. President, I have great pleasure in supporting the resolution so ably and eloquently moved by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. A. P. Patro. I thank the Honourable Member in charge of Revenue for having given us at least a hope that he would do his best to relieve the distress of the people in future. I was, however, startled to hear certain statements of his helplessness made in the course of his speech. It seems that the Collector of Ganjam has informed the Government of Madras that he has taken the local bodies into his confidence. I am sorry, Sir, I do not know of it,—I am connected with a board, i.e., the Chatrapur Taluk Board—within which there are certain famine-stricken areas and I do not know into what confidence he has taken us. I have consulted, Sir, the President of the Taluk Board, Gumsur, and he has not also given me any indication into what confidence the Collector had taken him. I also have consulted Rao Bahadur T. Venkatakrishnayya, the President of the District Board, and he has given me no indication of any such confidence reposed in him. It seems that the Government of Madras are informed that there has been no failure of crops but only in patches here and there."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur:—"I never made any statement, Sir, that there has been no failure. The exact words I used, so far as I can remember, is that in certain tracts of the districts there has been deficiency of rain. No more did I say."

Mr BISWANATH DAS:—"I am very glad to be corrected. But that was my impression. Last time when Mr. Buckley visited Ganjam I had the honour to meet him and offered to take him personally to the affected areas. But that was not accepted by him. Then I sent some of my friends and I myself went to certain of these affected areas, collected information and placed them at the disposal of Mr. Crafton. I do not know what has been made of those informations. I also requested him the last time when I met him, that I shall be glad to be corrected if my informations are not true and accurate. Sir, when I find that a good number of the people are going without their half meals I am not going to believe the Government statement that there are no famine conditions prevailing. I believe the Collector of Ganjam asked the Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, to begin the test-works from the 1st of February. I was at that place on that day. About six or seven hundred people gathered there and when they were told that two annas six pies was the wage that would be allowed, all of them left the spot. Annas 2-6 is the wage fixed for each labourer being the price of 90 tolas of grain, two-thirds of it being ragi and one-third of coarse rice. On that very day, Sir, I sent a representation to the Collector of Ganjam stating that the Oriya coolies are not accustomed to this proportion, and secondly that rice and ragi are not the only necessaries of life. They must get something besides ragi and rice, i.e., something for their curries, something for fuel, something for oil. It may not be the living wage as has been referred to by Mr Patro, but something less, for living wage includes other items also.—Famine Code provides that if the people are willing to work for something less than a living wage, it is only then that famine will be declared. I believe, Sir, that the conditions in Ganjam are such that an early declaration of

17TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Biswanath Das; Mr. Patro; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.)*

famine is necessary. It is only the recent shower in the middle of February that saved the situation to a little extent. And I believe that we may drag on for about fifteen days, i.e., till the 1st of March. It will be necessary then that famine should be declared. Then coming to the resolution, Sir, the Honourable the mover wants to have a committee of officials and non-officials to help the Collector in deciding certain points and I believe such a committee is necessary on the following grounds. In the first place, the absence of non-official help makes the Collector puzzle himself, placed as he is in a very difficult position not knowing the local circumstances, the wants and the difficulties of the people. For instance, Mr. Buckley when he visited Ganjam, it seems, was told by Mr Martin that the Narasapalli project would provide labour for the affected areas of the Chatrapur division. The project is in such a highly malarial place that it is forsaken even by the contractors. No coolies go there. Even contractors from Ganjam are not available. The contractors from Cuttack and places outside Ganjam had to be invited on very promising dividends. It is therefore impossible to expect that any coolie would go to work in the Narasapalli project from a distance of about 15 to 20 miles just to have his bare living for a day. Similar other mistakes will occur in the absence of local help. If my information is correct, I believe the criminals in jails are given food which costs three annas six pies a day. Then I think it is too much to expect the coolies to work for two annas six pies, having not even two full meals a day. These and such other facts necessitate the constitution of a committee consisting of officials and non-officials to help the Collector in determining the relief measures and to fix the labour wages. I therefore heartily support the resolution."

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I am assured by the Honourable the Revenue Member that a copy of the report of the discussion before the Council will be communicated to the Collector for necessary action, and I therefore, with your permission, Sir, withdraw this resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur :—"May I rise merely to correct one word, not for 'necessary action' but for 'information'."

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Rao Bahadur A. P. PATRO :—"The next resolution is in accordance with the condition of things which the Honourable the Revenue Member referred to in discussing the previous resolution regarding distress in the district, and it runs—

'That in order to relieve severe distress caused by failure of rains in several parts of the Ganjam district, consequent suffering of the rural population and scarcity of drinking-water supply, this Council recommends to the Government to provide immediate relief in rural areas, either as part of famine relief or as subsidy to local boards for organization of drinking-water supply in rural areas.'

"I will not take up the time of the House in discussing the actual conditions that prevail there, because already the Collector's report has been printed and circulated to the Honourable Members of the House. I got information from all the Presidents of Taluk Boards and the President of the District Board, Ganjam, and also letters from respectable people, landowners and big pattadars from seven different centres in the district. I have myself visited four of such centres, and I have actually seen that people in the hot sun have been going for a mile or a mile and a half to bring a potful of drinking water. In the Chatrapur and the Goomsur taluks, where rains have failed in September last, people in several villages of the district have been going miles in order to get a potful of drinking water. Then again, in the Berhampur taluk we have canal water-supply which also helps a portion of the Chatrapur division. But still in the eastern as well as in the northern part of the Chatrapur division there is water famine. People in the western Khandam are going to a distance of 1½ miles in order to get drinking water. Wherever there is a muddy pond or a pool, water is taken from it, and the result is cholera and fever prevail in large parts of that taluk. From the report of the Collector you will see that in the Chatrapur and Goomsur divisions as well as in the Berhampur taluk the water scarcity is very great. I shall just read an extract from the letter received from the President of the Chatrapur Taluk Board. He says 'there are no rains for more than four months and the people bitterly cry for water both for drinking and bathing purposes. In certain places water is to be taken from over a distance of one mile and in certain other places, water is so very contaminated, that it is not fit to be used for drinking purposes. But the people cannot help drinking it as there are no other sources of water-supply. This, I think, is one of the causes for the spread of cholera and such other epidemics. . . . The condition of the people is to be very much pitied.' Another President, of the Chicacole Taluk Board, writes: 'I see already water famine in many of the villages. To give relief to the people it is absolutely necessary to provide them with wells in almost all the villages—nearly 400 in all. Unless the digging of wells is commenced at once, it is not possible to supply them with drinking water in the coming months.' The President of the Goomsur Taluk Board writes: 'The muddy water of the rainy days too should not be used for drinking purposes from the sanitary point of view. This year even this dirty water is denied to many people of the division for want of rain. . . . Nearly 100 wells will have to be dug to supply water in emergent cases which require nearly

(Mr. Patro; Mr. Narasimha Raju; the Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib.) [17TH FEBRUARY 1921.

Rs 30,000.' Then he says: 'The Taluk Board has sanctioned repairs to be made in nearly 50 tanks, but it has not taken up the business for want of funds and sufficient staff. At least Rs 20,000 is required in this direction.'

"The President of the District Board summarises his experience in touring in the district, and he says that water-supply is urgently required, and if not provided in proper time, there will be cholera and famine. Therefore I submit this resolution to the House to consider that under the conditions reported upon by the President of the District Board and the non-official presidents of the taluk boards and my own observations, the situation prevailing in Ganjam being very urgent the Government will be pleased to accept this resolution and provide immediate relief for the distress prevailing in Ganjam."

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—'Mr. President, I rise to second this resolution. In doing so, I wish to place my own experiences in the matter of finding funds for digging seasonal wells. The district of Vizagapatam also is threatened with famine conditions, and the Collector of Vizagapatam has asked for providing funds for digging seasonal wells. Fortunately for Vizagapatam there was a good fall of rain in the month of . . .'

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—'Order, order, we are not dealing with the water-supply of the Vizagapatam district but of the Ganjam district.'

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"If the President had only waited for two minutes he would have been able to. . . ."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I must ask the Honourable Member to accept my ruling, and to confine himself to the Ganjam district."

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The most important point that I must draw your attention to is water-supply. In the matter of water-supply naturally the Government may expect the taluk boards and the district boards to find funds. But the Government must be aware of the fact that the budget of the taluk boards or the district boards will be a very limited one, and it is not possible for the taluk boards or the district boards to reappropriate their own funds and allot funds for emergency like this to meet the extra demands for water-supply in a famine year. It is the duty of the Government to find funds in extraordinary seasons and should never give a negative reply on a matter of such urgent and important necessity and demand. If the resourceful Government with greater finance is not able to meet emergent cases like these, it is a regrettable fact, and I hope the Council will find its way to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MOHAMMAD HABIB-UL-LAH Sahib Bahadur:—"Mr President, after having listened to the two speeches, I am not quite sure whether I am answering the Honourable Members who have spoken in my capacity as Revenue Member in charge of famine operations or as Minister in charge of Local Self-Government. For it seemed to me that the various extracts which were read gave the indication that this question was very seriously considered by the various local boards, including the President of the district board, who was good enough to conduct an all-round tour in the Ganjam district to verify for himself how the cry for scarcity of water was very loud, and then laid very elaborate proposals before his board, but found it financially impossible to carry out his proposals. Having tried, therefore, to knock at the door of the Minister in charge of the Local Self-Government, they have now come to knock at my door. But, may I remind the House that for the purpose of knocking at my door, I would again repeat that there are certain conditions precedent which and which alone would permit me to advise Government to spend any money on the improvement of water-supply. I confess, Sir, that the improvement of water-supply is one of the legitimate charges for which famine funds could be spent. The members representing the Ganjam district will themselves be aware of the fact that in the year 1919, when famine operations were in full swing, a large amount of money was spent for the purpose of improving the water-supply of the affected areas. I think, I am not sure, for I have not complete statistics, but in any case from the statistics I have got in my hands, I am able to see that not less than 37 drinking-water tanks were repaired and three tanks were newly constructed. Government therefore, Sir, are fully alive to their responsibility in this matter of the provision of water in famine-stricken areas. May I again remind the House that this responsibility would assert itself only when the Famine Code comes into operation. In this case I notice that the President of the District Board of Ganjam applied to the Ministry of Local Self-Government for a grant of Rs 1,62,860 to enable him to sink wells in some of these affected areas, but the Ministry of Local Self-Government turned down the request for the obvious reason that the hard-hearted Finance Member will give them no money! Well, when they cannot get the money from the Local Self-Government Minister, I can hardly find how they can get any money from the Famine Member, inasmuch as the Famine Member has so many rules and regulations to be guided by as the Local Self-Government Minister. As I have already quoted a few extracts, I may emphasise that the rules and regulations regarding famine relief have been laid down in unequivocal language. It is out for me to violate them. It is not in the province of anybody to go against them. I am merely bound to carry out the provisions contained in the Famine Code. Should it become necessary to spend any money on famine in the Ganjam district, I assure my honourable friend Mr. Patro and my other friend in front of me that I shall take care to remind the

17TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Hon'ble Mr. Habib-ul-lah Sahib; Mr. Ramacha dra Rao; Mr Sasibhushana Rath; Mr Krishna Rao.)*

Collector of Ganjam of the absolute necessity for the immediate execution and the improvement of the water-supply scheme, no matter what the cost may be, and I shall then put into his hands as much money as he may demand for that purpose."

Mr M. RAMACHENDRA RAO:—"I have listened with great interest to the speech of the Honourable the Revenue Member. I see that as between the Minister of Local Self-Government and the Minister of Land Revenue and Finances it looks as if there was no chance of any agreement till another famine of great magnitude had established itself in the land. I believe, Sir, that if the Honourable the Revenue Member means serious business for the relief of famine, it must be a matter of quick decision. Disagreements between one part of the Executive Government and a ministry of the transferred part have to be quickly settled. I do not know, possibly this is the first occasion in which the effects of diarchy are being stated in this council. We shall watch with interest the decisions which the combined Government may announce to us from time to time. For, Sir, another interesting matter is that somebody else has to make up his mind that famine has already established itself in Ganjam, before these three Ministers can decide as to what should be done there. In the meanwhile, I suppose, the persons affected must live in famine conditions. The Revenue Member has not shown any indication of any promised action on the resolution; and in dealing with questions of famine, it seems to me that the leisurely way in which things should be settled between the Finance Member and the Revenue Member and the Ministry of Local Self-Government is not the test of quick action. So I trust that the representations made by Honourable Members from Ganjam will receive very quick and very sympathetic consideration and that some announcement will be made in the direction indicated by them. With that relief I have something to do and I do not wish to narrate what has been done in the Kistna district. I am sure the Hon'ble the President will think it irrelevant to discuss them when we are engaged on Ganjam matters. After all the water-supply in Kistna and Ganjam are the same.

"I submit that the first essential requisite in the relief of famine operations is exactly in the direction indicated by the Honourable the mover. I do not think anything else can be said nor do I think any useful purpose will be served by pressing this resolution."

Mr. SASIBHUSHANA RATH:—"Sir, again we come to the same thing. We the representatives of the people say that famine conditions exist in Ganjam, while the Government Member says that famine conditions do not exist there. If famine conditions come to exist, if any money is sanctioned for famine relief, the Government Member assures us that money will be spent and that money will certainly be directed towards water-supply in rural areas. That is giving us no hope altogether. I hope this resolution of ours is not going to be withdrawn. We will press for a division, if necessary, and show to the Government that we, representatives of the people here, are not here only to move resolutions and then withdraw them. The fact is that drinking water-supply is very badly necessary. The boards have not got the funds, the Minister for Local Self-Government will not give us the money. We will knock at the door of the Revenue Member saying that there is famine, please divert some money for this purpose but he will not do it. The Finance Member will say that he is unable to provide any funds because the so called famine conditions do not exist. Then are we to go without water? Is it the sort of effective check that we are going to exercise on the executive? The investigations of the Revenue Board Member into the conditions of Ganjam clearly show that famine conditions do exist in Ganjam district. There is at least distress, to put it mildly; the test works have been ordered to be opened but only we here not been given sufficient wages and so people have not attended these test-works. When famine conditions are there how can you refuse to declare famine and give a certain sum of money for subsidy to local boards so that the drinking water-supply may be arranged. These are the main points. Our grievance is that there is famine, that you do not recognize it. In saying that some money will be spent next year, the five lakhs, you have gone so far as to make a promise that you will spend a certain amount of money—of course we have the inevitable 'if'—if the conditions are not more hopeful. You have already heard from the Honourable the Revenue Member that the signs are hopeful because we have fortunately or unfortunately a slight shower of rain which is of no good. In that famine area, it is absolutely of no good. It is only for the dry crops that this shower would help. Our lands were so much parched that this shower would not help us in any way. Therefore this shower which came is not a relief to us to any extent. It is very well to say that there was a shower and the conditions are alright, but the real fact is that this recent shower has not done us any good, at least it has not done good to the affected area nor changed the condition to any appreciable extent.

"Under these circumstances I press that a subsidy be granted by the Government to the local bodies for organization of water-supply in rural areas and at the same time I appeal to the Revenue Member to look to the state of affairs in a more sympathetic spirit and to declare famine as early as possible. With these few words I support the resolution."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Mr President, the Hon'ble Mr. Rath has already given notice that he will have the resolution pressed to a division and that he will not allow it to be withdrawn. The resolution refers in its first part to the prevailing distress in Ganjam for want of rain and suggests that adequate provision be made for supply of drinking water in

(Mr. Krishna Rao; Mr. Biswanath Das; Mr. Appa Rao; Mr. N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai; Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai) [17TH FEBRUARY 1921.

those areas. I am afraid, Sir, that notwithstanding the changes in the methods of administration, there has not been a change in what I may call the angle of vision of the Honourable Member for Revenue. We have a graphic picture given to us by the Honourable Member for Ganjam about the conditions prevailing there. After hearing his description of the pitiful condition of the people there are we still to wait for the official communication between the Honourable Member for Revenue and the Collector and a formal declaration of famine before steps are taken for providing drinking water in those affected places. When we hear from the people of the district who are intimately acquainted with the existing conditions, when they come and tell us that the conditions there are really serious, when they come and tell us that officers like the District Board President who tour round the district are in a position to certify that the situation is bad and something ought to be done, are we to adopt the old methods of official communications between officer and officer and are we to wait for a formal declaration of famine before urgent steps are taken?

"I wish that we move forward and take the people into our confidence. We must have confidence in the people who know the existing conditions and we must have confidence in those who are in a position to realize the acute suffering of the villagers there. And accepting their statement I would ask the House not to wait for a formal official communication between one officer and another officer which will take some months, but to accept this resolution."

Mr. S. BISWANATH DAS:—"I feel sympathy for the helplessness of the Hon'ble the Revenue Member and at the same time I feel that we are also helpless. This tale, Sir, reminds me of the sad fate of the step-son who first goes to his father and being kicked off afterwards goes to his step-mother and there being again kicked off finds shelter nowhere. It is not a question of famine but it is a question of drinking water. It well behoves perhaps for me to describe the difficulties of the rural people of the district so as to give this House an idea of the water scarcity in Ganjam. My Honourable friend has told you that the Government officers go round the district. If at all they do so, perhaps, they see the difficulties of the people along the roadside. But, Sir, we have gone to the interior and have seen the difficulties of the villagers. It will surprise this House to hear that there are certain villages which have neither wells nor tanks. The people have to walk a distance of one mile and often one and a half miles. The Assistant Sanitary Commissioner, when he last visited Ganjam, submitted a report to the District Board that 'most of these rural areas require urgent water-supply. I was very much pained to have a report from my Deputy Inspector of Vaccination to the effect that he visited about ten villages and returned without having even a sup of good drinking water'. These are facts enough to convince this House that there is urgent need of drinking water-supply. If the Minister for Local Self-Government cannot help us it is proper that the Minister in charge of famine at least should come to our rescue. If he cannot do it, I think something must be done and some names must be found to help the people in their distress. Otherwise, we will have to bless ourselves for having felt the rough shods of diarchy where no one thinks himself responsible and each one is up with his own excuses."

MR. SRI MEKA V. APPA RAU BAHADUR:—"I rise to support this resolution. The Honourable Member in charge has just informed us that all the money last year was spent on the repair of tanks alone. Now tanks are only rain-fed. In this resolution he says that water is wanted for drinking purposes; if this money had only been spent on wells last year, I am sure there would have been no such scarcity. Therefore I suggest that some amount may be spent in making wells."

Mr. N. A. V. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"I warmly support this resolution. This is a matter which ought to be very urgently done. They say that there is no drinking water available within one or two miles. Is it proper to make any delay in the matter on any account? There is a Tamil saying that a dying man wanted some water to drink and that because some formalities had to be gone through there was delay in the matter and by the time water got ready, the man was dead and his corpse removed to the cremation ground. Let us not lay ourselves open to such blame. All they want is some drinking water; what is the harm in having a number of drinking water wells dug? I request the Honourable Members one and all to vote for this resolution. From the papers we find that people are suffering for want of drinking water. It is not a question of sufficiency of water-supply for irrigation purposes but the total want of it for drinking. Without any further discussion over the matter I request the Honourable Members to vote for this resolution."

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"Of all the districts, Ganjam is a very unfortunate one. There are three necessaries of life, food, water and air. We have heard of two famines, viz., of food and water but I don't think there will be also a famine for air. Of course as the mover has said I am not in any way unsympathetic towards this proposition. I want to draw the attention of this Council to one important question. They say that they should walk 1½ miles. In other districts where there are rivers, ladies of respectable families even walk two miles to go and bathe in the river. This is no wonder. They say there is no water but I say there is water and they should dig up wells themselves. How many wells are the Government going to dig up? The Panchamas should have water. Whenever there is a question that Panchamas want water no word is said about it. Suppose there is cholera raging

17TH FEBRUARY 1921] *Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai ; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar.]*

in a Panchama village they are left to themselves and there is none to help them (at this stage some members wanted to interrupt). I would request that two wells should be dug up in each village. But it is not possible. So if there is no water, let every man dig out a well in his house."

The Hon'ble the President drew the attention of the Honourable Member to the subject matter under discussion.

The Member *continuing* :—"What I wish to say is that we should not trouble the Government for all these things when they are themselves in want of funds. With these remarks I say that the people should help themselves. So I oppose the proposition."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I am surprised that in such an elementary matter as this the Government should have adopted the attitude it has done. I am surprised also at the support which the Government have received from Mr S Somasundaram Pillai. Those who are in touch with the affected area have spoken with knowledge and with feeling. Their testimony to the necessity for the suggested solution of this grievance cannot be disputed and has not in fact been disputed and I say that there is no valid reason for the opposition. I hope the House will not treat this as anything but a serious matter and it must pass this unanimously."

Mr M D Devadoss moved that the question now be put. The closure having been carried, resolution No. 18 was put to the vote and carried, 77 voting *for* and none *against*.

Ayes.

1. M.R Ry K. Adinarayana Reddi Garu
2. ,, S. R. Y. Ankineedu Prasad Bahadur.
3. ,, R. Appaswami Nayudu Garu
4. ,, V. Appaswami Vandayar Avargal
5. ,, Diwan Bahadur C. Arunachala Mudaliyar Avargal.
6. ,, Rao Bahadur T. Balaji Rao Nayudu Garu.
7. ,, B P. Devarajulu Nayudu Garu
8. ,, Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar Avargal
9. ,, Rao Sahib P G Ethirajulu Nayudu Garu
10. ,, K Gopalakrishnayya Garu.
11. ,, K P. Gopala Menon Avargal.
12. ,, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar Avargal.
13. ,, J Kuppuswami Garu.
14. ,, B Muniswami Nayudu Garu.
15. ,, P. C. Muthu Chettiyar Avargal.
16. ,, A. T. Muttukumaraswami Chettiyar Avargal
17. ,, C. V S. Narasimha Raju Garu
18. ,, Sir P. Tyagaraya Chetti Garu.
19. ,, M. Narayanaswami Reddi Garu.
20. ,, Rao Bahadur A. Parasurama Patro Garu.
21. ,, T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar Avargal.
22. ,, Rao Bahadur A. Ramayya Punja Garu
23. ,, W. P. A Saundara Pandya Nadar Avargal.
24. ,, S. T Shanmukham Pillai Avargal.
25. ,, T. Sivasankaram Pillai Avargal
26. ,, N. A. V. Somasundaram Pillai Avargal.
27. ,, A. Subbarayudu Garu
28. ,, Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu.
29. ,, A Tangavelu Nayakar Avargal
30. ,, T. C Tangavelu Pillai Avargal.
31. ,, O Tanikachala Chettiyar Avargal
32. ,, V. C. Vellingiri Kavandar Avargal.
33. M.R Ry Rao Bahadur C. Venkataranga Reddi Garu,
34. ,, Diwan Bahadur R. Venkataratnam Nayudu Garu
35. ,, W. Vijayaraghava Madaliyar Avargal.
36. ,, M. C. Raja Avargal
37. ,, L. C. Guruswami Avargal
38. ,, R. T. Kesavalu Pillai Avargal.
39. ,, M C. Madras Pillai Avargal.
40. ,, G. Vandanam Avargal.
41. ,, Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal.
42. ,, Diwan Bahadur M.Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu.
43. ,, S. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, C.I.E.
44. ,, Sriman Biswanath Das Garu.
45. ,, Diwan Bahadur T. Desika Acharyar Avargal.
46. ,, Rao Bahadur A S. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu.
47. ,, S Muthusamikachari Avargal.
48. ,, Rai Bahadur T. M Narasimhacharlu Garu
49. ,, Rao Bahadur Dr. C. B. Rama Rao.
50. ,, Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao Avargal.
51. ,, Sasibhushana Rath Avargal.
52. ,, Diwan Bahadur D. Seshagiri Rao Pantulu Garu.
53. ,, M R. Seturatnam Ayyar Avargal.
54. ,, P Siva Rao Garu.
55. ,, R Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal.
56. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal.
57. ,, Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal.
58. ,, C. V Venkataramana Ayyangar Avargal.
59. ,, M. D. Devadoss Avargal.
60. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udaiyar Avargal.
61. ,, Rai Sahib E M. Mascarenhas Avargal
62. ,, Sri Maka V. Apparao Bahadur.
63. ,, the Zamindar of Mandasa.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Devadoss; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Sir Lionel Davidson; Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar.) [17TH FEBRUARY 1921

64. M.R.Ry. K. Prabhakaran Tambuan Avargal.
65. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur
66. Saiyid Diwan Abdul-Razak Sahib Bahadur
67. Khan Sahib Muhammad Abdur-Rahman Sahib Bahadur.
68. Ahmad Mirza Sahib Bahadur
69. Abdul Qasim Beary Sahib Bahadur.
70. K. K. Koya Sahib Bahadur.
71. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur.
72. Qadir Nawaz Khan Sahib Bahadur.
73. Saiyad Muhammad Padsha Sahib Bahadur.
74. A. P. I. Saiyid Ibrahim Ravuttar
75. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
76. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Govindoss Chaturbujadas Avargal.
77. ,, Rao Sahib P. Venkatarangayya Garu.

M.R Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I wish to know whether Honourable Members who are neutral should not be noted, the Parliamentary practice being that gentlemen who are neutral should go outside."

The President said that for the present he would continue the old practice.

19 RESOLUTION *RE* ACQUISITION OF CHERI-SITES IN MADRAS CITY FOR THE BENEFIT OF NON-CASTE COMMUNITIES.

Mr. M. D DEVADOSS:—"I am not going to take up the time of the House. I will only make a few statements considering the answer that the Law Member is going to give to my question No. 59. In the City of Madras there are 125 cheris. The sites in these excepting probably 4 or 5 are the property of private individuals People have lived in these cheris and built houses for the last 100 years and more. But owing to the absence of any agreement for the permanent lease of these house-sites the landholders have taken into their heads of evicting these tenants. In some cases the houses have cost from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. Since all these house-owners are asked to vacate them at a moment's notice—they are given by the civil courts 15 days' notice in some cases one month, and in some cases three months."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR rose to a point of order and said:—"Is there any Member who is in charge of these departments? If the argument has not been heard by the Member of the Government who is to reply? If that Member of the Government is absent and any other is going to reply, that is alright; but if the mover of this resolution makes a speech and the Member is not here to listen to the speech how can he reply?"

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"There is nothing out of order. The Honourable Member may go on."

Mr. M. D. DEVADOSS:—"Sir, I thought I made it clear that I was going to withdraw the resolution upon understanding what answer was going to be given to me. I assured the Hon'ble the Law Member that I would withdraw my resolution. He wanted me to go on. I mean to put a few facts before the House to show the necessity that arose for my moving this resolution and why I am withdrawing it. Otherwise it may appear that the case of these poor unfortunate people is not being considered by the Council, or that I did not present their case."

The Hon'ble Sir LIONEL DAVIDSON:—"Sir, I rise to a point of order. Under Standing Order No. 56—

'A member in whose name a resolution appears on the list of business shall, when called on, either

(*a*) withdraw the resolution, in which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect; or

(*b*) move the resolution.'

"I inquire whether the Honourable Member is in order in giving the reasons in support of the resolution."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Has the Honourable Member made up his mind to withdraw his resolution? He cannot then make a speech. The Standing Order prohibits it."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

Order of the day No. 20.

Mr. DEVADOSS:—"With the permission of the House I beg to withdraw my resolution."

The resolution No. 20 was by leave withdrawn.

21. RESOLUTION *RE* AMENDMENT OF THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT IV OF 1919.

Mr. O. TANIKACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, the resolution that I have the honour to move and for which I ask the support and acceptance of the Council reads as follows:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the Madras City Municipal Act IV of 1919 be amended at an early date so as to dispense with the requirement of prepayment of tax as a condition precedent to admission of applications for revision of assessment of tax.'

17TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Tanikachala Chettyar.)*

"As everybody knows this affects the owners of houses in the City of Madras who are not less than 80,000 in number. Everytime a new house is built or an old house is rebuilt or repaired and the valuation of the house is varied or increased, the owner is served with a notice that so much amount has been fixed as the present valuation and he is required to pay the tax within fifteen days. So far as the City of Madras is concerned, when that notice is served on a person, he is at liberty to prefer an objection petition or revision application within fifteen days provided he has paid the tax in the meantime. I ask that this condition as to prepayment may be dispensed with. I am making this request to the Council not by way of appeal *ad misericordiam* and say that it is a great hardship which the houseowners of the City of Madras may be exempted from, as a matter of right and justice, because this hardship of requiring prepayment is inflicted only on the houseowners of the City of Madras. The hardship does not exist either in the City of Bombay or in the City of Calcutta, nor even in places governed by the District Municipalities Act. Up to the year 1904 Madras stood on the same footing as Bombay and Calcutta and the district municipalities. It was in the year 1904 when the amendment of the Municipal Act was taken up in the Legislative Council that a deviation was made. To make myself clear, I would say that when an assessee who is the owner of the house complains that a tax has been unduly raised, there are two stages in which his complaint can be presented. Within fifteen days of the service of notice he can present to the Commissioner or the President as he was formerly called or the chairman in the district municipality, an application in writing that the assessment may be reduced. That is called a revision petition. Up to the year 1904 in Madras, as it is at the present day in Bombay, Calcutta and in the district municipalities, no prepayment of tax was required. But after the revision application has been disposed of if the assessee concerned is still dissatisfied with the order passed by the Commissioner or the Chairman as the case may be, then he was given a further right of agitating the matter and that is called an appeal. That appeal lay both in Bombay and in Calcutta to the Small Cause Court but in the City of Madras it lay to a bench of two magistrates and in the mufassal it lay from the chairman to the council. It was only when an appeal was presented, that is in the second stage, assessees who are dissatisfied with the disposal in the first stage have had to pay the tax along with their appeal. But in the City of Madras from the year 1904 except in cases where people were liable for a tax of Rs. 5 only the assessees were required to prepay the tax from the very first stage if they challenge the order of increase in the assessment notice. I submit that it is a hardship to which Madras houseowners ought not to be subjected to. Their case is not on a line with the treatment given to owners of houses in the other Presidency towns and in the district municipalities. Moreover, why should people who find that they are unable to pay the tax within fifteen days from the service of notice be deprived of a right which they otherwise have? Does the Corporation lose the right of collecting a tax from those people in the course of the half-year? In fact under the Municipal Act within 15 days of the service of the notice of increased assessment, the assessee is required to pay. If he does not pay, all the machinery which the Corporation Act has provided is available for the executive for the purpose of enforcing payment. The mere fact that in 15 days several people have not got ready money or little cash in their boxes upon which they can lay hands is not a circumstance which should deprive them of a right to which they are otherwise entitled. I therefore request that the Council will take the view that the houseowners of Madras may be put on the same footing as the houseowners in various other places.

"I might also say that in the year 1904 the Act was modified and for the first time it was said that when a revision application was made, tax must be paid. But there was a valuable safeguard in the form of a proviso which stated that the President may in his discretion exempt any assessee from prepayment. That was considered a safeguard and apparently nobody took exception thereto. But when the Act was amended in 1919 this safeguard did not find a place in the Bill that was placed before the Council for consideration and it was dropped. Mr. Ranga Acharyar the representative of the Corporation in the Council pointed out that it was a great hardship and said that the exemption might be made in favour of houseowners whose half-yearly tax did not exceed Rs 15. Apparently it was never pressed upon the attention of the Council which was dealing with that Bill that this requirement as to prepayment was peculiar only to the City of Madras and that it was not so in Calcutta or Bombay nor in the district municipalities. So under those circumstances everybody assumed that it was no great hardship. But this hardship is being felt by the citizens of Madras. In fact, in spite of the prohibition against exempting people whose tax exceeded Rs. 15 there was some laxity in the enforcement of this law in the Corporation which in consequence of certain agitation was abandoned and rightly abandoned, because the executive cannot be allowed to continue a practice which is contrary to law. When that practice was abandoned, the Corporation consisting as it does of 30 elected representatives and 20 institutional and other representatives unanimously passed a resolution sometime in September 1920 requesting the Government that the Act may be amended so as to vest a discretionary power which was taken away from the Commissioner as it was in the year 1904, but on the 16th December 1920, a day before the old bureaucratic Government came to an end to the surprise of the Corporation an order came from the Government stating that Government regretted its inability to accept the recommendation of the Corporation to alter rule 13 to Schedule 4 of the City Municipal Act. However I am glad to say that on the following day the Government changed. It is a new Government a

(Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar; Dr. U. Rama Rao; the Hon'ble the President; Mr. Muhammad Usman; Mr. Richards.) [17TH FEBRUARY 1921.

more responsible Government and a Government of the people for the people and by the people. Under these circumstances I say that I have made out a case that Madras shall not be treated differently from all other provinces and district municipalities, and I hope that this Council will take a sympathetic view and see its way to accept this resolution."

Rao Sahib Dr. U. RAMA RAO:—"Mr. President, I beg to second this resolution, because it is really a hardship on the housowners in the City of Madras. I myself have got in my hand now about 25 notices which have been issued to different housowners whose assessments have been arbitrarily raised. I know instances wherein assessments have been raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 and so on without any reason whatever. In fact, in one notice served on a housowner, the reason for change is stated as 'worth'. That is all the reason. In fact all these 25 notices which I have in my hands relate to houses in which there were no improvements, no additional income and no additions and the owners were themselves living for years".

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. We have nothing to do with the merits of the 25 cases which the Honourable Member has in his hands. I would ask the Honourable Member to confine himself to this resolution 'that this Council recommends that the Madras City Municipality Act IV of 1919, be amended at an early date so as to dispense with the pre-payment, etc. . . .'"

Rao Sahib Dr. U. RAMA RAO:—"It is only to prove that there is great deal of hardship among the housowners that I was going to quote these cases. If the President rules me out of order, I am not going to say anything about it. As a matter of fact there is a great deal of hardship in the City because of the enhancement of assessment arbitrarily. I remember some years ago there sat an Appeal Board of the Corporation to revise the assessment appeals and I had the honour of sitting on that Board, and at that time I was able to reduce 50 per cent of assessment appeals. That shows the arbitrary nature of the assessment. If a man has to pay Rs. 250 half-yearly and if he is a man, who has to live by rentals, as most housowners in Madras are, prepayment of tax is not at all possible and it is really a hardship. That is why this provision of the Act should be amended at an early date. With these few remarks, I second the resolution."

Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the resolution moved by Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar. This resolution which is quite in keeping with the democratic age, intends to take away the obstacles in the way of people preferring appeals whenever they are heavily taxed. We have got 30 municipal divisions in Madras and there is a rule in the Madras Corporation that every year the house property tax of six municipal divisions should be revised. Notices of increased assessment are served upon the rate-payers all in a sudden. Most of them are unable to pre-pay the taxes and therefore do no appeal. But some of them who are fortunate enough to pre-pay the taxes appeal and succeed. A great deal of discontent prevails. This kind of discontent would be remedied if we take away this condition of pre-payment. It may be argued that if there is no pre-payment every housowner would appeal. Let him do so. When all on a sudden you go and increase his house property tax why should you deprive the owner of his primary right of appealing? In order that he might not do so the condition of pre-payment is put in there. On account of this, very few appeals are preferred. I have been in the Taxation and Finance Committee ever since the Act came into force for the last one year. The chief business of that Committee is to deal with questions of taxation. How many times have we met in the year? We have met only two times and I think we have disposed of not more than sixty or seventy cases. But on the other hand if there had been no such condition of pre-payment, there would have been more of these appeals. Let there be one thousand appeals or two thousand appeals. We are for safeguarding the interests of the people. Let us sit day after day and do justice to the people. We exist there to do what we can, to assist the people and not to harass them. The poor rate-payers do not approach the Taxation Committee at all simply because this condition of pre-payment is there. Mr. President, I say that most of the work of assessment is done by the eighteen assessors of the Corporation, they vie with one another to show that they are going to increase taxation as much as possible. Now, Sir, if the resolution which Mr. Thanikachala Chettiyar is moving is accepted by the Government and if the Act is amended what will happen is the moment the notices of increased assessment are served upon the people there will be numerous appeals. I welcome them. Taxation Committee exists there for assisting the people, to see that the executive do not overtax the people and when these appeals are referred to the Committee, the Committee will dispose them of by sitting consecutively for ten or twelve days. Therefore nothing is lost by accepting this resolution. This resolution as has been said by the mover is quite in keeping with the modern age."

Mr. F. J. RICHARDS:—"Mr. President, the recommendation contained in this resolution is a matter of purely practical interest and one in which the Government have no immediate concern. The Council has an indirect interest or concern, which I shall explain in a moment. I would point out, however, first that the statement made by the Hon'ble mover that nothing analogous is to be found in the District Municipalities Act is not quite correct. Under schedule 4 of that Act, rule 26 (5), it is expressly laid down that the Council may admit an appeal.

17TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Richards; Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar; Mr. Devadas).*

within fifteen days, provided that "(except when the Commissioner otherwise directs on the ground of poverty) the tax in respect of which the appeal has been presented has been deposited at the Municipal office on or before the day upon which the appeal is presented." Also no reference has been made to the proviso which exists in regard to procedure in Madras City, viz., that "in case where the half-yearly instalment of tax does not exceed 15 rupees, it shall be open to the Commissioner" (as also to the Chairman of the District Municipalities) to exempt the applicant before admitting the application, from pre-payment. I may be permitted to explain the reason for the order of the Government refusing to accept the recommendation of the Corporation on this point—a recommendation by the way, which will require legislation and which cannot be dealt with by this Council by a mere resolution or by altering a rule. The danger in this. The proposal is to defer payment pending application for revision of assessment. Now, all of us here, Sir, are human and all (I among them) intensely dislike paying taxes and we put off the evil day as long as we can. In the Presidency, especially in the southern part of the Presidency, the word nalaikku (நாளைக்கு) has a charm which I, among others, appreciate. Will it not be the immediate result of the acceptance of this resolution that a great impetus will be given to all tax-payers who can possibly think of an excuse whether genuine or otherwise, to postpone payment, to pay, nalaikku (நாளைக்கு). Anyone with sense would do it. Anyone who fails to avail himself of this provision would be rather foolish. If this happens on a large scale, two troubles will ensue. The work involved in assessment and collection will increase enormously. I have no doubt that the Standing Committee which deals with these revisions is doing its work ungrudgingly But it is already I believe, sitting to very late hours. Probably another Standing Committee will have to be appointed to relieve them, working in relays. But that is a small matter compared with the increase in the cost of collection. But there are amazing varities in the percentage of collection among the various local bodies in this Presidency and it is astonishing that while some local bodies realize cent per cent of their demands others cannot realize above 85 per cent There should be a reason for this and it is a matter which deserves careful, almost microscopic investigation. In the case of the Corporation they collect on the average about 95 per cent, a very creditable figure But the turn-over is very large and if there is any decrease in the percentage of collection the loss of the rate-payers will be very considerable. But there is a still more serious evil which is likely to result, from the acceptance of this resolution, namely, delay in collection There is a rumour—I have no official information on subject—but it is a rumour that the Corporation is hard up for cash in order to pay its staff, and there is a possibility if collections do not come rapidly of an overdraft being necessary. I do not say that is a fact, but it is a possibility. Well if there is no cash in the coffers, who is going to make it good? If the Corporation is to borrow, the Corporation, i.e., the rate-payers, will have to pay interest on what they borrow. The point which requires a clear answer from my Hon'ble friend is whether he expects the general tax-payer to assist the Corporation in any financial difficulties that may result from the adoption of this resolution. To put it plainly, are our presidents of district boards and taluk boards and chairmen of mufussil municipalities prepared to agree to a self-denying ordinance expressive of their sympathy with the poor downtrodden landlords of Madras and will they guarantee that the general tax-payer would come to the rescue if the Corporation gets into pecuniary difficulties owing to the cost of collection and to the delay in the collection of their demands? As I have already stated, the only interest that the Government have in the matter is a purely advisory one The Government considered that it would not be in the true interest of the Corporation that this proposal should be allowed. It may of course be said that the Government are interested in letting Corporation 'buy its experience' But if that experience is going to rebound on the general public in a disastrous way, the Government must not push that rather cynical theory of allowing local bodies to buy their experience up to the hilt. I have already pointed out that the District Municipalities Act has a similar safeguard in the interests of the rate-payers, and if Madras is equipped with such a safeguard and if it gives an advantage in collection over other Presidency towns it does not necessarily follow that that safeguard should immediately and without question be discarded. I would ask the Honourable Mover, in closing, to state clearly whether he expects the general tax-payer to come to the rescue. If this Council is not prepared to guarantee financial assistance in cases of difficulties, then I pity the rate-payer who is foolish enough to pay his tax on demand when he could easily put it off to nalaikku (நாளைக்கு) and I pity the employees of the Corporation who may have to wait for their bread and butter to nalaikku (நாளைக்கு). In any case after what I have said, the Council will come to a decision with its eyes open."

Mr. O. TANJACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, I have not clearly heard what section the Honourable speaker referred to under which an appeal is to be made in the District Municipalities Act. Will he kindly repeat that number of the section?"

Mr F. J. RICHARDS:—"Schedule IV, rule 26."

Mr. M. D. DEVADAS:—"I have much pleasure in supporting the resolution. Evidently, Sir, the Government have not appreciated the difficulties of the rate-payer. What we complain of is this: that when tax is raised on the report of an assessor to any amount whether reasonable or unreasonable, if the tax-payer wants to appeal he must pay the whole amount within 15 days of his being served with notice of enhancement Under ordinary circumstances, but for the enhancement, he would have the whole half-year in which to pay the tax. That is to say,

[17TH FEBRUARY 1921.

(Mr. Devadas; Mr. S. Somasundaram Pillai; Mr. Narasimhacharlu; Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar.)

the tax is payable we will say for the second half, it may not be collected till January or February following. But if he happens to be served with notice that the tax has been increased, say, on the 15th of October he should pay the whole of the increased tax before the 1st of November if he wants to appeal. That, we say Sir, is really a hardship. What Mr Richards told us was that the pay of the staff might not be paid if the rate-payer is not to pay in advance. There will be no objection to the ordinary rate being collected. What I say is, that the moment the tax is raised we will say from ten to twenty rupees if the rate payer wants to appeal he must not be made to pay the whole of the twenty rupees within fifteen days of the service of the notice and await the decision of the municipal body, the Corporation, whether it be the standing committee or the commissioner probably for months before he could get a return of half the tax in case the standing committee or the commissioner holds that the tax has been overcharged. Sir, it is a well-known fact to those who are members of the Corporation that these appeals are held up for months. What we consider is, it is not fair that the rate-payers' money should be kept with us or by us for several months before the appeals could be heard. That is the real hardship. That is what the rate-payers complain of, and those representing the rate-payers are entitled to bring it to the notice of the Council so that the Government may introduce an Act to remedy the evil. We do not at all want the ordinary tax not to be collected. What I mean is this: supposing the tax of a house is Rs. 20; we will say it is going to be raised to Rs 40. Let the Rs 20 be collected and the balance of Rs 20 may be collected after the appeal is disposed of. We do not want the whole of the amount to be paid into the Corporation simply because an appeal is to be preferred. It is hard on the rate-payer to make him pay within fifteen days what he would otherwise be entitled to pay in the course of a few months. I quite appreciate the Government's position with regard to procrastination in this part of the country. Procrastination is not peculiar, I believe, to South India. It also obtains in other parts of the world; but probably here it is worse. But that is no reason, Sir, for the Corporation to make the rate-payer pay the whole of the amount, legal as well as illegal, due as well as not due, simply because the assessor chooses to rate the house at a higher figure than the Corporation, standing committee or the commissioner would sanction. Therefore we are asking the Government to bring in an Amending Bill so that this hardship may be remedied. I do not think the coffers of the Corporation would be depleted if the people are not asked to pay in advance. As I said before, the rate-payers may be compelled to pay the tax which they would have to pay in any case, but only with regard to the difference between the tax ordinarily levied and the tax intended to be imposed, that difference may be collected after the appeals are disposed of. I can speak, Sir, with some knowledge of what is going on now in regard to appeals. For the past half-year I believe such appeals are pending and I do not know how long they will continue to be so. With these remarks, Sir, I support the resolution.

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI :—"I am very glad that Mr. Tenkasbala Chetti has brought forward this resolution. I know the sufferings of many of these poor people who are asked to submit it within 15 days. In many of these houses there are six to ten families living together and the house owner is living elsewhere. If the notice is served on the 10th the house owner would have spent the money that he got. He is compelled however to send the money within 15 days. He could not get the money. He is then driven to go to Sowcarpet and try to raise it somewhere. In certain cases the owners are residing outside the district and by the time he replies to the notice the days for appeal lapse. I have seen many poor people suffering in this way. Although I am not a member of the Corporation yet I am glad that this has been brought before the Council. I request all Members of the Council to pass the resolution."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU GARU :—"Mr. President, I have had some experience of tax-gathering in municipalities. And I know that without such a provision the work of the municipalities would have been difficult. At the time of revision, as soon as revision is made, revision petitions would be pouring in whether there will be substance or whether there is no substance at all is the thing. The principal reason urged for the resolution is that why should the people be compelled to pay it. The answer is to test the bona fides of the applications. The other objection is that why should the money be lying idle till the disposal of the appeal or the revision. The answer to that is he has to pay the money at some time—only it may be a few rupees less after the revision. But why should the whole money be lying with him while a good part of it should have been with the municipality. The other reason is that it takes a lot of time to dispose of the appeals and revisions. I am very sorry for it. The only answer to that is that the municipal councillors must whip up the standing committee to dispose of these earlier. That is the only way. If the difficulty was like that in small municipalities in the mufassal, what should be the measure of difficulty in a big corporation like this. I do not myself suppose that there will be really any hardships and even if there be one or two individual cases of hardship, I think in the interest of the speedy collection of taxes, I think these petty little hardships should be ignored. For my part I think that the resolution cannot with advantage either to the tax-payers or the corporation itself be supported. With these few remarks I do oppose the resolution."

Rao Bahadur K. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR (Ayyar) :—"I propose that the question be now put."

17TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(The Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar; Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar; Mr. Tanikachala Chettiyar.)*

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"It is proposed that the question be now put."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"Sir".

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I wish the Honourable Member had told me earlier if he wished to speak."

Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR Avargal:—"The President has a discretion in this matter. The rule reads. . ."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"I am aware of the standing orders. When I once resolve to put the closure to the House it is not open to me to go back upon the commitment. It means I leave it to the House, it is open to the House to pass it or not. I am sorry Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar has not spoken upon the subject. However in pursuance of my duty I will put the closure; but I think Honourable Members will be well advised not to vote for it."

The motion for closure was put to the vote and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"I do not intervene to inflict a speech upon this House at this stage of the discussion. I only wish to say a few words as to the course Government should adopt in a case like this. I have listened with some care to the eloquent speech of the Honourable Mover. He has put forward a strong plea for amending Madras Municipality Act of 1919 and his plea has been strongly backed up by the members of the Madras Corporation who are present in this Council. It is true that so far as the applications for revision in the matter of payment of assessment are concerned the Calcutta and Bombay Acts are more accommodating than the Madras Act. Both these Acts, the Bombay and the Calcutta Acts, allow applications at the first stage to be made without prepayment of the assessed tax. But the Madras Act of 1919 insists upon prepayment. Even the Act of 1904 is less drastic than the present Madras Act. If the Act of 1919 is more drastic than the Act of 1904, what is the reason? The reason is apparent. Experience must have taught both the Corporation and the Government that a drastic change in the direction was necessary and hence it was that the Act of 1919 is made more drastic than that of 1904. The Calcutta and the Bombay Acts are more ancient than the Madras Act. If to-day amendment of those Acts is taken in hand no one can say what their attitude will be, perhaps they may revive the old order of things. They may very probably copy the Madras law in this respect. That being the case we cannot be sure that the drasticity is really a case of hardship. As a matter of fact this plea of the drasticity of the Madras Act was put forward as early as 1907. On that occasion the Madras Government rejected the Madras Corporation recommendation for amendment of the Madras Act. So also they rejected its recommendation recently. If the Madras Government rejected the recommendation, it was not that they had anything against the interests of the municipality but that on the other hand they really were interested in the efficiency of the municipal administration of the city. But, however, all the Corporation members present here press for the change. And the Montagu-Chelmsford Report lays down that as much liberty as possible should be allowed to the local bodies. Government do not wish to stand between the Corporation and its liberty. If the Corporation members are really earnest that the law should be changed, I do not think it is fair on the part of the Madras Government to throw obstacle in their way. If, on the other hand, the members are merely playing to the gallery, I would much rather allow them to gain experience by giving what they want. If they have to repent the step, they alone are responsible. In these circumstances, Sir, Government see no objection to accept the resolution, if the Mover limits the scope of his recommendation to the applications in the first stage, that is, to the stage of applying for revision to the Commissioner of the Corporation. With your permission, Sir, I would ask the Mover if he is prepared to limit the scope of the resolution to the first stage."

Mr. O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr. President, I quite appreciate the fact that the Hon'ble the Minister is prepared to accept my resolution. In fact, my resolution is so carefully worded as to limit it to the revision of assessment only and not to appeals. Therefore, I have no difficulty in giving the assurance, but at the same time I may be permitted to answer an observation made by the Hon'ble the Secretary for Government who drew my attention to rule 23 of Schedule 4 that in the District Municipalities Act under which you should pay the tax when preferring an appeal. In fact, I was always pointing out that it is only when we reach the second stage of 'appeal' we will have to prepay. But what I have been contending for is that during the first stage, what is called the revision stage, no prepayment is required. So I am quite aware of the distinction, and in fact I mentioned it. It is only when we are going to the second stage of an appeal that we must be called upon to prepay in the city, as it is in Bombay and in Calcutta. Therefore I am not unaware of the provision.

"When I ask for exemption from prepayment, it is only in respect of the first or the revision stage. I am glad the Hon'ble the Minister has conceded it. Therefore I am glad to withdraw the resolution."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn

22 RESOLUTION *RE* MODEL LIQUOR SHOPS.

Mr. S. SOMASUNDARAM PILLAI:—"Sir, my resolution runs thus:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the proposal to build model liquor shops be rejected.'

"After hearing the answer given to my question on this point, namely, that the Government have no proposal before them to build model liquor shops, but only to acquire sites, I beg leave to withdraw the resolution."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

23. RESOLUTION *RE* PROTECTORS OF NON-BRAHMAN SUBORDINATES IN PUBLIC SERVICES.

Resolution No. 23 regarding Protectors of non-Brahman subordinates in public services was not moved and was deemed to have been withdrawn. The resolution on the agenda which was to have been moved by Mr. E. Periyanayagam ran thus:—

"That this Council recommends to the Government that in every district the Government be pleased to appoint a Protector of non-Brahman subordinates in public services to safeguard their rights and interests and from time to time bring to the notice of the local authorities their grievances, if any."

24. RESOLUTION *RE* DISTRICT BOARDS TO ELECT THEIR OWN PRESIDENTS.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Sir, the resolution I have the honour to move runs thus:—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, a notification may be issued authorizing the district boards to elect their own presidents.'

"Now, Sir, I will draw the attention of the Honourable Members of this House to section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act XIV of 1920. Clause 1 says, 'The Local Government shall either appoint one of the members of a district board to be its president, or by notification authorize the members of a district board to elect their president from among their own number provided that the Local Government may by notification withdraw such authority.' This is the provision in the case of the district board president. So under this provision it is open to the Government either to nominate the president of the district from among the district board members, or it is open to the Government to issue a notification authorising the members of a district board collectively to elect their own president. Now, this resolution aims at this. It does not seek to make any amendment in the Act itself, but on the other hand, it scrupulously follows the provisions of the same but asks that the Minister in charge of the Local Self-Government may in the exercise of his discretion issue a notification contemplated under section 12 of clause 1. The Honourable Members will be pleased to refer to clauses 2 and 3 under which a president of the taluk board is elected. In the case of the taluk board president, the Act says: 'Unless the Local Government have by notification directed otherwise, every taluk board shall elect one of its members to be its president.' So in the case of the taluk board presidents, it is the rule that they shall be ordinarily elected. But there is a different kind of provision altogether in the case of union boards. The Act goes further than in the case of the presidents of the taluk boards and says that the union board shall elect one of its members to be its president and Government will have no option at all in this case to direct otherwise. So it comes to this. There are three kinds of provisions relating to the presidents of the unions, presidents of the taluk boards and presidents of the district boards. In the case of the district board it is open to the Government either to nominate or to authorize election. In the case of the taluk board the president shall be ordinarily elected unless directed otherwise. But in the case of the unions the president shall always be elected. Now, I think we have reached a time when we can very well ask that in the case of the district board presidents also election shall be the rule, and nomination shall be an exception. Now, Sir, it has been my hobby throughout. I have been constantly agitating and moving in this matter. Just before this Local Boards Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council, I had occasion to move the resolution in that the district board president shall be ordinarily elected non-official. When this question came up for discussion I was told that the Local Boards Bill would shortly come up for discussion and then I can very well bring it up at the time. Then I thought that it was wise on my part to wait. I entertained some hope of convincing my colleagues in the Legislative Council but unfortunately for me I was not able to do so. The matter came up again before the Legislative Council when the Bill came up for discussion, and I was again defeated. I would once more make this appeal to you, Sir, in the hope that this newly expanded Council may take a more liberal view of this matter and the Minister for Local Self-Government who is an elected representative of the people and who has been chosen out of them may have a broader outlook and a more liberal view of the situation, and I make this last effort to move in this matter.

17TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.)*

"I may draw the attention of the Honourable Members of this Council that this form of wording of section 12 has been borrowed from the former Act of 1884, and though the Act of 1884 has been in existence ever since the time of Lord Ripon, and all these powers have been reserved under the Act, no attempt has been made to utilize them. They have remained a dead letter so long. Now, I ask as a first step in the first sitting of new reformed Council that these powers should be fully utilized and notification should issue authorizing all the members of the district board to elect their own presidents unless the Honourable the Minister for Local Self-Government in the discharge of his onerous responsibilities directs otherwise in any particular case. Now, Sir, before I proceed further, these are the grounds on which I ask that these district board presidents should be or generally elected. But I do not raise the issue whether the nominations so far made, whether they are acceptable, whether they are suitable or not. That does not arise for consideration. In some cases, the Government have made very estimable appointments, cases the appointments have not given good satisfaction. In some other cases loud protests have been received against them. Whatever they may be that is not the issue before us. I only in some sure to introduce or to have this principle, namely this principle that has been laid down in the Montford report, in the paragraph 194 of the report that in the case of rural boards, which comprise both the taluk boards and the district boards, the Local Government will be urged to appoint non-officials and preferably elected chairmen wherever possible. The other principle that it formally laid down in the same report is that there should be as far as possible complete popular control in these local boards. I am very glad to hear that the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government just in his last speech heartily endorsed that principle that hereafter at least there must be more popular control in these local bodies. Now I would ask whether the power of nomination which the Government are seeking to have in their own hands, whether that would not militate against the first formula, the foremost formula, that has been laid down that report. May I humbly ask, how can there possibly be popular control when the district board president is not a man of the choice of the members of the district board? How can the people exercise their control over the actions of the president of their district board and when the rate-payers' representatives do not elect their own president, how is the chain of responsibility complete? It is only when the district board president is appointed by the members of the district board, and when he is liable to be removed by the members of the district board, then only the chain of responsibility is complete. I may say he is now an irresponsible officer—I do not mean anything in a sinister sense when I call him an irresponsible officer. I call him irresponsible in the sense that he is not responsible to the rate-payers. The district board presidents nominated by the Government may be an excellent set of gentlemen, but I must say, as I have said elsewhere, that a good president is not a substitute for a popular president. They may be good presidents but not popular presidents, the president if he is chosen by the district board whether he acts well or ill, he commands the confidence of the district board in whatever he may do. I need not say to the Honourable Members of this House that the president of an institution like this should command and should continue to command the confidence of the members of the district board; otherwise it is needless for me to say that the administration would be an impossibility, would be a nullity. Now, I would ask what is the harm in allowing these district board presidents to be elected by the members of the district boards themselves? Is there any risk of a disaster or a catastrophe if the presidents are allowed to be elected But it is for the Minister for Local Self-Government to try to introduce this reform and to see what catastrophies will happen.

"This subject is one of my favourite topics and I have been watching this question of district board presidents ever since their inception and ever since the time when they appointed the first non-official president. I have watched with great care and I know how the discussion arose and what misgivings were expressed in certain quarters when certain non-official presidents were appointed. But it happened that the person who had expressed these misgivings was appointed one of the non-official presidents of a district board, and he discharged it to the satisfaction of the Government and now I am glad to say that he is the Prime Minister of the present Government. Now these misgivings are expressed whenever any reforms are taken up I may say that there is absolutely no danger of the members of the district board making a wrong choice. As it is the Government appoints certain presidents of district boards. What does it mean? It only means that in most of these cases the Collector sends up the nomination to the Government and the Government approves of the nomination. But it is not possible for the Government to know who is who. The district board members form the elite of the district. They are the representatives chosen by the people of the district and the district board includes the divisional officers and taluk board presidents as ex-officio members. Is there any chance of these people of choosing a wrong person? Is there any guarantee that the Government will not make a wrong *selection*? I may say that election is the rule in the case of Legislative Council, in the case of the president of the city municipality, in the case of the chairmen of municipalities, in the case of taluk board presidents, in the case of presidents of union boards and in the case of ministers; so far election seems to be the rule in all cases I only appeal to the Hon'ble Minister in charge, that he should in consonance with the spirit of the times and synchronously with the reforms that have been now inaugurated and synchronously with the first meeting of the Reformed Council, to announce to our presidency this simple reform authorizing the members of district boards to elect their own presidents and thus earn the gratitude of the people of this Presidency."

MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Mr. President, the honourable mover of this resolution has, in my opinion, made out a very strong case in its support. As he pointed out, election seems to be

(Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar; the Hon'ble the President; the Hon'ble Mr. Ramarayaningar; Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar.) [17TH FEBRUARY 1921.

the order of the day and as far as section 12 of the Act is concerned the Government reserves to itself the right of authorizing district boards to elect their own presidents. I do not propose at this stage to enter into the history of this legislation, but this much I think it necessary to say for the information of this House, viz., that it took years for the Local Government to think of nominating non-officials as presidents of district boards. The first move was made in the year 1911 when for the first time three places in the Presidency were chosen, and I am glad to be able to inform the House that of these three gentlemen who were first nominated as non-official presidents, two of them are present in this House now. The success of that experiment enabled the Local Government to extend the area of its operation, and I am glad to state that because it was a success the privilege has been considerably extended. Later on, if I remember right after some debate that took place in this House in 1916, after some hesitating answer given by the Local Government on that occasion the Government tried the experiment in September 1917 with some misgivings in four district boards. I am glad to tell you that out of the four district boards that were chosen Kistna and South Arcot were two. The two presidents who were then chosen are now in our midst. The success of that experiment enabled the Local Governments to extend that experiment largely with the result that to-day as many as 16 or 17 boards have this privilege of having nominated presidents. Hereafter it is too late in the day to contend that non-official presidents of district boards are failures. Members of this House may remember that these district boards are located at headquarter stations which, rightly or wrongly, for my part I should say rightly claim for itself the intelligentia of the district—I mean as disparagement to the taluk centres—so far as district headquarters are concerned it contains or it is supposed to contain the intellectual aristocracy of the district. There is absolutely no reason to deny this privilege after this long period of four decades, and there is no reason why it should not be extended to the district boards themselves. Nor am I in a position to conceive any insuperable difficulty in the way of Local Government selecting suitable, competent and capable persons to fill these onerous offices. The plea of 'not yet' which we have been often accustomed to hear and which was freely trotted out, the days of that plea, I dare say, have gone for ever. If the Government opposes this resolution it must be due more to a spirit of unwillingness on their part to extend this privilege than to any inherent disqualification or disability on the part of the people or the intelligentia residing in the mufassal. This ministry will, I hope and trust commemorate its career by conferring on district boards the privilege which they seek and which they are fully competent to exercise. Under ordinary circumstances the power of choosing the president must be inherent in a body chosen for the purpose. There is no meaning in somebody else being thrust on that body. There is absolutely no danger in entrusting the privilege of electing a president to that body which will inevitably contain a very large element of representatives. If there is a likelihood of a large number of persons going wrong I do not think there is less chance of a single individual, however honest, going wrong. So far as this resolution is concerned we want to be perfectly plain. We are disgusted with stagnation, and we are only anxious to move a step forward; and the acceptance of this resolution by the Council will, I have not the slightest doubt, mark a distinct step forward in the field or domain of Local Self-Government. It may perhaps be contended that for some inexplicable reason or other the whole machinery of a district board may sometimes give way and break down. My answer to that, in all humility, is this that we have conferred upon taluk boards, we have conferred upon municipalities, we have conferred upon the panchayats the right of electing their own presidents. So far as these are concerned election is the rule."

"Therefore the time has come when we should no longer allow ourselves to be frightened by these doubts and difficulties. It is high time that we embark on a career which will place these self-governing institutions on the highroad of progress and prosperity. With these remarks, Sir, I request the House to carry this resolution."

The Hon'ble the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Hon'ble Member in charge of Local Self-Government wish to speak now?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAMARAYANINGAR:—"I wish to address the House at a later stage."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I have a very few words to say in commending this resolution for the acceptance of this House. There has been, as all Honourable Members are aware, a considerable extension of franchise under the Reform Act. I dare say all Honourable Members, at least the elected members among them will readily admit that the franchise has been very wisely used. Therefore I think that the Honourable Members will take it for granted that members of the district board will exercise their franchise equally well and select the very best people to preside over the district boards, and I may say that their choice will not be in any way worse than the choice that is sometimes made by the Government itself."

Mr. T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"Mr President, as a nominated president of a district board, I wish to say a few words on this matter. I agree with the Honourable mover of this resolution that the best thing to be done in a country is to allow the rate-payers to elect their own presidents. So far as the elections are concerned, with regard to the election of taluk board presidents and the new district board presidents, I do not think it can be said that the electors have exercised their franchise in any way badly. No doubt the Government may in

17TH FEBRUARY 1921.] *(Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar; Mr. Ranga Reddy; Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.)*

certain circumstances be able to rise above the need in some places, but I think, it ought to be left for the members of the district board or taluk board to elect their own presidents to administer their own affairs. As has been stated, a good president is not a substitute for a president who is popularly elected. The tax-payers should be allowed to elect their own presidents and excepting in very exceptional cases where for certain purposes the election will not be good, I think effect should be given to all the boards to elect their own presidents. That is my view and I am sure many of the presidents who have been nominated will share that view with me."

Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—" Mr. President, I am one of those that fought for the election of presidents when the bill was in the legislative council. My reasons are stronger now for the election of the president. Simply the question is this. Without going to the side issues, hitherto the nominations were made by bureaucrats. They have always held the scales even and they are expected to do that.

"But now, the whole question is changed. Local Self-Government is hereafter a transferred subject. It lies mostly in the nomenclature of Ministers and it is not desirable that this should be any longer wielded as a party weapon by the Ministers. That is my honest opinion and I do not think the representatives of the people who now happen to be the winning party and who hold the reins of Government will refuse to satisfy the legitimate demands of the people. If they do not satisfy the people, the Ministers would lose their prestige in the country."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I want to offer just a few words in this connexion. Our friend that preceded us has told us more or less in his own individual capacity, but so far as I am concerned, I want to say that the district boards also in some cases have expressed the opinion that they should be given an elected president. So far as Coimbatore is concerned, we have got the first nominated non-official president in Mr. T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar. Before he was nominated, I believe more than 1½ years ago, the question came when the District Collector was President and then it was unanimously passed as an amendment of the administration report that Coimbatore should have not only a non-official president but an elected non-official president. I simply say this to show that there need be no fear on the part of any one that the district boards or at least some of the district boards will have any hesitation in exercising the right of election. I believe such things must have happened in the case of other district boards also; but so far as Coimbatore is concerned more than 1½ years ago, it was clearly stated that they wanted an elected and not a nominated president. I believe also that all the other district boards are anxious to have elected non-official presidents and there should be no reason for any hesitation on the part of the Ministers to satisfy the aspirations of the people."

Mr. C. V. RANGA REDDY:—"Mr. President, I beg to support this resolution for the reason that if Local Self-Government is to be made popular, it must be through election. So I request the Ministers to throw open all district board presidentships for election from this day or at least from the day on which the new Act comes into force."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, I have a very few words to offer on this resolution. Not having been a member of a district board, not knowing much of the secrecy of election of either a district board or a taluk board but as one who has followed through the press the activities of some taluk boards and district boards, I may say that I have come to the conclusion that it is not in the interests of the district board nor of its members to throw open indiscriminately every district board presidentship for election.

"Sir, at the very outset, I must enter a caveat against some of the arguments that have been adduced this afternoon to my very great surprise by the Hon'ble Member from Vizagapatam Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. Sir, we are all at one now-a-days in praising the bureaucrats. It was only the other day that the Honourable Member from North Arcot had a good word to say of them; to-day my Honourable friend has quite a good word to say about the bureaucrats. I cordially endorse that view. I only trust that Honourable Members would continue to have these kindly feelings towards the bureaucrats and would remember these encomiums at other times and on other occasions. But, is it fair, Sir, that you should decry another department, another part of the Government in your anxiety to praise the bureaucracy. Is it fair, Sir, for you to suggest that the Ministers of the other departments of the Local Government, will be less fair, will be less able to hold the scales even than the bureaucrats in the past. Is it fair that you should decry any part of the popular Government in your anxiety to praise the bureaucracy? Is it fair for you to suggest that the Minister in charge of the Local Self-Government will be less fair or will be less able to hold the scales even? Is it fair to say that the Minister would not have the same considerations as the bureaucrats in the previous days had? I protest against the unfair insinuation that is sought to be made against the popular Ministers of the House? Next I wish to oppose this resolution on another ground. It was said the other day that the Government in considering the Local Boards Act came to the conclusion that it was not proper to throw open all the district board presidentships for election. Is it in consonance with the keeping of the traditions of the Government in all other countries that one Government

(Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.) [17TH FEBRUARY 1921.

which has just come in should throw overboard all the previous decisions? If only our Members will remember some periods of the parliamentary life of Mr. Gladstone and some periods of the lives of European statesmen I think they would agree with me in thinking that it is not desirable to go out once to office with pre-conceived notions and to throw overboard what the previous Governments have done. That would merely imply that no Government would be stable. The Popular Ministry has certainly a very onerous and difficult task to perform. A Ministry which has just been ushered in under the reformed scheme which is itself open to several sorts of objection, such a Ministry would be well advised in considering its own position well beforehand and then come to a deliberate conclusion and see whether the recommendations of some of the Members can be taken or not. It is not with any idea that official leaves or leaves of any other sort will be in the gift of the Ministers or Minister of Local Self-Government that I speak thus. I abhor it as I said before, especially as a member of the community who has suffered from such patronage in the hands of the bureaucrats in the past. At the same time in the interests of the district boards and the members themselves of the newly-constituted district boards which are just being brought into existence and in view of the different shades of opinion in the district boards themselves, I daresay it is most inadvisable to throw open all the district boards to election. The Government will, no doubt, exercise the greatest care and discretion in the matter. I am aware that the Ministers will treat the question of election most sympathetically. But I must say that the Minister should have the power in case of extreme necessity, in case where he considers it is not to the advantage of district board administration to vote some elections and to use his discretion. Under the new Act a district board has got a number of privileges attached to it. So the Minister must have the power in his hands to save the district boards. I must therefore say that I oppose this resolution if it wants the Minister to throw open indiscriminately all the district board presidentships to election."

Diwan Bahadur Kesava Pillai moved for the adjournment of the House as it was 5-30 p.m.

The Hon'ble the President adjourned the Council as that was the sense of the House.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.